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HUMANE ADVOCATE

NOVEMBER, 1913



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

CHICAGO

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY PERSONNEL FOR 1913-1914

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

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No. 1

ADDRESS

Delivered by Mr. Robert J. Parr, Director National S. P. C. A., London, England, at the 37th Annual Meeting of the American Humane Association, held in Rochester, N. Y., October 13-16, 1913

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—We owe our existence as a Society to your country for starting a Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Children, in New York. A late brother, Thomas Agnew, paid a visit to New York and saw what is described as the "Gerry" Society and came back and started a society of his own, and a few years after the Lord Mayor of London called the people together to hear about what Mr. Agnew had seen in New York and done in Liverpool. I have not written a paper because I had in mind the story of the good woman who did not like the minister for three reasons. She did not like him first, because he read his sermons; second, because he read them badly and third, because they were not worth reading.

I have, for my sins, to spend a good deal of time at conferences and I want if I can to avoid the diverse criticisms that you may throw at me. You will get more idea of the state of opinion in England when I tell you that when the Lord Mayor invited to the meeting the Rev. Benjamin Waugh, who was my predecessor as the Director of this Society, public opinion was not ready for this work. People were of the opinion that England was a delightful country, and that there was no cruelty and that people who thought there was cruelty must belong to that class of persons who are interested in poking their noses into other people's business. The leading newspapers came out with an article, on the morning after the meeting, and the reporters said that the Rev. Benjamin Waugh and a lot of benevolent old women, of both sexes, were desirous of forming a society for washing the faces of dirty children. This was the first meeting for the formation of the London Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. * * *

We started with a small office in a small

way but today that London Society has grown into a great national organization covering England, Ireland and Wales. We have 203 branches; 1600 district committees; 253 regularly trained, uniformed inspectors; 1516 secretaries of ladies' committees and a great body of volunteer workers in the shape of the women of the country of a number between seventeen and eighteen thousand. That is a direct result and is the change of public opinion. Horace Bushnell, whom you know in this country by name, said that if you want a singularly beautiful thing done, you ought to get a woman to do it. The Society owes its position to the women who have changed public opinion, for public opinion has been changed in matters relating to cruelty to children.

The change in public opinion was followed by a change in law. There was an idea, as some persons still think, that laws were made by Parliament and that people who were returned to Parliament were returned for the express purpose of making laws. Occasionally during the period of general election I go to listen to my friends and when I hear them speak and watch them beat their breasts and tell all they will do, I think that all will be well because they will be interested in some measure which I desire to introduce into Parliament; but when I get into the lobby and try to talk with them they usually suggest an adjournment into the smoking room. It is not because they have not the interest, but parliamentary measures have to be backed by a strong force of public opinion. Public opinion has changed in England, and this has led to a change in law.

In 1887 we had our first Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and in 1894 an amending Act, and in 1904 another amending Act and in 1908 a piece of legis-

lation that is going to do more for the children of Great Britain than anything heretofore. It codified the whole existing law and gave us in one comprehensive piece of legislation an Act of Parliament of inestimable benefit to all who live under the British flag. The success of this law depends very largely on the active energy of volunteer workers. We have 253 inspectors selected first because of their knowledge of law, for while we desire to be specialists, we deprecate having a lot of immature lawyers. A lawyer should be a person to advise the inspector and the inspector should produce the facts on which the advice is to be given.

The inspectors should have warm hearts and sympathy for the children as well as the gift of gumption.

Every case inquired into by the inspector is reported to the Honorary Secretary, and where it is a case where a person has gone wrong because fate sent him in the wrong direction, the man or woman is warned. In the case of a previous offense, should there be conditions, moral or social, as would be wrong in the interests of a child and requires immediate action, no honorary officer or honorary secretary can go into the prosecution. That is an act that depends on the central administrative society. These honorary officers and honorary secretaries should control locally the work of the 253 inspectors on account of their positions. They have a great deal to do with public influence in the localities in which they live. They have their branch executive committee meeting regularly.

Local control for local interests is absolutely necessary and central control for court prosecutions.

I know what we want in England, Ireland and Wales and that is more of this educational movement. Last year we inquired into over 54,541 cases of cruelty and neglect, and helped over one hundred and sixty thousand little children. These cases were reported by the general public and not discovered by the inspectors. We are a great society, working under a charter from the Crown, and we have the English nobility on our committees so that it is known that our inspectors have authority behind them. It was thought that cases of neglect and cruelty would be discovered and reported to us as our inspectors are so busy that they have no time to discover cases of their own. The reason that the public got to know us and got to know that cruelty and neglect would be investigated by our inspectors who were there to prevent it, is due to the fact that the ladies of whom I spoke, circulated literature in everybody's house, in every city, town and village, in

every possible place. We give them a guarantee that the literature they are to distribute will always have a direct bearing on the work of the Society so that they may not be placed in the position of the lady who handed a pamphlet on the evils of dancing to a gentleman and afterward learned that he was the possessor of two wooden legs. We call our chief leaflet "Pamphlet 20" because it was the twentieth leaflet we issued and we circulate millions of copies of this paper throughout the country each year. As a result of this circulation, persons who know of cases of cruelty and neglect report them to us and the inspectors, through them, inquire into the cases and bring about successful results.

We proceed to prosecute the drunkard and the ignorant because they neglect their children. I am not at all sure that the people who ought to be prosecuted are not ourselves for having allowed those people to sink into such conditions when drunkenness is the effect of a lost hope, and when ignorance is the result of our own national indifference to the demands of people for better education. The woman who has one child preciousy prized, the smile on whose face is her sunshine, the note of laughter and the trip of whose feet about the house are the joy of her existence, and has two nurses to look after that child has precious little business to go down into a house where a woman lives in two rooms with eight children and tell her what she should do to bring up the children. She needs to understand the conditions.

I was delighted to hear what Mr. Gerry said this morning on the line of the necessity for science in this matter for the prevention of cruelty to children. It is much more a scientific thing than a sentimental one. Sentiment will say "Here is a child that is crying. Let us take it in our arms." Science says "Here is a child that is crying. What has caused it to cry?" We remove the cause and prevent it from crying again. By the change in public opinion, by local administration of local affairs and a central control of all, we have been able to treat it as a science. I am delighted to say that thirty years ago when we started to prosecute cases of cruelty we lost 52% of the cases and last year we lost only 7%.

Please God we will bring it nearer the vanishing point yet. That is due to changed opinion and changed law. Just now our great duty is to teach the nation and we are trying to do it and while it has practically driven some brutal cruelty out of the country, there are still grave cases of cruelty which need public attention but that is owing not to the fact that cruelty is on the increase but that the coward (a cruel person is universally a coward) when he knows that he has only to pay a penalty, does not change his conscience. When he knows that he has to pay the penalty of his own sin we secure better results in prosecuting our cases of cruelty. We refer to neglect and we are trying to teach the nation that we must do the same with neglect that we do with cruelty. Our appeal to the nation is this, that the prevention of neglect is a question that forms an appeal to every man and woman.* * *

The rate of infantile mortality in our English cities is appalling. Children die before one year at the rate of 200 per thousand; before two years at the rate of 75 per thousand and 280 to 290 per thousand before they reach the age of ten years; 1600 children are burned to death from being left in rooms in which unguarded fires are burning. 1600 children are overlain by being taken by their parents to bed. This is often due to the industrial and social conditions for many of the women work hard in the day and sleep heavily. I never like to quote another country against my own but in Germany they do not have this because it is an offense of common law to take a child to bed and the mother will, if necessary, take a drawer from a chest of drawers and make a bed for the little one. However, the fact remains and the offense of overlying is quite unknown. * * * There is a high rate of infant mortality from that most serious disease known as infantile ophthalmia. * * *

We are trying to arrest this preventable disease. We are trying to kill the nucleus by education and we circulate millions of pamphlets every year on educational matters, telling how to bring about a proper care of the teeth and eyes, cautioning against

leaving children in rooms with unguarded fires and on every possible subject that you can conceive.

A great many mothers do not know how to care for their children's eyes and how to keep them clean.

We send circulars to people in their own homes so that they can appreciate the necessity. We print them in English and Welsh and Yiddish and they are being distributed by these 15,000 workers all over the United Kingdom.

Pray do not think from what I say that England, as a nation, is going to the dogs. You will remember that when I speak of 1,600 overlaid and 54,541 cases of cruelty that that is in relation to a population of 40,000,000.

I have just one word more and you will notice that when a man has just one other word he goes on for twenty minutes. I do not want to earn for myself the criticism which was given a certain public speaker who made an address and on his return asked his hostess what she thought of it. She replied that it was a "moving, soothing and satisfying" one. * * * On his inquiry as to what she meant she said that she noticed all those in the rear and center of the hall had moved out of the door before he had finished; that those on the front row had been soothed to slumber and that she knew they were satisfied because she had not heard anyone say they wished to hear him again. I hope sometime in the course of a very busy life that I may be permitted to cross the water and visit America once more and I do not want, therefore, to wear out my welcome. I want to say this, at home across the water where I live we are engaged in one of the most important occupations that men and women can be engaged in. "There is no broader patriotism than saving the race; than utilizing the waste products of humanity." George Macdonald, one of our writers, said that and he felt that he had worked with God. I have an idea that there is something better than that, and that is to put into every child's life the teaching of health and hope, and that is what you and I are trying to do.

THE BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT

Impromptu speech delivered by Mr. Ludvig S. Dale, National Field Scout Commissioner of the Boy Scouts of America, at the recent Humane Convention in Rochester

Ladies and Gentlemen: Three years ago I stood before one thousand boys out in the West speaking about the Boy Scouts of America. After I explained what we mean by "scouting," I asked if any of those boys wished to become "scouts." A great many raised their hands. One of the boys had a face that I shall never forget. It was the face of a typical "tough,"—an "honest-to-goodness-tough-and-proud-of-it." He liked it and he held up his hand. He said "Yes, I want to join the scouts," but there was not one troop organized that day that wished to have him enter. One of the boys told me after, that if we took him in none of them could go scouting because "he is a tough. He smokes and is proud of it. He drinks a little on the sly, and if he goes scouting we cannot." But the boy wanted to become a scout. I talked to him and what do you suppose that boy was interested in? Cats! He knew all about cats,—much more about cats than I ever hope to know. I talked to him a little longer and I brought out some things about scouting that I thought he might be interested in and he was.

He finally became a scout and he started to study very, very hard. He specialized in swimming and when I went away up the state I wrote to him and he answered. One day I read on the front page of a paper, that Scout Franklin from such and such a town had saved two children from drowning at the risk of his own life. I went to his town and found him and said, "I am mighty proud to call you a Brother Scout! How did it happen?" He told me in his slangy way. "You see it was like dis, I was down by the lake and I saw an old man with two children out in a boat. I saw the boat tip over and I saw the old man had a stroke of apoplexy. I knew if I was to swim out there I would be all tired out so I made for a sand bar and walked out as far as I could. I called to some boys to come out with a boat, and they came over and I held one little child over each arm. * * * I didn't do anything, it was the other kids that did it. I only held them up out of the water for fifteen minutes. That was all I did." That boy wears one of the first honor medals ever awarded for life saving. It was placed upon his breast by Governor Eberhart of Minnesota. That is one of our scouts. There is not a mother in that town but

wants her boy to be as brave as Scout Franklin. His mother was a drunkard. He did not have a father. He did not know where he would sleep the next night. Scouting got him at the right time,—just before he was on his way down. It helped him up and today that tough is a model little citizen.

Five years ago the scout movement was unknown. Three and a half years ago there was not a scout in this country. Today we have more than three hundred thousand, including seven thousand scout masters, college graduates helping these, with three thousand commercial and business men giving their counsel to the work. Not only is it in America, but in twenty-six civilized countries. We spent two years traveling over Europe, studying the scouts. In Norway they planted twenty thousand trees for the government. In Sweden they gathered funds for the tubercular. In Copenhagen they are in charge of the motor ambulance for the first aid to the injured. I was present in London at an exhibition where there were 496 things made by the hands of scouts—everything from simple camp chairs to aeroplanes that really flew. Why is it? Only the other day a representative of China, Yuan Chi Kai, came to us and wanted to introduce it in China. It is the greatest thing in the world for helping boys. Here lies the secret of the movement. It gives him a sense of honor and justice. It respects his tremendous capacity for labor and his love of adventure. Through the scouting paper, we answer all his questions. We stimulate his mind, too, through the scouting law, and we satisfy his craving to be a little citizen of use and we keep him busy "to do, to be, to know." These are the three prime essentials that constitute education. The man who knows where he is, what he is going to do under all circumstances and where he is going,—that man is educated, and the man who does not know this is not educated although he speak all the tongues of Babel.

Personal sacrifice and duty are the two things that indicate character, the two together constitute patriotism and it is because the scout movement includes those two principles that I believe in it. Why does it appeal to boys? I have told you. Here is the answer,—before a boy scout can become a second class scout, he must know how to tie four different kinds of knots. He must know the history of the

flag to make him more patriotic. He must know the scout law. It is this, that he must be "trustworthy, loyal, helpful, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, brave, clean and reverent," and he must give this speech and promise, and I have seen thousands of them through the world repeat it in different tongues: "I will do my best to do my duty to my God and my country, to obey the Scout law, to help other people at all times, to keep myself physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight." I want you to realize what they pledge and promise. We men have seen the world and we feel that we will have to be disillusioned. A boy has not seen it. He goes forth with all the more determination, if he is going to set forth physically strong, mentally clean and morally straight. Then to become a first class scout, he must know how to swim fifty feet; make a trip fourteen miles alone and make a written report; he must know ten different kinds of birds, and a number of other things, such as being able to make things with his hands. He must know what to do in the case of an accident. He begins, of course, by being a tenderfoot and works up through the different classes. That is what is meant by scouting. He plays every bit of activity he has got. We say to the boys "DO" and not "DON'T." When the scouts that smoke cigarettes come to me, as, of course, they do, and sometimes their fathers will say, "He is all right, but he smokes," I always tell them it is none of "Dad's" business. What has he got to do with it? Is it not your hands, your heart and your brain? Did you not have a funny feeling in your stomach when you first smoked? That was a telegraph message to your brain from the stomach saying that there was something wrong on the track and to get it off. So much for your brain and so much for your stomach. You see what happens to the hands and the same thing happens to the brain. If you get spots on your fingers, you will get spots on your brain. Those telltale spots will show and there will be "nothing doing" when it comes to employment in better positions. If it is worth your stomach, your hands, your heart action, your brain, your chance for a job,—smoke then, and the sooner you finish the job the better, because no one is looking for that kind of men. I have yet to find the case where this method has failed to work.

What has the scout movement done in this country? When the flood in Ohio came, there were more than one thousand boys

that did actual work to help. When the call came for help in Alleghany county for the sufferers there, the boy scouts gave up the money they had saved for camping and would not even tell their names. In Virginia, one boy went to work and wrote to every father he knew to tell the boys of those families to write to other fathers, and one of them walked to the scene of the flood and it was a boy scout who did it. In Kansas City, Mo., when a man was most burned to death and a call was made for volunteers for skin for grafting, forty boy scouts marched to the hospital and not one would give his name. Everywhere the scouts are doing something. In Michigan, several thousand boys put out forest fires. You will find that they are doing much in the way of cleaning up in the South. They are also fighting the hookworm disease. They are fighting all kinds of pests. There came a call for volunteers in Yonkers, N. Y., and 150 Boy Scouts marched up to the office of the clerk and offered their services for nothing. The Boy Scout stands for character and efficiency. He has scouting not only on the brain but in the heart. He is clean, brave, thrifty, cheerful and obedient, not because he has to be but because he wants to be,—and that makes a whole lot of difference. He learns that the only lasting happiness comes from useful, honest labor done for himself and others and so he tries to prepare himself for that. His motto is "Be Prepared." He trains his mind and his heart, to be ready for his duty whenever or wherever it comes and so to do his duty to his God, his fellows and his country. The scout movement is one of the saving factors in the world. There is a new ideal coming to our age. It is one of the strongest protests against selfishness. It is one of the most potent factors in the development of humane work. Do you know that we get inquiries time and again from the country asking what can be done to help and we reply: Teach the boy that it is not a manly act to put a tin can on a dog's tail. Show him that it is infinitely more honorable to get a photograph of a bird than it is to stand and shoot it. In everything that lives there is something that God has placed there. We ought to think about that. The Scout movement is one of the most potent factors of the age. It manifests itself not only in stronger bodies and clearer heads but it will mean warmer hearts, more useful and efficient citizens and that in turn means the welfare of the state and a more prosperous nation.

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MISS RUTH EWING - - EDITOR

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NOVEMBER, 1913

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION

The Thirty-seventh Annual Meeting of The American Humane Association was held in Rochester, N. Y., on October 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th, 1913.

This Association represents the movement that had its origin in this country in 1865, when Henry Bergh organized the first society for the protection of animals. So successful were the operations of this protective bureau, that many others were soon established in various states, in the interest of children as well as of animals. In 1813 these societies formed themselves into a National Humane Society, known as The American Humane Association, which association has held annual meetings for thirty-five consecutive years. This Association represents the combined force of the local societies and has accomplished practical results in propagating humane sentiment, furthering humane education, enacting humane laws, offering united resistance to cruelty and bettering conditions for children and animals. Hotel Seneca was headquarters for the recent meeting and all sessions but one were held in halls of that house. A general public session the first evening after the convention was held in Masonic Temple.

The programme was divided equally between matters pertaining to children, and matters pertaining to animals, and there were evening open forum discussions on subjects relating to each.

One hundred and fifty delegates were present from 21 states in the Union and 3 foreign countries—Chili, England and Canada—representing 91 humane societies.

Animal Section of the Convention

Monday Morning, October 13th

Dr. William O. Stillman, President of The American Humane Association, called the meeting to order and Rev. Arthur W. Grose gave the invocation.

Committees were appointed for the routine work of the convention, after which Mr. Bernard J. Haggerty, representing the Mayor, welcomed the delegates to the city of Rochester, as did also Mr. George A. Carnahan, President of the Rochester S. P. C. C., which double welcome was responded to by Hon. Robert J. Wilkin, Judge of the Juvenile Court, of Brooklyn.

In his opening address Dr. Stillman said in part:

It is twenty-six years since this association last met in this beautiful city. During this more than a quarter of century the humane cause has gone forward by leaps and bounds. In 1887, at the only other meeting held here, the anti-cruelty movement in behalf of child protection had been in existence but a dozen years. Henry Bergh was rounding out his immortal task of establishing animal protection in this country and was soon to pass to his eternal reward. The number of anti-cruelty societies has enormously increased since then. Better humane laws have found place on the statute books of all the states. The Juvenile Court and the Probation Officer have revolutionized the treatment of the child delinquent. Many shelters for children have been founded. Public sentiment has placed an indelible ban upon child labor. Innumerable agencies have come into existence for the better protection of the youthful citizens and for the reform of those who have gone astray. The golden rule has begun to be literally translated into the treatment of criminals and our dreams and visions of

humane advancement are being crystallized into fact.

The work of the societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals now finds an alert and mandatory public sentiment which condemns brutality to the beast. Large sums of money are given annually to support the cause of animal protection. There are a number of influential monthly magazines which champion the rights of animals. Humane education is rapidly becoming recognized as an essential ingredient in modern character building. The world has come to realize the truth and importance of the anti-cruelty cause. "Humanity" is an international slogan, and we now know that the citizen of the future will be required to practice mercy and humanity before he can be acknowledged as fully civilized.

I deem it remarkable that our schools, in this progressive and practical country, have, for so long, been so largely lacking in that instruction which would equip its students for the high duties of citizenship. We all realize that a knowledge of arithmetic, grammar and geography, which were long considered the only elementary essentials for equipping the mind of the child, have but little effect on those qualities which make for individual righteousness and true national greatness. Vocational schools are rapidly coming to the front, it being recognized that fitting children to become self-supporting should be considered as a legitimate part of juvenile education. But how large a percentage of either public or private schools, not directly under the control of religious bodies, have given any heed whatever to the teaching of morals and conduct, to the ethics of business, and of every day life; to instruction in integrity, unrighteousness, to civil and domestic duty, and to calling attention to proper standard and ideals for human life.

The need for instruction of this kind seems so patent and imperative that it is difficult to realize why it has been overlooked and neglected. Humanitarians ask all the states to find a place on their statute books for compulsory humane education, for this includes that development and construction of character which lays due emphasis on morals, and ethics and altruism—on all that is best and highest for the individual.

While pioneers of humanity often had very broad conceptions of our duty to the sub-human species, still the need for new reforms is being constantly recognized. One of the most imperative of these is the humanizing of the slaughterhouse business, if such a thought as humanity can be associated with this essentially brutal and shocking industry. We feel that we can justly demand that animals, which are to be killed for food purposes, shall be subject to humane and reason-

able conditions before slaughter, both because of humane considerations and as a matter of protection to the public health. We feel that all such animals should be stunned before being killed, and that then they should be quickly dispatched. In order to protect the public we hold the American slaughterhouses should be kept abreast the requirements of modern sanitary science, which they very largely are not at the present time, and that this can best be done by placing all slaughtering establishments under the control of public health officers. Very possibly the establishment of municipal abattoirs, such as are found frequently in Europe, would do away with the objectionable and filthy small establishments which now abound. I strongly recommend that this Association ask Congress to provide for a Congressional inquiry in regard to these abuses, which may also inquire concerning the best foreign methods of handling the same, to the end that suitable recommendations may be made for better Federal and State regulation of the slaughtering business in this country.

Abuses connected with animal transportation also urgently demand to be corrected at the present time. A good deal has been said publicly about the inhumanity connected with stock transportation, and the frightful suffering which frequently occurs while carrying young calves to market. It is found that we are confronted with equally grave abuses in regard to poultry transportation. Bills have been introduced in Congress to abate these abuses but none have, as yet, become laws. I urge that all persons in the United States, interested in animal protection, shall give serious consideration to the questions involved in transportation, to the end that existing brutalities may be stopped.

It is good to note that new homes and shelters for animals, both large and small, are frequently being founded. These are admirably managed, as a rule, and are doing a valuable work. Animal hospitals are attracting increased attention. Two such institutions, planned on a very large scale, are in process of construction at the present time. Increased attention is being given to the painless killing of all animals which must be destroyed, particularly dogs and cats, which accumulate in such enormous numbers as surplus or lost animals in large cities. Both gas and electricity are being used successfully for this purpose.

Questions relating to the care of horses have attracted especial attention during the past year. Among the reforms which are needed, we must include the abolition of the decrepit horse traffic; legislation against the docking of horses's tails; the protection of horses from fire risks and the construction

of humane and healthy stables. Contagious diseases among horses and safe public drinking fountains have also been studied attentively. Among the questions which bear most directly on the health and life of horses must be included improved horse-shoes and better street paving. A university school for the scientific education of horse-shoers has recently been started. The effect of this will be of immense value.

We urgently need the establishment in all our great cities of schools for horse drivers. It is to be hoped that our societies will consider this last proposition seriously, and also that special lectures may be given for the police, so that they may better understand how to handle cases where animals are being maltreated. The value which good roads possess, from the standpoint of humanity, is worthy of the consideration of all anti-cruelty societies.

The protection of wild animals, which includes birds, is receiving increased study in this country. A splendid victory for humanity was secured when foreign bird protection was provided for in the tariff bill which recently became a law. All societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should take an active hand in suppressing the inconceivable savageries of the trapping business; they also should look closely after the suffering to which performing animals are often subject. More and more attention is being given to the treatment which animals receive in zoological collections and circuses.

There have also been many new developments in child protection. It fell to the lot of The American Humane Association, through the medium of the recently established National Humane Review, which it publishes, to first call public attention to the existence of human slavery which is still found in the Philippines. This number of the Review was sent to each member of both Houses of Congress, with the result that Senator Borah, offered a copy to be placed on file in the United States Senate and demanded that an investigation and report should be made. This action has led to wide-spread publicity.

Child protection, from the humane standpoint, has somewhat changed its aspect during recent years. Criminality and degeneracy are so closely associated that some of our societies for the prevention of cruelty to children are carefully studying the psychological side of this question. Even greater emphasis is being laid on the removal of children from degrading environments to more favorable surroundings. Degeneracy and defective mentality account, quite frequently, for both child delinquency and juvenile abuse. We all feel that every child should have a chance for the best that there

is in life, but few of us stop to realize what an important bearing the right kind of parentage has on such questions. Laws have been passed for the sterilization of vicious degenerates but it is a question how far social protection of this kind will ever be carried. The theory of the case is perfect; its practice is difficult. After all, we must largely look to better home conditions, the segregation of the unfit, and to moral and ethical education, for the solution of many of these problems.

Great questions, connected with the handling of delinquency and dependency constantly arise. Along with cases involving both of these conditions we constantly find drunkenness, poverty and inefficiency. These must largely be handled by other social agencies than our child protection societies. We have the old questions of the contamination of the street and the factory; of child labor which stunts mind and body; of the moving picture entertainment with rotten ethics, impossible ideals and degrading suggestions; of untrained and undisciplined childhood associated with utterly irresponsible parentage; of families which drop apart, partly because of lack of cohesive power and partly for want of the necessities of life; of children placed out in families which sire drudges and slaves, under the mistaken idea that they will love the life and grow up to be valuable citizens under such unnatural conditions. We find too much reliance on the court and too little on the practice of the fundamental virtues of civilized life. What we need is the proper training of parents and the maintenance of the home rather than the individual, as the proper unit for society. We need an education in every school in the land which shall fit the fathers and mothers of the next generation to bring up their children in an atmosphere of love, consideration, decency, probity, thrift, economy, self-respect and patriotism. When man has been normally developed in his moral nature, as well as his intellectual constitution, we may welcome the advent of the golden age. We need the power of the state back of the ethical training of the child. We need the real home, which is better than all the judicial machinery which can be devised. The right sort of a home is the finest product of any nation, for it means the salvage and success of its future citizens.

This was followed by a paper on "The Value of Animal Shelters, Hospitals and Rescue Work," written by Mrs. James Speyer, President of the New York Women's League for Animals, and read in her absence by Mrs.

John H. Winkley, Secretary of that organization. In part she said:

During the past summer the New York Women's League for Animals has rescued from the streets of Lower East Side nearly 10,000 abandoned small animals.

Since our League was organized in December, 1910, we have worked strenuously along the rescue line and this season redoubled our efforts by establishing new stations at different points. These stations consist of receiving cages placed in the public parks in charge of a man employed by the League. Two hours after its opening 378 small animals had been collected. With the exception of a few which can be placed in comfortable homes, these are removed by the A. S. P. C. A. for humane destruction.

Aiming to be in every sense of the word a charitable organization, our motto is to benefit the owners as well as the animals themselves. For three years we have maintained a Free Dispensary at 325 Lafayette St., where 26,842 animals have received treatment from skilled veterinarians. These figures readily show that Free Dispensaries can best be supplemented by Free Hospitals where permanent cures can be effected. Location is necessarily one of the first considerations, and in the heart of the traffic district, a block away from our present Dispensary, our new Hospital is rapidly nearing completion. This location was decided upon after careful study of the business section and the fact that at our Watering Station at this point an average of 2,000 and a maximum of 3,500 horses are watered daily.

The Hospital building, itself, is a three story and basement structure. It is modern in every way providing every best known device for the proper care and treatment of animals. The ambulance room is on the street floor as is also the observation ward and contagious ward. The floors above contain the offices and waiting rooms, reception room for horses, operating room for small animals, also operating room for horses; hospital wards for horses and dogs; living apartment for the resident Veterinarian, and on the roof is a paddock for convalescents. Fresh air and sunshine being conducive to renewed health with animals,

Three interesting papers were then read by their authors, namely, "Co-operation of Police in S. P. C. A. Work," by Frank B. Rutherford, Secretary of the Pennsylvania S. P. C. A., Philadelphia; "The Humane Society and the Police Force," by P. C. Laver-

ton Harris, B. A., Secretary, Toronto Humane Society, Canada; and "How to Make Animal Protection Work a Success, by Wilbur Van Duyn, Attorney, Central New York S. P. C. A., Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Rutherford said in abstract:

A closer co-operation of the police in S. P. C. A. work will greatly benefit the cause.

In Philadelphia, as well as other large cities, namely New York, Chicago and St. Louis, police training schools have been opened for the instruction of officers and patrolmen, as to the assistance required of them in matters called to their attention.

Several months ago, the Supt. of the Philadelphia Police Dept., through his Secretary, asked that a representative of the S. P. C. A. be detailed to address the police students on matters pertaining to cruelty to animals. The speaker accepted the invitation and I assure you that I have spent many pleasant hours with the men. Every student seems to be much interested in our work and many questions are asked, as to the proper steps to take in preventing cruelty to animals and in making arrests of offenders.

To further increase the interest of the students, I prepared fifteen questions with answers, pertaining to the most frequent abuses witnessed on our streets. †These questions are now being used by the instructors and at frequent intervals the men are examined as to their knowledge of just what should be done to protect the helpless from the cruelties of man.

The advantages of such a school to our cause, are well worth considering, as owing to the many technical points in the cruelty to animal laws, patrolmen and officers not having this training, hesitate in interfering, except in the more flagrant cases.

I would ask that the delegates present, use their best endeavors toward having the official in charge of the police force of their cities open a police training school or permit a competent representative of the local S. P. C. A. to talk with the officers and patrolmen at stated intervals on animal matters. If this plan is followed, our cause will be greatly benefited, as it means that the anti-cruelty to animal societies will have just as many additional competent volunteer agents

†Note: The questions and answers used by Secretary Rutherford in the examination of police students in Philadelphia were published on page 206 of the September issue of The National Humane Review.

on-the highways, as there are members of the police force.

Wilbur Van Duyn of Syracuse, attorney and director for the Central New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, delivered an interesting address on "How to Make Animal Protection Work a Success." Among other things he said:

"If a man has learned to be kind to a helpless, dumb animal simply because it lives and breathes, he is a long way on the road to good citizenship and fair dealing with his brother men. If he will get his neighbors to feel as he does, he will be doing his part to bring the millenium so much the nearer. Much time will elapse before mankind develops to the point where it realizes that peace and contentment cannot reign until the various components of animal life become so adjusted in their mutual relations that the well being of one is not conceded to be dependent upon the misery of another. Until that time may come it is urged that all do their duty as they see it, to the joyful end that the sun shall not shine on the despot and that nature harbor no sinners."

Interesting discussion followed relative to the rescue work of abused animals, the employment of the police force toward this end, and legitimate ways and means for establishing hearty co-operation between the humane societies and the police.

Monday Afternoon, October 13th—

Appointment of Committee on Nominations, reading of reports, letters and special communications. "Humane Handling and Slaughtering of Animals" was the subject presented the convention by George Ditewig, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.

The theme was good and bad practices in the handling of food animals, as seen by inspectors of the Bureau; also, what is being accomplished through governmental activities for the extension of humaneness to domestic animals.

To indicate the field covered, figures were cited: The 3,000 inspectors and other employees of the Bureau named witness annually, in their official capacities, the handling of more than 67,000,000 food animals; under the Federal meat inspection law alone there

were inspected in the last fiscal year more than 56,000,000 animals at the time of slaughter.

The methods in use among civilized people for slaughtering food animals were described: the one known as stunning, which provides for the immediate destruction of consciousness and sensibility in the animal before it is bled, is declared to meet more fully than does any other the demands of humane sentiment and hygienic requirement. The adoption of this method generally is urged.

The good resulting from the Federal inspection of ocean vessels was cited to show what has been accomplished for the safe and humane handling of animals in ocean traffic.

The position was taken that the Bureau is a great and potent agency for the suppression of contagious and other animal diseases, and that the effect of its successes has been a great elimination of pain and suffering among domestic animals.

The difficulties attending the administration of the "28-hour" law, the purpose of which is to prevent cruelties to animals during interstate shipment, were explained, and the need for strengthening this law was pointed out; also, the enactment of other laws for the prevention of certain cruelties in transportation, for which the present law is inadequate, was suggested.

Interesting papers were then read on "The Need for Slaughter House Reforms," by Robert H. Murray, Attorney and Secretary for Nova Scotia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, Halifax, N. S., and "The Humanity of the Jewish Method of Slaughter," by Dr. Louis Ginzberg, Professor of Talmud, Jewish Theological Seminary of America, New York City.

A discussion of slaughtering methods developed a friendly debate between advocates of the principal two methods of killing animals.

The Jewish method of slaughter involves the casting process, in which the animal is hoisted up by one hind leg until it falls on its back with its throat up, and the throat-cutting, in which the throat of the animal is slit with one sweep of a sharp knife and the animal is allowed to bleed to death.

Dr. Ginsberg claimed that the animal lost consciousness as soon as its

throat was cut and that this was an almost painless method of slaughter. Mr. Murray said that the casting process was painful to the animal and that consciousness was sometimes retained for several seconds, even several minutes, after the throat was cut.

Ordinary methods of stunning, with a mallet, as well as all methods of sticking were likewise condemned, and in their place it was urged that pistols which shoot a bolt straight into the brain and cause painless death to the animal should be used.

"Cruel Methods of Trapping," by Guy Richardson, Editor of "Dumb Animals," Boston, proved to be a valuable contribution to the programme. This paper, illustrated with pictures, will receive publication in the Advocate at later date.

The recommendation that congress be asked for an inquiry into present-day slaughterhouse cruelties and uncleanliness; advocacy of a stronger public sentiment regarding the inhumanity connected with the transportation of live stock; proper provision for the painless death of stricken and deserted domestic animals; the need for more thorough protection for horses from overwork, and other abuses, and from danger by fire; the establishment of a school for teamsters and coachmen; protection of birds; the modern education of humanity that would look toward child and animal welfare in the way of providing proper care and quarters for animals and good homes wherein children may experience love and protection were among the most important topics thrashed out in general discussion.

Secretary Nathaniel J. Walker and Field Secretary Sydney H. Coleman then presented their reports showing a marked increase in the volume of work accomplished during the last few years.

Secretary Walker's report showed that 313 societies to care for both animals and children existed, 180 societies for prevention of cruelty to animals only and 44 societies for prevention of cruelty to children only, making a total of 537 active societies affiliated with the association. These societies, according to Mr. Walker's report, had 1,296 paid employees and 10,571 voluntary agents to care for during the year just closed, 177,747 children and 2,539,118 animals. Total receipts from all sources during the year were \$1,975,202.16 and disbursements were \$1,625,960.59. The number of buildings owned by the societies is 102, which are valued at \$2,196,141.97. The association and affiliated societies have an endowment of \$2,305,433. Out of 38,197 prosecutions, 31,678 convictions were secured.

GENERAL PUBLIC SESSION, MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13th

This was held in the Masonic Temple and a thousand people were in attendance.

Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the Massachusetts S. P. C. A., was the first speaker of the evening and made an eloquent appeal for the rights of animals and man's recognition and enforcement of them. He presented the basic reasons for the existence of humane association: "Humanitarians base their work on the fact that animals are our fellow creatures, nay, even our kith and kin. We fight in their behalf, because of the animals' capacity for pleasure, pain and affection, which our moral nature compels us to respect, and as we learn more about animals, their characteristics and habits of life, we begin to see the oneness of all life."

Two good speakers not originally scheduled for the programme, occupied the rostrum for several minutes each. One of these, Professor Samuel McCune Lindsay, is the first incumbent of the chair of humanity in Columbia, which was established out of funds provided by Henry Bergh, the founder of the Humane Society movement in America. Pro-



Group of delegates to the Annual Meeting of The American Humane Society at the Rochester Country Club at Brighton, where the party were the famous "Little Mary Ellen," whose case is a fundamental part of the history of the Society and between Hon. Peter G. Gerry of New York and Hon. Rol



Association, October 13-16, Rochester, N. Y., photographed at the
guests of the Rochester S. P. C. C. The arrow indicates the
name history, seated in front of President William O. Stillman
Parr of London.

fessor Lindsay pointed out that the real work of the department of which he is the head is to conduct research work in problems of science and law which are constantly vexing humane society workers. The other speaker was Rev. W. A. Robinson, president of the Ohio Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of Cincinnati.

Letters were read from Hon. Elbridge T. Gerry, founder of the Children's Society in New York, and from Mr. Henry Bergh, nephew of the Henry Bergh who rescued "Mary Ellen" and started humane work in America.

Dr. Stillman made another able address on this occasion and the Temple Quartette contributed some excellent music.

The closing event of the evening—a dramatic feature not down on the programme—was the presentation to Mrs. Russell Sage, widely known for her philanthropics, of a gold medal by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of Amsterdam, Holland, in appreciation of her service in the cause of animal welfare, as expressed in her purchase of Marsh Island in the Gulf of Mexico, to be set aside as a home for birds, where they can live and breed unmolested.

As Mrs. Sage was not present in person, the presentation was made through Colonel H. G. Slocum, her nephew and personal representative.

The climax of the surprise was reached when Col. Slocum handed Dr. Stillman Mrs. Sage's cheque for \$5,000, a gift to the American Humane Association, in token of her regard for and interest in its work.

Apart from the honor conferred upon Mrs. Russell Sage at the mass meeting on Monday night, the convention presented Mrs. Sage with a diploma and testimonial.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14th

The report of the treasurer, Mr. Edgar McDonald, of Brooklyn, was read. The first paper presented was by John Hall, vice-president of the Rochester Humane Society, entitled "Shall We Have Humane Education in the Schools of New York State?" Mr. Hall outlined the work that was being done in the Rochester schools to inculcate a humane spirit in the boys and girls and to discourage cruel practices. He said he thought humane treatment of animals should, by all means, be taught in New York schools and in all the schools of every other state. He expressed himself as opposed to a humane educational law making the teaching of the subject compulsory, but advocated the system of having a paid lecturer visit the schools. In this connection he said:

"The Rochester Society has great faith in and advocates the idea of school visitation by a paid lecturer and maintains one for this special work. Miss Woodward, the lady referred to, visits, by appointment, the public and parochial schools in the city. She illustrates her talks by the use of lantern slides made mostly from special pictures, and these pictures fix in the minds of the pupils the lessons sought to be taught. In some cases our lecturer has spoken to audiences of 1,200 boys and girls. Personally I would have much greater faith in the permanent results of such work as this than from lessons given in a perfunctory manner under the whip of a compulsory law.

"An additional valuable and interesting feature in connection with this work is that of enrolling the children as junior members of our society, there being 3,000 and 4,000 names enrolled at the present time.

"The children are always encouraged to write papers in which are recounted, in their own language, facts and lessons that have most impressed them in the talks of the lecturer. It would surprise you to read some of these productions. The plan cultivates a spirit of friendly rivalry among the children, and the practice obtained in the preparation of these papers is in itself an education. The children who become junior members also have the privilege of taking books from the library of over 500 volumes, and of visiting the club rooms at headquarters where magazines and other literature are at their command.

"During the first year of the inauguration of the plan of school visitation, thirty-six lectures were delivered, and since that time over 1,000 have been given in public, private and parochial schools in this vicinity.

As there is much diversity of opinion on this subject, Mr. Hall's views elicited a lively discussion as to the relative merits of the compulsory vs. lecturer method.

An address on "What One Bird Club Is Doing" was made extemporaneously by Ernest Harold Baynes, of Meriden, N. H. As manager of the famous Meriden Bird Club he had much that was interesting to say about the unique plan and successful accomplishments of this club.

The Meriden Bird Club was originally started as a village community organization, and has attained a nationwide reputation through its studies of bird life and its publications.

The speaker, after outlining the necessity for the protection of wild birds, told of the interesting experiment he had tried in a tiny New Hampshire village nine miles from the railroad, where the residents had never shown any active interest in bird life. After interesting his neighbors by means of an illustrated lecture on birds, Mr. Baynes raised a sum of money, for the purchase of bird houses, taught the people how to attract the birds by feeding them in winter, by supplying them with water in summer and by planting the kinds of shrubs and creepers which bear fruit that the birds are fond of. The next step was to organize a bird club, which was done less than three years ago, the initial membership being about sixty. Through the generosity of Miss Helen Woodruff Smith, of Stamford, Conn., the club was able to purchase an old farm of 32 acres, and this has been converted into a bird sanctuary, where the birds gather in ever increasing numbers to accept the hospitality provided for them.

The club began to publish beautifully illustrated reports, and in order to obtain these, bird lovers all over the country joined the Meriden Bird Club that they might inform themselves as to the most effective methods of attracting their feathered neighbors.

Inspired by the work done by this club, Percy MacKaye, the dramatist, recently wrote a symbolic masque entitled "Sanctuary," as a protest against the importation of plumage for millinery purposes. As is well known, this play has interested cultured people all over the land.

"Improved Roads from the Standpoint of Humanity," as presented by Hon. John N. Carlisle, State Commissioner of Highways for New York, proved a topic of great interest. The introduction of this subject before a humane convention indicates the broad scope of the work of the Association, showing, as it does, that no subject bearing on the comfort and welfare of living creatures is ruled out of their deliberations for the bettering of conditions for man and animal kind. Commissioner Carlisle pointed out in a very convincing way the close relation that exists between highway improvement and the humane movement.

"Humanity in its broad sense means progress in all lines of work," said Mr. Carlisle. "Any improvement, therefore, of the general conditions of the people, cannot help but be a factor in your work. Good roads mean that at all seasons of the year people can more readily visit and assist each other and provide quick and easy access for the delivery of mail and merchandise.

"New York state has approximately 80,000 miles of highways. Under the law they are divided into substantially three divisions, the state highways constructed entirely at the cost of the state, county highways constructed at the joint expense of the state and county and the town highways constructed by the towns with state aid. There are approximately 4,000 miles of state highways, 8,000 miles of county highways and 68,000 miles of town highways. The state constructs and maintains the state and county highways through the state department of highways. By this fall we will have con-

structed from one end of the state to the other, 5,000 miles of roads.

"With state highways running between our important centers, constructed entirely at state expense, with lateral county highways constructed at the expense of the state and county feeding into the state highways and the town highways provided for by means of state help connecting up with the lateral county highways, we ought to work out a system in New York state where by there will be a complete net work of roads reaching to every place in the state, passable not only in summer time, but during our spring and fall months."

"Why We Buy Old Horses" was the subject that served to introduce Mr. Huntington Smith, of the Boston Animal Rescue League, to the convention. An abstract of his paper is as follows:

During the last ten years there has been a great change in the old horse traffic in Boston and in most of our large cities. A new class of immigrants has come here in large numbers and many of them have become peddlers. They buy for small sums decrepit horses that as a rule are not down to the line where they can be condemned by the prosecuting societies. These horses are often afflicted with glanders and do no doubt do much to disseminate that disease. In the last seven years the Animal Rescue League of Boston has bought and destroyed 1500 of these old horses at an average price of five dollars each. This method of getting old horses is, on the whole, better than through prosecution in the courts. The society gets at once into friendly relations with the owner. He is given good advice as to the purchase and care of another horse and is assured of veterinary assistance at the free clinic maintained at the Animal Rescue League. If he has bought an unfit horse out of ignorance he is helped to get his money back from the dealer. The policy of purchase is less costly than prosecution. If an owner is to be prosecuted, it may be necessary to watch a horse for weeks and even for months before the agent in charge can be sure that he has a case on which he can get a verdict in court. The consequent outlay is far more than the few dollars that would have bought the horse in the first place. Further than this, where the court fines are divided, as they are in some states, with the society entering the complaint, there is a savor of commercialism about the transaction that ought if possible to be avoided.

The practice of buying up old horses, on the ground that it en-

couraged unscrupulous teamsters and horse dealers to buy decrepit horses at a low price for the purpose of selling them to the Animal Rescuers at a profit was disapproved by the Association as a body.

Action on Resolutions Relating to Animals was then taken. Report was made of Nominating Committee after which the election of officers for the ensuing year took place. Dr. William O. Stillman, of Albany, was re-elected as president of the Association, this being his eighth consecutive term, and the executive officers were all re-elected. The following were also made Honorary Vice-Presidents: Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, Pleasanton, Cal.; George A. Carnahan, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. George T. Angell, Newton Highlands, Mass.; William DeLoss Love, Hartford, Conn. The following were made Assistant Secretaries: Dr. William R. Callicotte, Denver, Colo., and Welcome W. Bradley, of Minneapolis, Minn.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 14th

This was the occasion for a delightful reception at the headquarters of the Rochester Humane Society, 103 Saint Paul Street, which was preceded by a delicious luncheon and "topped off" with an automobile tour through the city of Rochester and the beautiful surrounding country. This pleasing feature on the programme was a brilliant example of the comforting things that may be done "in the interest of humanity."

The local committee on arrangements were royal hosts, and their well laid plans for the comfort and pleasure of their guests were admirably executed. The committee was as follows: J. B. Y. Warner, George A. Carnahan, Frederick L. Dutcher, Miss Sara Hyatt, Joseph T. Alling, Mrs. F. C. Ferrin, Mrs. Harry Leiter, Dr. W. V. Ewers, Mrs. W. C. Morey and C. H. Peck.

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 14th

There was an open forum discussion of practical problems relative to the work of preventing cruelty to animals, which was a most interesting and profitable one, covering a wide range of subjects, in which most of the active workers in the field participated.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Matthew McCurrie, secretary of the San Francisco S. P. C. A., who gave an excellent and instructive talk on various practical appliances for the protection of animals as well as for the safe removal and humane destruction of sick and injured animals. He illustrated his descriptive talk with miniature models of the apparatus which he advocated. One of these was a device by which horses may be released, in case of fire, from the outside of the barn by a lever and induced to leave their stalls by means of a stream of water which is set running by the same lever, and sent in sprays full in their faces. The device is in use in many San Francisco stables and is not patented. It was heartily commended by all delegates.

Perhaps the most important subject discussed was that of the taking of fines imposed in cases of prosecution for cruelty to animals by Humane Societies. It developed that there was strong, general opposition to the practice for the reason that it places a stigma on humane societies and their work, laying them open to charges of persecution and graft which are detrimental to the reputation of a society.

Mr. George A. H. Scott, secretary of The Illinois Humane Society, was asked by Dr. Robinson, of Cincinnati, about the charge made against Chicago horse dealers of blinding young horses to make them docile and therefore more salable for city use. Mr. Scott explained that the report of the blinding of horses in Chicago was merely a sensational newspa-

per story published to attract attention and that a thorough investigation had proven the report to have no foundation in fact. Dr. Robinson said he had based his inquiry solely upon information he had gained from the newspapers, and expressed his satisfaction to learn that the report was untrue. Several other delegates stated that they had seen the startling report and had been moved to investigate on their own account and had found that it was entirely false.

The last thing at the night session was a discussion by John F. Cozens, secretary of the committee of the National Team Owners' Association, of methods employed in Philadelphia.

Mr. Cozens was the originator of a perambulating water wagon that supplies ice water to drivers and fresh water to horses in crowded downtown streets remote from watering troughs or watering stations. Under his direction watering stations have been established in all parts of the city and during the summer months they are manned by khaki-clothed attendants through the day.

MATTERS RELATING TO CHILDREN
ONLY

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15th

Announcement of Committee on Resolutions relating to children:

In writing on the subject "Mother and Child," Dr. J. C. Young, of Cuba, N. Y., president of the Allegany County Humane Society, pointed out from real facts in life how the mother above all others was the natural protector and guardian of her own child and that this was manifested from the earliest childhood hour through all the changing events of the child's life. This was shown to be the case in homes where poverty and want were fostered in all its forms, as well as in homes where wealth abounds. This

being the case the doctor appealed to humane workers and friends to do what they were able to do to bring about the enactment of such laws in all states not already acting under such a law, to see that every worthy and dependent mother with her helpless child or children is provided with means from the public funds to help her to keep her children together in the home, until they are able to take care of themselves.

"The means so provided would often be far-reaching in its effects, saving many a worthy and destitute mother who saw nothing before her but destitution and want, from stepping away from the banks of life's river into the pitfalls of immediate relief."

"The Efficient Home as a Factor in the Prevention of Delinquency" was the topic introduced by Mr. Eugene Mōrgan, secretary and attorney of the Humane Society in Columbus, Ohio."

"Although nearly 250,000 children were involved last year in this great movement with which we are identified, there are some phases of this perplexing problem of the prevention of cruelty to children to the solution of which we, as humanitarians, may well address ourselves. The child problem is one of the really great problems of the day, and many of its features must depend for correct solution upon the efforts of those devoting themselves to the work of the societies for the prevention of cruelty.

"It is unfortunately true that there appears to be an increase rather than a decrease of delinquency among the boys and girls of this country of ours. Especially is this true along the lines of the violation and disregard of the laws of our state, incorrigibility and immoral conduct.

"Since the majority of such cases are traceable to the ignorance, neglect and lack of interest of the parent, then the solution of the problem is to raise the standard of parenthood to such higher plane as is necessary to make the home efficient. This can only be done by proper education beginning with the child and continuing as he or she gradually develops into manhood or womanhood; along such lines as are appropriate to its various ages of development including the laws of the physical being, sex hygiene, the phenomena of moral and intellectual development and of the re-

sponsibilities and possibilities of parenthood, together with a wholesome respect for and a cheerful obedience of the laws of our country.

"The only satisfactory solution is to raise the standard of parents. As an evidence of widespread public interest in one phase of this question, all over this country there seems to be an epidemic of 'better babies' contests. That is good so far as it goes. But a 'better parents' contest would probably be productive of more permanent good, if for no other reason than to call public attention to this vital question.

"The New Children's Code of Ohio, which has been pronounced by some experts as the best to date of any state, provides among other things, mothers' pensions. The requirements governing this feature are somewhat stringent and one of the conditions is 'the mother must, in the judgment of the Juvenile Court, be a proper person, morally, physically and mentally for the bringing up of her children,' and again 'it must appear to be for the benefit of the child to remain with such mother.'

"If the state can provide and enforce such requirements when a pension is at stake, why not in every instance where a child's welfare is at stake?"

"There has come into existence in recent years a most effective agency that is doing splendid work toward correcting the inefficiencies of the home. I refer to the Juvenile Court."

"One of the great strides in the development of the Juvenile Court is the recognition of the responsibility of the parent for the delinquency of the child. Not only recognizing such responsibility but going further and holding the parent liable to punishment for the delinquency of the child. No longer is the delinquent child merely considered as a criminal and treated as such, but rather as one needing help and encouragement. To this end the scope of the Juvenile Court has been enlarged and extended until full control and authority is exercised over the delinquent child, even to removing it from the control of its parents and placing it under proper environment."

Hon. Peter G. Gerry, director of the New York S. P. C. C., son of Hon. Elbridge T. Gerry, was another prominent speaker at this session. He spoke extemporaneously and most interestingly on "The Prevention of Cruelty to Children; a Distinct Science." He placed great stress on the importance of having all legal measures introduced by humane so-

cieties carefully and accurately drawn. He said the cause had suffered much and most unnecessarily because such bills were often hastily and loosely drafted.

"Practical Methods Used in Children's Work" gave Mr. Thomas B. Maymon, secretary Rhode Island S. P. C. C., Providence, R. I., an opportunity to give the convention much valuable information gained from his own extensive experience. This paper will receive publication at a later date.

A distinguished visitor who came across seas to take part in the humane congress was Hon. Robert J. Parr, director of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, in London, England. Mr. Parr gave an interesting talk on the method adopted by the English Society in the conduct of its work. He spoke from a wealth of experience and with much charm of voice and delivery. His speech, made extemporaneously, is reported in this issue of the Advocate.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 15th

The delegates left the Hotel Seneca in automobiles at one o'clock and were taken on a comprehensive drive through the highways and byways of the beautiful city of Rochester and its environs to the Rochester Country Club, at Brighton, where the party were the luncheon guests of the Rochester Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. This was a delightfully refreshing entertainment.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 15th

Was devoted to an open forum discussion on questions relating to child welfare. This was opened by a discussion on "Standardizing Blanks and Record Sheets for Humane Offices" by Secretary Walker, of the Ameri-

can Humane Association. "Keeping the Family Together" was the main subject introduced for debate and a discussion of the mother's pension law naturally followed. Most of the speakers favored the idea of keeping families together instead of committing the children of unfortunate parents to institutions, and endorsed the mother's pension law as a practical means of working toward that end. It was the consensus of opinion that the law was a good one when honestly administered.

Another matter that received much earnest attention was the need for censorship of motion pictures. As a result of the discussion, it was decided to send a committee, led by Miss Amy H. Brown, of Toledo, to attend the meeting of the New York Motion Picture Exhibitors' League of America, which was also in convention in Rochester, to urge upon the men present the advisability of guarding against reproducing scenes of cruelty in which vicious or demoralizing acts are depicted, lest children become brutalized by seeing them. It was suggested that a permanent committee on the proper censorship of motion pictures be chosen.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16th

"Child Saving in Louisiana" was the subject of Thomas H. Agnew, superintendent of the Louisiana S. P. C. C. He said in part:

"A little less than a generation ago, the great movement to protect and conserve the child life of the state, was inaugurated in New Orleans, and the Louisiana Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children came into being, launched an active campaign, and made possible the splendid results achieved in succeeding years. Rev. Alfred E. Clay, an English clergyman, pastor of the Dryades Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was the founder and Doctor Clay carefully evolved his plans through two busy years of studying conditions in the Slums and Tenements and in viewing the

night life of the city, which passed in dark and sordid pictures, a grisly drama, and emphasized the need of some organized force to care for the situation and save the youth of both sexes from the ravaging maw of the destroyer.

"A series of lectures marked the beginning of Dr. Clay's campaign and in a little while a strong public sentiment was aroused in favor of a Child-Saving Society, men and women of all creeds and denominations pledged themselves to the cause. Through two decades and well into a third, the society has filled its high mission, and today, like a well ordered machine, it is helping in the making of an honest, useful citizenship.

One hundred and forty-five thousand children have come under its friendly care and guidance, and the after history of most of these has been gratifying. It is true that the work was hampered to an extent through lack of funds, still such progress has been made, that today we may point with pride to our organization, for, it is admitted that we are in the forefront of such societies in the United States."

Dr. W. A. Robinson, president Ohio Humane Society, of Cincinnati, read a stirring and helpful paper on "The Vital Importance of Child Rescue and Conservation."

"We took for our field of investigation the children placed in homes from January, 1880, to July, 1888. All of these are now fully grown. Of those having one parent good and one bad there were 132. The outcome in this case was 127 good and 5 bad. Two hundred and thirteen having both parents good had as the outcome 207 good and 6 bad. One hundred and fifty-five who had both parents bad had as the outcome of the training they had in this home and the homes to which they went, 150 good and 5 bad. Even where both parents were bad the percentage of success was practically 97 in the hundred.

"The ratio of good and bad outcome was much the same in all classes, regardless of the character of the parents. The only variation that attracts attention was that where both parents were bad the outcome of the children was a trifle better than where one parent was good and one was bad. But

the variation is so small as to be almost negligible unless the investigation could be carried through a larger number of children.

"It seems to me that the figures go to show very clearly that there are no bad boys or bad girls primarily, that so far as nature's provision for their real success in life is concerned every one has a fair chance and an equal chance. We do not include in this statement degenerates—except to say 'where little is given little is required.' I am well aware that this will be challenged and questioned and yet, when you come to consider the sources of temptation and the kinds of temptation to which children are subjected, the statement will be found to be lingering very close to the truth."

This was to have been followed by a paper on "Child Saving in Big Cities" by Mr. John L. Shortall, President of The Illinois Humane Society, Chicago, but Mr. Shortall was prevented at the last moment from attending the meeting by the pressure of business demands.

One of the most refreshing features of the programme was a spontaneous speech delivered by Mr. Ludvig S. Dale, National Field Scout Commissioner of the Boy Scouts of America, on the "Boy Scout Movement." Mr. Dale was full of his subject and gave such a vivid picture of the work and what it is accomplishing that we publish his address in full in order to give it a wider audience.

That the labor and education laws of the state of New York, although wholesome in their general application, sometimes result in positive injustice in the cases of particular children was contended by Judge John B. M. Stephens of the Children's Court in Rochester, in an interesting paper on "The Functions of the Court in the Work for Children."

Judge Stephens expressed his conviction, based on his own experience, that the court dealing with children's cases should have the power to suspend the operation of such laws in

particular instances where their enforcement would work a hardship.

"Each child is entitled to have the facts that affect his welfare made the subject of a present intelligent scrutiny, irrespective of what might be for the welfare of children in general.

"The Labor Law, for instance, that prohibits the employment of children under sixteen years of age except under certain conditions, when strictly enforced, is capable of doing great harm to two classes of children—the bright child and the dull child. As a general act, its operation is most wholesome and its repeal or modification to any extent would not be tolerated by public opinion. All that I am contending for is that the power should reside in the court to suspend its operation in particular instances where its enforcement would do a hardship.

"I have seen a bright boy, thirteen years of age, of good physical development, who had completed a grammar school course and was eager to work, denied that privilege because he had not reached the arbitrary age of 14 years. His circumstances did not permit or a longer course in education and he remained in idleness until his enthusiasm for work had passed and he was brought under the jurisdiction of the court because he was an involuntary loafer.

"I remember, too, a backward boy 15 years of age standing nearly six feet high, too big for the school grade in which he belonged and not qualified under the law to work; he was carried along by probationary supervision through numerous difficulties until the magic birthday was reached and he could have the saving privilege of working.

"It often happens, too, after a boy has reached the arbitrary age at which the labor law permits him to work provided he is able to secure a certificate from the health bureau, that he is still deprived of the helpful ministry of industry by his failure to meet the physical requirements; if he is a few pounds under weight, or a tooth needs repair or he is not considered strong enough to perform the duties of the particular posi-

tion he has in view, he may be condemned to idleness.

"The salvage of the total child is therefore often jeopardized because of a partial needed jurisdiction for which I am arguing.

"The law requires boys between the ages of 14 and 16 who were working, being legally entitled to do so by reason of their work certificate, to attend night school three nights in a week provided they have not completed such a course of study as is required for graduation from the elementary public schools in cities of the first and second class.

"I assume it will be taken for granted that young children who are homeless through misfortune will be committed to Children's Aid Societies however called, in order that a suitable home may be provided. If the parents be living, and the home be unfit a sincere effort should first be made through the probationary agencies of the court to so improve conditions that the final tragedy of removing a child from its natural protectors need not be enacted.

"The child against whom a charge of delinquency in the nature of theft, assault or malicious mischief has been sustained, presents the real vital problems with which courts have to deal; he is before the court for disposition; the question no longer is what to do with him but what to do for him; it was written above that he is not in harmony with his environment and that work of the court was one of re-adjustment—not bad phrasing, by the way—I now say he is a member of society out of joint and the work of the court is to repair the dislocation. There is but one way to do this and that is by probation; to follow this method further would be a trespass upon the subject assigned to another.

"The alternative to probation is commitment to an institution; this course is a confession on the part of the court of its failure and it must join with all the other agencies that have entered into the moulding of the child's life in confessing defeat; it is amputation when replacement and articulation was the proper treatment.

"Before this unhappy conclusion is

reached, however, to institutionalize the child, the last ounce of effort should be expended in arriving at the better result, for I am convinced from some years of experience in dealing with adult offenders that many have been disqualified from succeeding in competitive effort by reason of early institutional training. Within the week a young man 19 years of age was sentenced to the state prison at Auburn who early in life was sent to an institution for young children, afterwards to the state school at Industry, thence to Elmira Reformatory and is now in Auburn, having pursued his course through reformatory and penal institutions in the same regular succession as if they had been schools of preparation and equipment. My suggestion is that if this young man and others like him had not been abandoned to institutional care at an early age but had been trained among men and women that were engaged in normal and necessary activities, that he, too, would have received by example, as well as by precept, the stirring impulse to a better life."

The white slave traffic and its effects on children and women occupied considerable attention. An address on the subject was delivered by J. Theodore Arntz, Jr., of Chili, South America, who is the founder and vice-president of the Chili Anti-Cruelty Society. Mr. Arntz urged his fellow workers against cruelty to include within the scope of their work the prevention of cruelty to women and girls through the white slave traffic.

Mr. Arthur W. Towne, superintendent S. P. C. C., of Brooklyn, delivered the closing address of the morning on "The Latest Word in Regard to Juvenile Probation," which was instructive and interesting.

At the close of this session Dr. Stillman introduced the famous "Mary Ellen," (see picture on pages 306-307), a personality of much interest to humanitarians, as it was because of the abuse to which she was subjected as a child that the New York S. P. C. C. was founded by Henry

Bergh in 1874—the first organization of its kind in the world. She is now a married woman with children of her own and lives at Spencerport, N. Y.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON,
OCTOBER 16th

Hon. J. J. Kelso, government director of Department of Neglected and Dependent Children, of Toronto, Ont., spoke without notes on the subject of "Visiting Children in Foster Homes." Mr. Kelso has had years of experience in active service and everything he said was of moment and practical worth. It is interesting in this connection to note that Mr. Kelso addressed the Humane Congress held twenty years ago at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, on the subject of "Ontario's Law for Protection of Children."

Dr. Albert Leffingwell, noted veteran humanitarian of Aurora, N. Y., in attendance at the recent Rochester convention, was also one of the prominent speakers on the famous World's Fair programme.

The next papers were of importance, because treating of subjects that have only lately been regarded as bearing upon child welfare work. The first was on "Mental Deficiency in Its Relation to Crime," by Prof. Max G. Schlapp, of Cornell University. Prof. Schlapp stated that a feeble-minded person allowed to roam at large was more dangerous to a community than an insane person, and that proper provision for the care of the feeble-minded has not been made by the different states. The professor showed many charts illustrating the present condition and proposed methods for more successful care of such weaklings.

The other paper was on "Eugenics," by Dr. M. May Allen, lecturer New York State Department of Health, of Rochester, who presented her subject in a dignified and able manner.

The general discussion that followed developed the fact that there was a distinct difference of opinion among the workers on some of the proposed remedies for existing conditions, now being considered, such as the teaching of sex hygiene in the schools, stringent legislation restricting marriage and kindred matters. The more radical element favored these drastic measures, while the more conservative argued for careful deliberation and urged the advantages of educational work over the passing of radical laws. Mr. Parr, of England, dashed into the arena and made several short speeches of pith and point.

Before adjourning, the convention passed several resolutions pertaining to humane work. One of them was for the appointment of a committee to work out details of a federation of the American Humane Association with the English National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Robert J. Parr, of London, who is director of that society, personally presented an invitation for affiliation. He was appointed on a committee to that end with the following: Dr. William O. Stillman, Nathan J. Walker, Justice Robert J. Wilkins, Peter G. Gerry, J. J. Kelso and Robert H. Murray.

Another resolution embodied the appointment of a committee to obtain proper censorship of motion pictures. The committee that met with the New York Motion Picture Exhibitors' League formulated plans for censoring pictures before they are placed on the market. It is hoped thereby to save the manufacturers much expense, and in that way to avoid opposition from that quarter.

San Francisco, Tampa, Asheville, Los Angeles, Buffalo and Atlantic City have invited the organization to meet there next year. The selection was left to the executive committee, but

it is probable that Atlantic City will be chosen. It is said that the convention will be held in San Francisco in 1915, in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

POSTLUDE

The Association is certainly to be congratulated upon this last reunion of its local Society members, which was so successful in point of interest and attendance as to set a new standard for such meetings. The movement is making strides when representatives come from coast to coast and across seas to attend the yearly gathering of the Federation because they consider it too important, as a source of information, to miss.

The program was of a uniformly high degree of excellence, and the discussions of an unusually open and interesting character. There was a splendid spirit of good will and enthusiasm pervading the mental atmosphere, and harmony marked all the deliberations of the convention. From the opening to the closing session, it was an admirable object lesson of the practical, progressive, sane and efficient ideas and practices now employed in humane work. Humanitarians have always been eager and willing workers—alas! it has often been misdirected energy—but now, they are all, as a body, learning *how* to work. This is practical progress.

The humane cause is certainly prospering. The convention proved, above all else, what united effort toward a given end can accomplish. Co-operation is the magic combination that will open the way to the greatest results in philanthropy. A few more such public exhibitions of practical humanity as displayed in Rochester, and the enlightened communities of the world will be raising humane agencies to the status of departments of government.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

HOW WE FED THE BIRDS LAST WINTER

By Ernest Harold Baynes

NOTE: Mr. Baynes is a well-known naturalist and the man who started the famous Meriden Bird Club (see page 309). His picture and description of the Weathercock Food House will furnish every boy who sees them with a good suggestion for a hand-made Christmas present for the birds in his neighborhood.

Last winter most of the people in the village of Meriden, N. H., fed the birds more or less, and a few carried on the work on a really magnificent scale. Lewis J. Stickney and Dr. Ernest L. Huse were especially active and a friendly rivalry existed between these two men during the entire season. They bought their bird seed wholesale, several hundred pounds at a time, which reduced the cost to less than one-half the retail price. The food was never wasted but was given to the birds in generous quantities and the results were thrilling. After snow storms there were literally thousands of birds feeding on the main street of Meriden, and the sound of their united voices made it seem as if spring had returned several weeks in advance.

In addition to our usual winter birds, which were present in greater numbers than ever, there were swarms of Redpolls, Pine Siskins and Crossbills, which gathered like flies about the houses where food was plentiful. At the home of the writer, two miles from the village, we entertained, in addition to our usual visitors, a large flock of white-winged Crossbills. As early as August half a dozen of these birds appeared, attracted apparently by the table salt we had strewn on the drive to kill the weeds. The birds

ate the clay that was saturated with the salt. The flock increased in size, until, soon after the first heavy snow fall it numbered about one hundred and twenty-five. They ignored the food we offered but swarmed over the ruins of an old root cellar near the house, where they appeared to be engaged in eating the mortar from between the bricks. To make sure if this were so or not, I covered the ruin with a tent so that the birds could not get at it, and then sprinkled mortar on well-trampled snow where it could be plainly seen. The birds came down in a cloud and began to devour the grit, which they took, it would seem, as an aid in digesting the seeds of pine cones and other food. The flock usually arrived between half past seven and eight o'clock in the morning and were engaged in eating mortar until between one and two in the afternoon, when they disappeared, not to be seen again until the following morning. They became very fearless, allowing us to walk about among them while they were feeding, alighting on our hands and heads and even permitting us to pick them up, one in each hand, to examine their plumage or to place on their legs the small aluminum identification bands supplied by the American Bird-banding Association. While they were in the garden they kept up an incessant musical twittering which greatly added to the pleasure they gave us.

Several other Meriden people experienced the delight of having wild birds feed from their hands.



THE WEATHERCOCK FOOD HOUSE

Rather more than two years ago, William Dutcher, president of the National Association of Audubon Societies, sent to me a drawing of a food house which was supported by a pole, and which turned with the wind in such a way that the open side was always turned away from the storm. Mr. Dutcher kindly suggested that I might like to have such a food house made and try it out. I took this suggestion and the "Weathercock" food house as we have called it, after a two-years' trial in my garden, in the village of Meriden and in the Helen Woodruff Smith Bird Sanctuary, has proved satisfactory in every way. The

birds very soon became used to the swinging motion, and protected in even the hardest gale, would go on feeding with as little concern as we feel about the movement of a train when we are sitting in the dining car. In my own "weathercock" food house, I have seen Hairy and Downy Woodpeckers, Purple Finches, Chickadees, Blue Jays, Song Sparrows, Chipping Sparrows, White-throated Sparrows, White-winged Crossbills, Juncos and Myrtle Warblers. It seemed to appeal to the Blue Jays especially, partly, no doubt, because it happened to be situated at some distance from the house, and I have seen upward of a dozen at one time, taking the cracked corn with which it was always provided.

Dr. Ernest L. Huse made a similar food house for himself, and as it proved to be a success, he kindly volunteered to make a number of similar houses if the Bird Club would pay for the material. The Club gladly took him at his word and he made four, which were offered to members at cost.

The accompanying picture gives a fair idea of the first house of this type, erected in the village; the back, which is not shown, consists of a single sheet of glass. Houses made by Dr. Huse have glass at the sides as well as at the back, and this is better, for the birds may be seen no matter which side is presented to the observer.

PIGEON TELLS TIME OF DAY

Miss Emma Bentz, who discovered a truthful pigeon in the window of the city hall two weeks ago, says she now has discovered one that can tell the time of day. This pigeon always calls at her window for food just before the other birds arrive. Miss Bentz says Saturday is no exception, but the bird calls before noon on that day, seeming to have learned Miss Bentz has a half holiday on that day.

CASES IN COURT

In order to make room for a full report of the Humane Convention, our Cases In Court have had to "go by default" this month, as far as a recital of any of them in the Advocate is concerned. Special attention to the Society's work in this department will be given in the December number.

ANIMAL DEVOTION

Strong attachments between dogs and horses have been formed in innumerable cases. An interesting and pathetic instance of the devotion of a dog to a sick, abandoned horse is told by Sergeant Gustave A. Thoma of the 34th Precinct Police Station, Chicago.

The pair were first seen wandering about on the prairie in the vicinity of Hirsch Street and Fifty-second Court, on the outskirts of the city. Observers noticed that the dog followed the horse all through the day, and that the two slept close together at night in the matted grass.

A woman in the neighborhood, touched by the apparently homeless condition of the inseparable friends, made an attempt to approach them but the dog would not allow her to come near.

After three days and nights, the horse was seen lying motionless in the grass, and the dog seemed more devoted than ever. The woman reported the matter to the police. Sergeant Thoma went to investigate but the dog charged at him when he approached the horse. The officer saw that the horse was dead and notified the dead animal contractor to remove the carcass.

During the time that elapsed before the

men came, the dog bodyguard,—faithful until death, and after,—remained constantly at the side of his dead comrade, allowing no one to come near. Food was offered the starving dog but it was ignored.

When the motor-truck for the removal of dead animals arrived, the dog was on the defensive in a moment. He attacked the men when they ventured to touch the horse. Finally, through a ruse, the attention of the dog was attracted long enough to enable an officer to throw a sack over his head; then the body of the horse was loaded into the truck and taken away. The dog followed the truck for some distance and then suddenly and swiftly returned to the spot where the horse had lain in the grass.

Mrs. Helte, living close by, coaxed the forlorn little fellow to her home where she fed and cared for him, intending to give him a permanent home if he would stay. However, at the end of three days, it was so evident that the poor dog was dying from grief that the officer humanely destroyed him. Mr. and Mrs. Helte buried the faithful animal as tenderly as though he had been their own pet. Mr. William Ugel, another neighbor, took the photograph shown below.



MEMBERSHIP

The legal jurisdiction of The Illinois Humane Society comprises the whole State of Illinois. Its agents may be called to any portion of the State to prosecute cases of cruelty, but each county should have its own branch society or special agent. So much progress has been made in this way that the society feels greatly encouraged. Branch Societies or Agents are already provided in 43 counties in Illinois. With the assistance of humane people every county in the State will, in time, have its Branch Society or Agent. We ask all those interested in the organization of Branch Societies or Special Agencies in their vicinity, to write to this office for information and help.

The Society is largely maintained by the income from its endowment fund, membership fees and dues, and contributions. Friends wishing to contribute to The Illinois Humane Society and its objects may do so by enclosing their check or post-office order to the Society, at its office. Those wishing to become members will kindly communicate with the Society.

	Membership Fee.	Annual Dues.
Governing Life Members.	\$200	No Dues
Governing Members. (Upon additional payment of \$175 become Governing Life Members, exempt from Annual Dues.)	\$25	\$15
Honorary Members.	No Fee	No Dues
Governing Life Members, Governing Members and Honorary Members have the right to vote for and be eligible to the office of Director.		
Annual Members.	No Fee	\$5
Life Members.	\$100	No Dues
Branch Members.	No Fee	\$2



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1145 South Wabash Avenue
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DECEMBER, 1913



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

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THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY PERSONNEL FOR 1913-1914

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DEER IN THE FOREST—TWILIGHT

By Rosa Bonheur

From the painting in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

Humane Advocate

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No. 2

CRUEL METHODS OF TRAPPING ANIMALS

By GUY RICHARDSON

Editor of "Our Dumb Animals" and Secretary of the Massachusetts S. P. C. A.

A Louisiana physician, who recently criticized the Superintendent of the Louisiana State S. P. C. A. for an ineffectual attempt to prevent a fox hunt, said: "We have a law which licenses people to trap four months in the year and I can't see why Mr. Fremont does not put a stop to that practice if he is such a humanitarian. Because, as you know, that is the most cruel practice on earth."

Trapping the most cruel practice on earth! Yet, in a 1913 issue of one of our most popular agricultural papers, rated with a circulation of nearly half a million, I find two entire pages surrounded by a series of eighteen illustrations, devoted to "Successful Methods for Trapping Our Common Fur-Bearing Animals," and "telling how the best trappers capture the furry wild animals whose hides we so highly prize." This not only for the edification and inspiration of its readers, but with the evident intention of instructing amateurs in the art! Eleven experienced trappers contribute to the symposium. The skunk, the muskrat, the otter, the mink, the coon and the beaver comprise the prey sought, and every writer advocates or takes for granted the use of the well-known steel traps similar to those pictured in the pamphlet recently published by the

Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The contributor who deals with the otter takes pains to say that "the trap should be the No. 3½ single-spring Newhouse *with teeth*."

Let us note some of the bait used. For mink, a string of live fish (no worse, perhaps, than the use of live bait in fishing). For skunks, one man says the carcass of a skunk is best; another prefers rotten eggs.

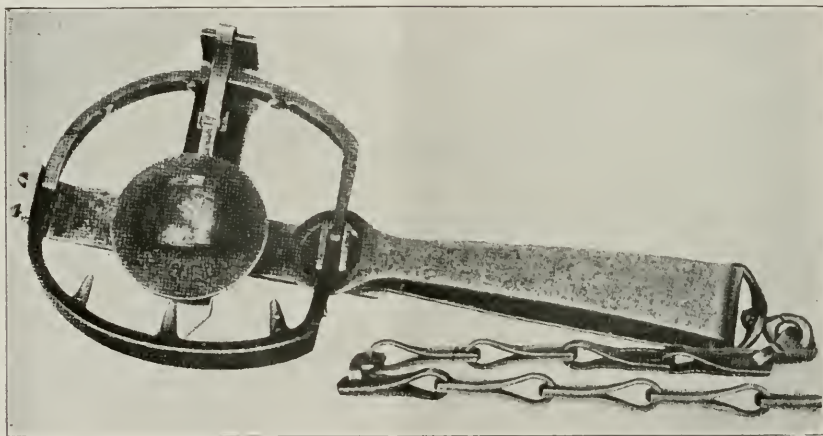
A contributor to "Forest and Stream," last April, writing on "Muskrat Trapping," had recently found on the bank of the Oswego Creek a muskrat which had been in a trap and had eaten off a leg in order to get away. The bone had been badly splintered and blood poisoning had set in which had caused death. "The steel trap at best is a murderous thing," continues the writer, yet "for the benefit of the boys who have not had the experience" he goes on to explain how traps should be set in order to drown the rats after being caught. This man says that the recently-enforced laws protecting fur-bearing animals in New York State are not yet strict enough, and frankly admits that it is not so much for sentimental reasons that he advocates the better protection of the muskrat, but more for the sake of a valuable industry.

I have cited these two articles, published within the year in well-known periodicals, as corroborative evidence of the startling facts revealed by a representative of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals who was sent last February into the woods of northern Maine, where he spent two months watching and photographing actual conditions in the business of trapping animals for their fur.*

One of the photographs secured

nearest settlement, to learn something of the methods by which these furs are obtained.

In this region whither our thought has carried us it is twenty-five degrees below zero. The snow is three feet deep. Even the hardy denizens of the thicket cannot stand the cold unless they keep moving. There are thousands of them in these north woods this bitter night that are clamped by the leg with steel-jawed traps and frozen stiff as an icicle in



CRUEL STEEL TRAP

shows a fox hanging by the leg from a trap. The agent found that the vast majority of all animals trapped for their fur are caught by the leg, and that these suffer until they die from pain and exhaustion, or are shot or clubbed to death by the trapper.

Our guide asks those who enjoy the luxury of wearing furs, to sit down with him in some warm and quiet corner and journey in imagination, into the frozen North Woods' country, a hundred miles from the

the little circles allowed by their trap chains. A photograph is obtained of a fox, with wide-open gasping mouth rigid in death, and with staring eyes whose lids are unclosed even as the awful cold froze them.

A lynx, a fox or a bear is as helpless in the steel trap as a squirrel, but the sufferings of the larger animals are increased because they are tougher.

If trapped animals do not die from starvation, fever or freezing before the trapper arrives, they are clubbed or shot to death. A club, however, makes no holes and burns no fur, as shown in another picture taken where the fox is again the victim.

For every fur-bearing animal trap-

* The report of this experience, edited and summarized by President Rowley, and illustrated by reproductions of the photographs taken in the woods, showing how the animals are caught, is now published in a twelve-page pamphlet by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, obtainable upon request.

ped, whose skin has a commercial value, a dozen are liable to be caught whose skins have no value. Squirrels are the trappers' greatest nuisance and thousands of them get caught by mistake, yet they suffer as well as the sable, otter, fox or mink. The agent saw squirrels, rabbits, weasels and hedgehogs mangled all out of shape in wicked-looking steel traps set for fisher, and also saw them caught by the hip, or perhaps both hind legs. Such squirm in agony until death or some other animal destroys them, or they freeze stiff, or a mad trapper appears who, after damning them for upsetting his plans, kills them.

It is no exaggeration to say that twenty-five per cent. of the wild creatures caught in steel traps are "flukes,"—that is, they are either birds, animals whose pelts are worthless, domestic cats and dogs, or animals who bite or twist their legs off and go free. The camera recorded an instance where a squirrel was held fast by the hind legs in a trap set for larger game in the hollow of a big tree.

Our agent estimates that fifteen per cent. of trapped animals chew or twist off their legs and get away. He photographed the bitten-off feet of wild animals in traps, gripped as in a vise, the frozen tendons sticking out, showing how they gnawed themselves free. Think of what it must mean of subsequent pain to hobble off into the woods on three legs, perhaps through two or three feet of snow, or over a thin crust that breaks at every step, the thermometer twenty degrees below zero. Many a mother animal while her wounded leg is healing has to get a living for herself and young. One of the most gruesome of the photographs obtained shows a mink's foot gnawed off and left in the trap.

It is no uncommon thing to strike the trail of these unfortunates in the snow; three sound footprints and one pathetic little impression of a stump.

Photographs were secured of trapped animals having only three legs, one of the pictures brought back showing a mink that had escaped by gnawing off a leg, only to be caught a second time in the cruel trap. Many of these animals thus go through a second hell of misery.

Consider for a moment the story of that beautiful ermine skin that my lady loves to wear. These little creatures are difficult to catch, their movements are so swift, and then the fur must not be injured or stained with blood. Pieces of iron, often the hunter's knife blade, are coated with grease and placed in winter where the ermine, or weasel, can find them. They lick the grease and then the intense cold of the metal causes the tongue to freeze fast to it. From this there is no escape save by pulling the tongue out by the roots.

One of the most realistic photographs in the collection is that showing the wail of a tortured fox—a beautiful specimen—whose foot is held fast in the iron jaws, while from the wide-open mouth one can all but hear the cries of anguish issuing from the sufferer. Often it is weeks, perhaps two or three, before traps are visited and the animals released. The agent declares that the 24-hour law, wherever it exists, is a farce. It is a physical impossibility for anyone to visit a line of fifty to one hundred traps in the stipulated time, and it is for no trapper's interest to have human scent around his traps with too great frequency.

In severe winter weather the majority of trapped animals not caught and drowned under water, freeze to death or wrench or gnaw off a leg and get free. In warmer weather they suffer intensely from thirst as well as pain, and this suffering for water in the fevered state which they develop in mild weather, is one of the most inhuman features of trap-



ping. The discoloration of their flesh when skinned, and its watery condition, indicate the sufferings through which they have passed. Often the entire skin is ruined by the blood-poisoning that has corrupted the whole body.

This reminds us of another cruel method, sometimes employed by law-breaking trappers—that of scattering poison where fur-bearing animals find it and succumb. A fox was caught by the camera, just as the animal was about to die from the effects of poison.

Another angle of approach to this entire subject is demonstrated in a booklet recently published by John F. Draughon, of Nashville, Tennessee, on "Fur-Bearing Animals as the Farmer's Best Friends," in which attention is called to the bulletins of the

U. S. Department of Agriculture which state that eighty million dollars worth of damage is done each year to crops and fruit and forest trees by field-mice, ground squirrels, moles, pocket gophers and grasshoppers, and that these pests constitute from eighty to ninety per cent. of the food of foxes and other fur-bearing animals, such as wolves, lynxes, badgers, raccoons, opossums, skunks, minks, weasels and shrews. The warning therefore is given by the Department that, unless a check is put upon the killing of foxes, skunks, raccoons, and the like, the farmer will continually find it harder to reap the reward of his toil. Even if occasionally a chicken is taken from the hen-yard by a fox or skunk, the assurance is given that the farmer might better far pay this toll than kill the robber.

At the 1913 session of the Massachusetts Legislature a beginning was made to lessen the torture of the steel trap in that State, by the enactment of a law with these provisions:

"Any person who shall set, place, maintain or tend a steel trap with a spread of more than six inches or a steel trap with teeth jaws, or a "stop-thief" or choke trap with an opening of more than six inches shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding one hundred dollars.

"Any person who shall set, maintain or tend a steel trap on enclosed land of another without the consent in writing of the owner thereof, and any person who shall fail to visit at least once in twenty-four hours, a trap set or maintained by him shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding twenty dollars."

Tennessee passed a law this year which marks a great advance in the protection of fur-bearing animals in that section. During the open season, October 15 to January 15, written permits to set steel traps, etc., must be obtained of the owner of the land; traps set about holes, dens, hollow logs, etc., on the lands of another must be placed twelve or more inches within such entrances; traps must be inspected at least every thirty-six hours; stock, fowls or dogs found in a trap on lands of another must be reported in writing to the owner of the land; steel traps, dead falls and the like are prohibited in the open, where they are liable to damage stock, persons, fowls, dogs, etc., and the trapper is made liable for all such damage; permission is given to anyone to destroy traps and similar devices placed contrary to the provisions of the act. The penalty is a fine of from \$10. to \$25. or thirty days in jail, or both, for each separate offense.

The short notice given for the preparation of the present paper left no time for any attempt to go into the present laws in other States, but, so far as I am aware, the Massachusetts and Tennessee legislatures of this year take advance ground in the matter of humane regulation.

The remedies suggested, in the Report of the visit to the Maine woods, are: Enforcement by law of the use of humane traps; restriction to methods that catch animals alive; a closer season for trapping; protection of females; elimination of boy trappers who mostly catch worthless pelts, out of season; a radical advance in the cost of trapping licenses; the number of traps to be so limited by law to each individual trapper that he may be able and required to visit each once during the hours of daylight; rigorous supervision of traps and trapping by game wardens, inspectors and agents of humane societies; and *the encouragement of substitutes for furs.*

If the use of inhuman steel traps were forbidden by law and humane killing of fur animals required, the fur trade would find some other way of meeting the situation. There are traps in the market which kill animals instantly and are fully as efficient as the "jump" trap which catches animals by the leg and prolongs their sufferings, but trappers refuse to use them to any extent. Representations of both types of traps are shown in the pamphlet. Trappers are familiar with the old style which perhaps costs a trifle less and gives a little more latitude in trapping operations. They are not counting the cost in



suffering to an animal, for parting with its skin. Their eyes are so firmly glued on the latest raw-fur quotations, that they can't see humaneness, although many of them have double vision in the former respect. They will sentimentalize over an injured pet cat or dog, but gloat over the sufferings of a trapped fur animal. Thousands of them are under the delusion that trapping is sport, and the infliction of pain on wild animals a manly act, justifying any amount of boasting. Some of them have their pictures taken, posed among the pelts of their victims. Many of these trappers have argued themselves into the belief that their business is not funda-

mentally brutal and wrong. During the investigation, our agent called on a trapper one Sunday morning to get some points, but the man excused himself as he was going to church. Yet at that very moment that man had out a line of one hundred traps.

From a humane point of view there should be no compromise with the cruel steel trap. Human ingenuity has balked at nothing in the line of invention when profits were at stake. Communications to influential periodicals, such as the recent one from Mr. George Foster Howell of Brooklyn, New York, calling on the inventive genius of the readers of the "Scientific American" to bring out a

humane method of capturing wild animals, are quite to the point.

Prizes for humane traps, so far as we know, have never been offered. While there are traps more humane than the "jump" or leg trap, this is about all one can say. A prize, sufficiently large, for a humane trap would set some of the best inventive brains of the country to work on this problem. Here is an opportunity worthy the serious consideration of humanitarians.

I cannot close this brief survey of so important a subject without calling

sumably all boys—in the October, 1913, issue of a farm monthly claiming 600,000 subscribers, and this followed by the publication of a letter from a Nebraska youth who, before he was twelve years old, was shown by his father how to set and tend traps, and who boasts that he "bought a cornet, took lessons on it, also organ lessons, bought his own traps, guns, camera, typewriter and a part of his clothing", from the profits of three seasons of "trapping alone without depending on any assistance other than what he read"—when we con-



your attention to the hope of the future, in this as in all other branches of the anti-cruelty crusade,—humane education. No question of its need here. When one reads in the leading daily of a city in his own State this confession of a mere lad: "I pick up quite a sum of money by setting steel traps; when a boy retires for the night, after saying his prayers, the one thought uppermost in his mind is, will I get them in the morning"; and when attention is called to the announcement of a hunting and trapping contest with 320 entries—pre-

front such facts—and I cannot believe that the instances cited are isolated—isn't it time for somebody to do something, somewhere?

Thanks largely to the fine ability of the National Association of Audubon Societies and its influential friends, the bird protection problem is rapidly being solved. It remains now for the humane societies of America to lessen, if they can not wholly prohibit, all unnecessary cruelty in the capture, for the sake of their skins, of our four-footed denizens of forest and stream.

A SAGACIOUS DOG
A Norwegian Trapper's Tale

An old trapper left his hut one day to look after the traps he had some time previously set for possible wolves. A recent snow had covered the ground about a foot, so it was not easy even for an experienced hunter to find the exact spot where the trap was set. While thus walking about and scanning the ground, he suddenly put his right foot into one of these traps. A click—and the two sharp-toothed edges sunk into the man's ankle. The old hunter afterwards told this story:

"For a moment I staggered, then I sank down. The pain was so horrible that I lost consciousness. When at last I revived, I tried to open the trap, but all my attempts were in vain. As ill luck would have it, I had come without my tool-bag and I had nothing with which to loosen the irons. I knew that only quick help could save me from a painful death. I suddenly remembered the story of a hunter who had mysteriously disappeared recently—perhaps eaten by wolves. Was this fate also awaiting me? My fingers were stiff and cold; at every movement the sharp teeth of the instrument sank deeper into my quivering flesh. The pain was almost unbearable.

"Then for the first time I noticed my dog, standing anxiously looking at me. I called softly to him, stroked him and said that I was a prisoner and could not move. It seemed to me that he understood. He sat on his haunches and stared wonderingly at the trap. He sniffed at my foot, saw

the blood, and began to howl dismally. A strange hope suddenly rose within me—was there any way I could make him understand what I wanted? My brain was in a whirl. How could I do it?

"I looked steadily into the eyes of my faithful friend and slowly and impressively I explained the situation. 'Look here,' I said, 'I must have my tools. Go and get my bag, or I will die.' I spoke each word distinctly, pointed to the trap, to the tracks in the snow and in the direction of the hut. The dog sniffed at the trap, bit the iron, and tugged at my leg. Fortunately, I had in my pocket another very small trap; this I gave him and pointed to our tracks. To my joy he quickly grabbed it, and in a moment was off in the direction of my hut and disappeared in the thicket.

"My brain worked incessantly. Had he understood? Would he bring relief or come back without, or maybe not at all? Once more I tried to open the irons with my pocket knife—in vain. Time seemed an eternity. An hour passed. I grew weaker; everything swam before my eyes; then I fainted. When at last I returned to consciousness my dog was lying on my breast, licking my face. Painfully I rose and looked around. There, close by me, lay my toolbag!

"I was so astonished, so happy and grateful that I nearly fainted again, but I pulled myself together and got out my tools. The rest is soon told. Ten minutes later I was free, put a temporary bandage on my ankle and, with my faithful companion joyfully scampering around, hobbled to my hut and in a couple of weeks was completely restored." A. L.

SALOONKEEPERS MUST PAY \$5,000

A correspondent writing from Waukegan, Illinois, makes this comment on the news item which follows:

"One year ago there was brought to my attention a family destitute on account of drink. There were six children, the oldest 13 years. There were two chairs in the home, one without any bottom. There was no bed. The family cuddled down on an old rag carpet in a heap at night with absolutely no covering whatever.

The children who went to school would stand around at noon and snatch a piece of bread from a child's hand like a famished dog and run away and eat it. Cruelty and destitution had demented the mother. The father was a gigantic man who could earn good money when sober. When the conditions were made public, the father was put in the county jail for six months and the mother sent to Elgin, the children to Lake Bluff Orphanage. I persuaded Major A. V. Smith, commander of Battery C, to sue for the children. Last night at 10 o'clock the jury brought in a verdict of \$5,000. He sued for \$10,000. 'Twas a great victory.

"Let the car of Juggernaut roll."

NEWS ITEM FROM THE
WAUKEGAN SUN

A jury of twelve men Tuesday evening took about three hours to decide that the six little children of Carl Hogstrom were entitled to \$5,000 damages from Steve Cvetan and Peter Wember, saloonkeepers who had sold Hogstrom liquor and made him reach a condition where he could not support his family. The jury retired at 6 o'clock and got a verdict at 9.

The verdict is the first of the kind in any action ever brought in Lake county.

The case establishes the precedent that a jury holds a saloonkeeper responsible for converting a man into a condition where he is made unfit to care for his family by manual labor.

Mrs. Hogstrom is in the insane asylum, having been sent there after she had toiled for her little flock when her husband failed to do so.

Attorney James G. Welch, for the saloonkeepers, will appeal the case and a test of the verdict in the higher courts is sure to follow.

At no time during the jury's deliberations was there any question of a verdict being given against the defendants. The question of guilt was determined on the first ballot. From then on the jurymen tried to decide on the amount to be awarded, with the compromise of \$5,000 finally being agreed upon.

The only case which resembled this in any way was tried a year ago when Mr. Smith also appeared for the complainants. That case involved the non-support of the wife in the case. Mrs. Jane O'Brien sued A. Starlaski and George Sessar and obtained a verdict of \$2,000 on the grounds that they had sold liquor to her husband and made him an habitual drunkard and he failed to support her. The saloonists planned appealing the case, but later paid the judgment.

The American Issue.

"Merry Christmas!" hear them say

As the east is growing lighter.

May the joy of Christmas day

Make your whole year gladder, brighter.

—Margaret Deland.

Sing the song of great joy that the angels began;

Sing of glory to God and of good will to man.

—John G. Whittier.

THE REINDEER

Upon a starlit night,

The best of horn and hoof,

Eight noble reindeer stood

And stamped upon a roof.

A sudden shot rang out,

A shot that fatal sped.

Hit in a mortal spot—

Down fell the eight deer dead.

Beneath the snow spread roof

A man in ruthless cause

Had told a little boy

There was no Santa Claus.

And after they were killed

Throughout his life's long grind

The little boy saw not

Another of their kind.

Whereof the moral lies;

In sport's fair playing name

Pray let December be

Close season for the game.

—New York Tribune.

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DECEMBER, 1913

CHRISTMAS AND THE DARKEST DAY

By JOHN E. DOLSEN.

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Every day the sun grows colder,
Riding lower through its arc,
Will it, as the year grows older,
Leave us always in the dark?

But we know that science teaches
'Twill begin its upward climb
When its lowest point it reaches,
At the solstice—Christmas time.

Earth to all her utmost regions
Shuddered 'neath the march of Rome,
Whose triumphant, pagan legions
Dragged their loot and captives home.

Must her rule go on, unceasing?
Would her armaments be hurled,
With an insolence increasing,
'Gainst 'a servile, helpless world?

Were Rome's gods alone undying?
And must other nations crook
To her Caesar, deifying
Him with suppliant word and look?

When it seemed her ruthless power
Nothing on the earth could stem,
In that saddest, darkest hour
Christ was born at Bethlehem.

A CHRISTMAS STOCKING HANGS HERE

Since 1869, when this Society was formed a phenomenal change has taken place, not only in the conditions under which people live, but also in the public sentiment regarding those conditions. Reforms—domestic, social and legislative—have been worked that seemed impossible of accomplish-

ment at the outset. A wide-spread spirit of interest has been created in child-welfare and in the humane treatment of animals, and great progress is being made in countless ways for the betterment of conditions for these natural dependents upon our consideration and care. Christmas is a fitting time at which to realize that "the kingdom of God is within you" and that it includes all within the radius of your thought.

Of all tragedy, that produced by cruelty is the worst. It is a monster evil of gigantic proportions and far-reaching results. When this evil attacks little children and helpless animals, the plummet-line of human wickedness sinks to the lowest level. Because of the cruelties practiced upon innocent children and animals, this Society came into existence. Various forms of cruelty are brought to its attention, presenting conditions of neglect and abuse which would go without attempted relief but for the organized efforts of the Humane Society.

The need for such a protective bureau is very great, as those engaged in the relief of child and animal suffering can attest. A vast number of people have no knowledge of the cruelty that exists, many of whom, through ignorance, assert that there is none. It seems incredible that people who read can be unaware of the shocking conditions in which many children and animals are found by the Society, about which so much has been published. Since the founding of the Society, over 40,000 children have been rescued from cruel treatment and vicious environment, and fully 100,000 animals have been protected from abuse. Last year alone, in Chicago only, 2,433 children were rescued from dissipated and disreputable parents or from cruel or demoralizing conditions, and 49,185 animals were given relief. This shows the need for such an organization. The remedy

lies with the punitive, admonitory and educational work as operated by the Society. What the Society now wants is more supporters to help to apply the remedy. It wants more interested people to report cases needing attention, and more financial help to conduct the rescue work and extend it. Without the acquisition of new members and donors it can not hope to make its equipment commensurate with the growing demand for service.

To protect children and animals and bring offenders to justice, to say nothing of the work of humane extension in its many branches, requires the maintainance of an office, an office force and a staff of humane inspectors (or special police officers), constantly engaged in the conduct of the practical relief work. To install the necessary machinery took money, and to keep it in running order, takes more. Money, then, is what the Society would like for a Christmas present, with which to purchase the relief of hundreds of child and animal sufferers. The work has many sympathetic friends but it wants more financial helpers. Some of its warmest friends do not realize that it needs money. Only the other day a well-known Chicago man of recognized public spirit said to a director of this Society: "After many years of good work, your Society is in a splendid position. It is a strong organization that has done mighty good things, in a quiet way that has earned the respect of the people of the State. Child and animal welfare is assured by its care." Alas! that good man meant those kind words as an appreciation of the "power for good" that the Society has grown to be, but like the unreflective public-at-large, he did not stop to consider that the Society's power to care for its unfortunate child and animal wards has to be generated by the interested public, and that there are constantly increasing demands for its care that require an increasing

amount of power. Like any other locomotive, the Society's engine of energy has to be stoked. Thoughtful people will concede this without argument. It is reasonable to presume that all intelligent, right-minded folk believe in safe-guarding the lives of little children and insuring the humane treatment of animals. Is it unreasonable, therefore, to assume that they ought to be glad to assist, to whatever extent they feel able, in the work of accomplishing these things?

Within the last few months the Society's officers have gone to the rescue of hundreds of children whose lives were being made a misery by inhuman treatment, and the cruel conditions imposed upon horses and other animals have been a matter of daily occurrence. Half the world does not know of this other half. Happily, there are a great many fortunate children and animal creatures who live where love and kindness rule. Those who know this half should give willing assistance to "the other half," which, though just as deserving, has been exiled from the province of love.

PERSONAL AND NEWS ITEM

October 8th, 1913, Mr. Clarence E. Hicks of Waukegan, Ill., was appointed Special Agent of this Society for Lake County.

The same day, Mr. Fred Pertit of Carpentersville, Ill., was made Special Agent for Kane County.

October 9th, Mr. Matthew McCurrie, Secretary of the San Francisco Humane Society, of California, called at the office while on his way to attend the Humane Congress held by the American Humane Association.

October 22nd, Mr. Welomé W. Bradley, Secretary of the Minneapolis Humane Society, of Minnesota, came in to see us.

October 29th, one of the Society's drinking fountains was erected at 103rd Street and Vincennes Road in Chicago. This fountain was cast especially for the City of Chicago and was purchased and installed by the City.

October 31st, another of the same fountains was purchased by the City and erected at Norwood Park, Chicago.

November 3rd, Mrs. Belle Jones, President of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Rock Island County Humane Society, of Rock Island, Ill., called at the home office.

On November 4th, the following persons were elected Life Members of the Society:

Gunther A. Jacobs	John J. Coleman
Edward H. Shobe	Wm. Nelson, Jr.

and the following Annual Members:

W. V. B. Ames	Mrs. Robert Laugh-
William Deering	lin Rea
Avery Coonley	Robert B. Gregory
C. W. McLaury	James O. Heyworth
Charles W. Gindele	Mrs. William R. Page
Company	Day McBirney
Edward S. Hunter	

November 6th, Mr. Waino M. Peterson was appointed Special Agent at Winnetka.

November 17th, Mr. Fay Lewis, General Superintendent and Treasurer of the Winnebago County Branch of The Illinois Humane Society, called at the Society's headquarters in Chicago.

November 20th, Mrs. H. F. Drury, Chairman of the Humane Committee of the Galesburg Women's Club, of Galesburg, Ill., paid us a visit.

December 6th, Mrs. Paul Moratz, a charter member of the Bloomington Humane Society, called at this office.

GLEANINGS FROM THE FIELD

In October, the Quincy Humane Society held a quarterly meeting in its rooms at 411 Hampshire Street. Captain Horace S. Brown, Vice-President of the Society, presided over the meeting in the absence of President Henry P. Walton, who was ill. Among those present were Secretary Fred G. Wolfe, Officer John Fowley, Mrs. Annie H. Woodruff, Mrs. Margaret Dick, Mrs. Samuel Busby, Mr. E. R. Chatten, Mr. C. W. Breisweiser, Mr. John W. Brown and Mr. Charles A. Wagner.

The meeting was given over to the transaction of routine business, the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting and the report of the concrete work of the Society for the last quarter.

An interesting item in the financial report shows that the Society cared for a family that was stranded and

destitute by paying their board at the Franklin Hotel until they could get their bearings, in an emergency in which the overseer of the poor refused assistance because the family were strangers in the county.

The Secretary reported that he had received a rebate on the assessment for the paving of the street in front of the Society's office, from the city, amounting to \$23.57. Societies doing public service are certainly entitled to such discount.

Following is the summary of the work done by Officer Fowley during the months July, August and September:

Animals—Fed, 20; watered, 200; provided with good homes, 7; under the doctor's care, 5; taken out of work, 10; put to a merciful death, 20; neglected and sent out of the county, 25.

Arrests—For assault on children, 3; cruelty to animals, 8; assault on mother, 1; neglect of families, 10—Total, 22.

Results of arrests—Workhouse, 5; penitentiary, 1; fines paid, 6; paroled, 10.

Boys—Required to obey parents, 3; reprimanded for shooting birds and squirrels, 5; taken out of dangerous places, 10; taken off ears, 4; reprimanded for jumping on and off ears, 4.

Destitute cases—Investigation of destitute cases, and assistance given, 10.

Girls—Sent home off the streets, 5.

Mothers—Reprimanded for neglect of children, 5.

Persons—Required to pick nails, glass, and old cans in streets and alleys, 15; ordered out of state for neglect of families, 17; sent to other cities, 3; sent to hospital, 4; sent to County Home, 2; provided with meals, 16; provided with work, 6; provided with lodging, 8; required to get crates and side boards to haul sheep and calves in, 2; required to give more room to poultry, 8.

Teamsters—Required to double teams, 10; to load lighter, 5; to lengthen check reins, 10; provided pads for horse collars, 2; reprimand for fast driving, 25; reprimanded for jerking teams, 7.

I attended to one hundred calls from the country and visited in most every township in the county. Each day I assisted in bringing men and boys home from their work.

State Humane Officer Rud Vonachen of Peoria has completed his report to Governor Dunne of his

activities for the quarter. The number of cases he has personally investigated and attended to is 110, as follows:

July	40
August	38
September	32
Total	110

The great majority of these cases were of abused and overworked horses. He has killed 22 animals, old, decrepit and crippled. His method is in a first offense to abate the abuse and warn the offender against a repetition. In case there is a recurrence of the abuse prosecution follows without more ado. It speaks well for the healthy regard for this authority among brutal teamsters that he has only had to prosecute four men.

The figures given do not represent all his activity by any means. He keeps in touch with the police and is a daily visitor at the headquarters. Many abuses are abated by patrolmen and these are not included in the report.

At a recent meeting of the Springfield Humane Society the following officers were chosen:

President—Dr. Hugh T. Morrison.
 Vice President—Hon. H. L. McGuire.
 Secretary—John Stewart.
 Treasurer—Mrs. J. H. Brinkerhoff.

Vice Presidents—Mrs. John W. Black, Mrs. F. P. Wheeler, Mrs. George Stericker, Miss Belle Miller, Mrs. G. W. Smith, Louis Myers, Carl Klaholt, B. A. Lange, Franklin Ridgely, Frand Simmons, C. L. Conkling.

Members of the Springfield Humane Society are planning to establish free drinking cups in the various stations for the traveling classes. Another feature of their work this year will be the placing of fountains about the city for horses and dogs.

At the recent meeting of the Rock Island County Humane Society the following report was made:

ANIMAL CASES.

Complaints received and investigated, 6.
 Horses and mules examined, 10.

CHILDREN'S CASES.

Complaints received and investigated, 1.
 For the present, complaints should be made by telephone to Rock Island 729-L., or in person to the Association House at 637 Seventeenth street, Rock Island.

The resignation of two faithful workers in the Society will make a sad change in the personnel of the organization. Mr. Wirt Taylor, humane officer, retires to assume a government position in Washington, D. C., and Miss Dina Ramser, the longtime efficient treasurer of the Society retires in order to have more time to devote to other pressing demands. Miss Ramser has served the humane cause long and well and the good wishes of all her fellow workers go with her.

Miss F. O. Abrahamson has succeeded Miss Ramser and a successor to Mr. Taylor will be secured as soon as possible.

Not long ago women members of the Alton Humane Society were instrumental in bringing the chauffeur of No. 1 hose truck of the Alton Fire Department to court for cruelly killing a cat that had taken refuge on a telephone pole. It was charged that the man stoned the cat until it fell to the ground and then allowed a bull dog to chew it to death.

The women swore out the warrant for the man's arrest and the case was taken to Pfeiffers' Court on a change of venue. The strongest kind of pressure was brought to bear to dismiss the case but the women had the courage of their convictions and stood by their guns.

Dr. D. L. McClintock, Special Agent of the Mt. Carmel, Ills., Branch of The Illinois Humane Society offers the following report of work for the past three months:

Child cases.....None
 Horse cases..... 9

2 cruelly abused, 3 laid off from work,
 1 abandoned and 3 humanely destroyed.

Mr. McClintock has also placed 569 books on humane subjects in the public schools, which shows that he is actively engaged in furthering humane education among the young folks.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

GIFTS FOR THE KING

"The wise may bring their learning,
 The rich may bring their wealth,
 And some may bring their greatness,
 And some bring strength and health.
 We, too, would bring our treasures
 To offer to the King;
 We have no wealth nor learning;
 What shall we children bring?
 "We'll bring Him hearts that love Him,
 We'll bring Him thankful praise,
 And young souls meekly striving
 To walk in holy ways;
 And these shall be the treasures
 We offer to the King;
 And these are gifts that even
 The poorest child may bring."

 WHY MR. GREAT HORNED OWL
 HATCHED THE EGGS

There was a pair of Great Horned Owls in the forest, and they lived in the deepest shade, having their great clumsy nest in the hollow of a tall tree. You might have walked past it a hundred times and never have guessed that any Owls lived there, if you did not notice the round pellets of bone and hair on the grass. They are such hungry fellows that they swallow their food with the bones in it. Then their tough little stomachs go to work, rolling all the pieces of bone and hair into balls and sending them back to be cast out of the Owls' mouths to the ground.

The Great Horned Owl was a very large bird. His whole body was covered with brown, dull yellow, and white feathers. Even his feet and legs were covered, and all that you could see besides were his black claws and his black hooked bill. Yes, at night you could see his eyes, too, and they were wonderful great eyes that could see in the dark, but they were shut in the daytime when he was resting. His wife, who was the queen of the forest at night, looked exactly like him, only she was larger than he. And that is the way among Owls,—the wife is always larger than her husband.

Every night when the sun had gone

down, the Great Horned Owl and his wife would come out of their hollow tree and sit blinking on a branch near by, waiting until it got dark enough for them to see quite plainly. As the light faded, the little black spots in their eyes would grow bigger and bigger, and then off they would go on their great soft, noiseless wings, hunting in the grass and among the branches for the supper which they called breakfast.

Mrs. Owl could not be gone very long at a time, for there were two large round white eggs in the nest which must not get cold. Her husband was on the wing most of the night, and he often flew home with some tender morsel for her. He was really a kind-hearted fellow, although you could never have made the small birds think so. Sometimes his wife would sigh and tell how tired she was of sitting still, and how glad she would be when the eggs were hatched and she could go more with him. When she began to speak of that, the Great Horned Owl would get ready for another flight and go off saying: "It is too bad. I am so sorry for you. But then, one would never have young Owlets if one didn't stick to the nest."

One night, after they had both been flying through forest and over field, he came back to the hollow tree to rest. He expected to find Mrs. Owl, for she had started home before he did. She was not there and he grew quite impatient. "I should like to know what keeps her so long," he said, fretfully. After a while he looked into the nest and saw the two big white eggs. "It is a shame," he said. "Our beautiful eggs will be chilled, and it will be all her fault if we have no Owlets this summer."

You see, he did not seem to think that he could do anything to keep them warm. But the next time

he looked in, he put one feathered foot on the round eggs and was surprised to find how cool they were.

It fairly made his head feathers stand on end to think of it, and he was so frightened that he forgot to be cross, and stepped right in and covered them with his own breast. What if they had already been left too long, and the Owlets within would never hatch? Would Mrs. Owl ever forgive him for being so stupid? He began to wonder if any of the other fellows would see him. He thought it so absurd for the king of the forest to be hatching out a couple of eggs, instead of swooping around in the dark and frightening the smaller birds.

The night seemed so long, too. It had always been short enough before. He was very much upset, and he raised his head and called loudly, "Hoo-hoo-oooo! Waugh-hoo!"

The Screech Owl heard him and flew at once to a branch beside the nest hollow. He was a jolly little fellow in spite of his doleful call, and before he could talk at all he had to bend his body, look behind him, nod his head, and shake himself, as Screech Owls always do when they alight. Then he looked into the tree and saw his big cousin, the Great Horned Owl, the night king of the forest, sitting on the eggs and looking very, very grumpy. How he did laugh! "What is the matter?" said he. "Didn't you like your wife's way of brooding over the eggs? Or did she get tired of staying at home and make you help tend the nest?"

"Matter enough," grumbled the Great Horned Owl. "We went hunting together at twilight and she hasn't come home yet. I didn't get into the nest until I had to, but it was growing very cold and I wouldn't miss having our eggs hatch for anything. Ugh-whoo! How my legs do ache!"

"Well," said his cousin, "you are having a hard time. Are you hungry?"

The Great Horned Owl said that he

was, so the Screech Owl went hunting and brought him food. "I will look in every night," he said, "and bring you a lunch. I'm afraid something has happened to your wife and that she will not be back."

As he flew away he called out, "It is too bad. I am very sorry for you. But then, I suppose you would never have the Owlets if you didn't stick to the nest."

This last remark made the Great Horned Owl quite angry. "Much he knows about it," he said. "I guess if he had ever tried it he would be a little more sorry for me." And then he began to think, "Who have I heard say those very words before? Who? Who? Who?"

All at once the Great Horned Owl remembered how many times he had said just that to his patient wife, and he began to feel very uncomfortable. His ears tingled and he felt a queer hot feeling under his face feathers. Perhaps he hadn't been acting very well, after all! He knew that even when he told her he was sorry, he had been thinking she made a great fuss. Well, if she would only come back now, that should all be changed, and he shifted his weight and wriggled around into a more comfortable position.

Now, if this were just a story, one could say that Mrs. Owl came back and that they were all happy together; but the truth is she never did come, and nobody ever knew what became of her. So her husband, the night king of the forest, had to keep the eggs warm and rear his own Owlets. You can imagine how glad he was on the night when he first heard them tapping on the inside of their shells, for then he knew that he would soon be free to hunt.

A finer pair of children were never hatched, and their father thought them far ahead of all his other broods. "If only Mrs. Owl were here to see them, how lovely it would be!" he said. He forgot now all the weary time when he sat with aching legs, wishing that his cousin would happen along with something to eat. For that is always the way,—when we work for those we love, the weariness is soon forgotten and only happiness remains.—*Among the Forest People*, by Clara D. Pierson.

CASES IN COURT

The 39th Precinct Police reported a shocking condition of neglect in a family where the mother had just died from consumption and a thirteen year old daughter—a frail little girl—was doing all the housework for the father and six children.

Humane Officer McDonough found that the father was a steady man earning a salary of \$12.00 a week and that the two oldest children were at work. When asked about the 13 year old daughter who was doing the work, the father said that while she had the housework and care of the younger children that the washing for the family was all sent to the laundry. When the officer protested that the girl was too young and too frail to have so much hard work, the father said he would either send the children to a home or get a housekeeper at once.

Officer McDonough made a second call at the home, a few days later, when he learned from the oldest daughter that the father had disposed of most of the furniture, including the kitchen stove, and that he intended to place the children in some institution.

A few days later the father appeared at the Juvenile Court to surrender his children to the Court. Officer McDonough told Miss White of the Juvenile Home that he thought the father should be made to support his children, either by securing a housekeeper and caretaker for them or by paying for their care and keep in some home. They both agreed that it was not a case for the County, as the man was able to shoulder his own responsibilities.

Later still, the father protested that he could do nothing for the smaller children, whereupon Officer McDonough took the five small children to

the Home for the Friendless where they were received. The physician who examined them told the officer that the children were literally covered with lice and were the innocent victims of cruel neglect.

The case was called before Judge Pinckney in the Juvenile Court. Upon hearing the evidence of careless neglect on the part of the father, the jury committed the boys to the Kettler Manual Training School and the girls to the Catherine Casper Industrial School (both schools being on Devon St. near Robey) and ordered the father to pay \$20.00 per month for their keep.

Judge Pinckney gave the father a severe reprimand for his negligence in caring for his children and warned him that any default in the ordered payments would land him in jail.

Record 66; Case 712.

A woman asked the Society to help her to collect the \$2.50 that Judge Goodnow had ordered her husband to pay her per week, in accordance with the arrangement made in Case 737; Record 61.

Humane Officer Dean took the man before Judge Uhler, who made him pay \$5.00 at the time and ordered him to make the back payment of \$15.00 before another day had passed. Record 67; Case 157.

A woman asked the Society to send an officer to find out about conditions in a family where the children appeared to be suffering from neglect. Humane Officer Brayne soon found that the father of the family in question drank to excess and did not support his wife and five children. The flat where they lived was a ramshackle place, poverty stricken and filthy to a degree.

The father was put under arrest and petitions of dependency were filed for four of the children. The cases of the children were called in the Juvenile Court before Judge Pinckney. That of the oldest girl was dismissed because in the meantime she had secretly married. The other children were declared dependent and sent to the Park Ridge Industrial School. The youngest child was allowed to go with the married sister, subject to the parole of Miss McGinnis, the probation officer of that district, and the father was ordered to pay \$5.00 per week to the clerk of the court for her support. Record 67; Case 159.

Humane Officer Miller assisted a woman who made complaint of her husband for cruelly beating her. The man was arrested and the case called before Judge Wade at the 35th Street Police Court, who sent him to the House of Correction. Record 67; Case 227.

The Society received a complaint about a young woman of twenty who was mentally deranged, and sent an officer to investigate conditions in the home.

Humane Officer McDonough saw the mother and two neighbors who all testified as to the girl's demented state of mind. The mother stated that her daughter had never been normal since the year 1903, when her husband (the girl's father, now dead) had injured her by severely whipping her over the head. She further stated that she had had the care of the girl all her life and that she had sent her at different times to Dr. Wilber's Sanitarium, to the asylum at Lincoln, Ills., also to the La Grange Sanitarium, and had finally placed

her under the treatment of Dr. Luther, who pronounced her incurably insane.

A few days after the Society's investigation, the girl was taken to the Detention Hospital and a hearing set for her case. When she was tried she was found to be insane and was committed to the Kankakee Insane Asylum. The mother offered to pay \$12.00 per month for her care and to keep her supplied with clothing, and to turn over to the institution a \$500 life insurance, said insurance money to be used for the girl in case of her (the mother's) death.

Ten years ago this woman was tried for the murder of her husband, but was acquitted.

Record 67; Case 243.

A woman appealed to the Society to help her in regard to her husband whom she charged with habitual drunkenness, failure to provide for his family and cruel abuse of his ten year old daughter.

Humane Officer Brayne recognized the man as an old offender. The case was called before Judge Goodman in the Maxwell Street Court. The evidence showed that the man was guilty of all the charges made against him, including the habitual use of the vilest language before his children—three boys and a girl, 12, 10, 7 and 4 years of age.

Judge Goodnow expressed it as his opinion that the whipping post was the only proper punishment to fit the crime. In lieu of that he fined the man \$100 and costs and sent him to the Bridewell. The County Agent and United Charities were notified of the destitute condition of the wife and children and have promised to give them immediate help.

Record 67; Case 182.

In response to a complaint made about certain poultry dealers on South Water Street for dressing fowls while still alive, Humane Officer Dean made an investigation. As a result of this, a letter was written by the Society to Dr. George B. Young, Superintendent, Board of Health, and an arrangement made by which Dr. A. H. Baker, V. S., of the Chicago Veterinary College, should accompany Officers Dean and Brayne of the Society in making a thorough and extensive examination. For the satisfaction of our readers we publish a letter written to the society by Dr. Baker:

Record 98; Case 578.

Chicago, Nov. 26, 1913.

To the Secretary, Illinois Humane Society,
1145 Wabash Avenue,

Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

At your request, I visited two chicken slaughter houses yesterday afternoon with Officers Dean and Brayne, to determine whether the methods used to deprive the chickens of life were humane or not.

At the first place visited, we went up to the third or fourth floor, and found them slaughtering and picking chickens dry. I investigated the method of slaughter thoroughly, and examined heads of dead chickens to see where the knife went. The method practiced by two negroes, who learned their trade here, was to take the wings and the back of the head in the left hand, and a long pointed knife in the right hand. The knife was inserted into the mouth and a cross cut in the roof of the mouth well back towards the throat, was made, and then a longitudinal incision was made by beginning rather far forward in the roof of the mouth and running it upwards and backwards to the roof of the skull and clear back to the posterior opening of the cranium, severing the brain in halves, causing instant death, and the hemorrhage was as desired for commercial purposes. I found that as soon as the brain is stunned, while the circulation is still in the skin, the feathers loosen and come

out easily. Just as soon as the stabbing was done, the picking began immediately and vigorously and rapidly; the chickens were picked off as clean and nice as possible without tearing the skin. The third man killing chickens learned his trade in the old country, or from an old countryman, and adopted the plan of grasping the wings and holding the head around the throat in his left hand and striking the head with a club, producing insensibility, then the chicken was bled through the back and upper portion of the throat, cutting off the blood vessels leading to the brain. I satisfied myself that both of these methods are as humane as it is possible to kill a chicken.

The second place visited was a slaughter house that picks chickens after scalding. While I did not see the actual operation of slaughtering the chickens, I saw a great many dressed ones, showing the method used in killing them, which consisted in grasping the wings and head in one hand and cutting in through one side of the throat clear up to and including the spinal cord which was severed, showing the gash on the outside. Severing the spinal cord with one stab of the knife, produced instantaneous insensibility; they claimed that the operator broke the chicken's neck, but that was not so; by bending it over to one side and cutting between segments of the cervical vertebra, the cord was severed, and whoever did the work was an expert at it, for all that I examined were done exactly alike. The proprietor said that the chickens were not put into the scalding water until they had completely bled out. He said that if they were put into scalding water before being thoroughly bled out, the skin of the chicken would remain red and would materially lower its value.

I am satisfied that chickens slaughtered as we saw them in those two houses, are done so in a manner as humane as any reasonable person could expect.

You will glean from the above report, that I took a strictly scientific view of the operation. The stabbing and picking of a chicken may look to a casual observer as being cruelty to animals, but I am satisfied that there is none as practiced by these two houses.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) A. H. Baker, D. V. S.

GIFTS

FORM OF BEQUEST

To those who may feel disposed to donate, by WILL, to the benevolent objects of this Society, the following is submitted as a form:

FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL PROPERTY.

I give and devise unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, all (here insert description of the property), together with all the appurtenances, tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining. To have and to hold the same unto said Society and its successors and assigns forever.

FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation, created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, the sum of..... dollars, to be applied to the uses of said Society.

All wills should be signed by the testator, or by some person for him in his presence and by his express direction, and they should be also attested and subscribed in the presence of the testator by two or more competent witnesses. It is meant by this that these witnesses should subscribe as such, in the presence of the testator, and he and they should understand what they are doing, and the reason of it.

MEMBERSHIP

The legal jurisdiction of The Illinois Humane Society comprises the whole State of Illinois. Its agents may be called to any portion of the State to prosecute cases of cruelty, but each county should have its own branch society or special agent. So much progress has been made in this way that the society feels greatly encouraged. Branch Societies or Agents are already provided in 43 counties in Illinois. With the assistance of humane people every county in the State will, in time, have its Branch Society or Agent. We ask all those interested in the organization of Branch Societies or Special Agencies in their vicinity, to write to this office for information and help.

The Society is largely maintained by the income from its endowment fund, membership fees and dues, and contributions. Friends wishing to contribute to The Illinois Humane Society and its objects may do so by enclosing their check or post-office order to the Society, at its office. Those wishing to become members will kindly communicate with the Society.

	Membership Fee.	Annual Dues.
Governing Life Members.	\$200	No Dues
Governing Members. (Upon additional payment of \$175 become Governing Life Members, exempt from Annual Dues.)	\$25	\$15
Honorary Members.	No Fee	No Dues
Governing Life Members, Governing Members and Honorary Members have the right to vote for and be eligible to the office of Director.		
Annual Members.	No Fee	\$5
Life Members.	\$100	No Dues
Branch Members.	No Fee	\$2

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CHICAGO

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No. 3

PRACTICAL METHODS USED IN CHILD PROTECTION WORK

By Thomas B. Maymon
Secretary, Rhode Island S. P. C. C.

Can a Society for the Protection of Cruelty to Children do practical work in child protection if it is not earnestly and actively engaged in combating that which causes the injuries and suffering among children?

I assume that such is the function of such societies and that until these societies were originated and incorporated, beginning with the first society of the kind in the World, in New York City in 1874, there has been very little or no apparent interest manifested in the welfare of children. Previous to that time there had been no organized effort to legally interfere in a Court with the causes of the injuries and injustices practiced upon children. Since 1874 this form of protection has grown until at the present time there are anti-cruelty societies instituted in almost every country in the world.

These societies could never have been effective nor of any real value to the child if they had not been able to convince the law makers in the several States, where such societies have been instituted, that certain laws must be enacted to authorize legal interference and prescribe a penalty for the offence, and a reasonable and proper disposition of the child when required. The fact is that these societies were the first to start the demand for legislation and laws that would protect the children from

abuses and the improper conduct of others. Today, owing to the work of our societies, appropriate statutes relating to children have been passed and the attitude of the public toward them has entirely changed. Instead of regarding a child of seven as a possible criminal, we look upon him, as a rule, as a victim of unfortunate circumstances. The future of the country is in the children and if a child can be saved from a life of crime and made a good citizen, very much has been gained.

The chief function of an anti-cruelty society has always been to enforce the laws relating to the protection of children. My opinion, however, is that we should not interfere by trying to enforce any law, which it is known to be the duty of a State or Municipal department to enforce, such as Child Labor Department, a Truant or School Department, etc. If a complaint should come to our societies, the investigation of which we know to be the special function of some other State or Municipal Department, having the power to enforce or prosecute under the law, my policy is to refer such complaint to the proper authority, or to see to it that the complaint is made known to the proper department. And only when we find that a department has shown a tendency to ignore the complaint or shows a decided lack of interest in a

case, which we felt certain required prosecution, have we deemed it advisable for an anti-cruelty society to step in and act in order that the welfare of a child might be protected. And so I contend that our societies should enforce all laws pertaining to the welfare of children when it has been found, after careful investigation, to be practicable to do so.

Law enforcement is not easy because to know that a man is guilty is as far from proving it before a Court as the East is from the West and the task is often a heavy and an arduous one. The duty of procuring evidence of crime usually devolves, in the first place, upon the department of police, but the police department is obviously not fitted for the task of enforcing all laws. They are employed primarily in protecting the public peace, to quell riot and suppress disturbances, to make our public streets and places safe, to render murder and assault, burglary and highway robbery impossible, or, when these things occur, to apprehend the offender and bring him to justice. The difficulties and importance of this task are quite enough for any department. Other crimes, not included in these classes, must be enforced by special and expert agencies, thoroughly understanding them. New laws have been enacted, from time to time, in all parts of the world, to suppress some newly discovered evil or to better some unsatisfactory condition or other, including housing and bad tenements, health and sanitation, factory inspection, child labor and compulsory education, which in 12 States includes compulsory humane education; laws to govern and control the boarding of infants and children, maternity hospitals, medical inspection of children in the Public Schools, probation systems, Juvenile Court systems, and several other phases of child welfare of more or less importance. The

statute books must keep abreast with progress. New laws must be made to curb new evils.

My purpose of going into this subject in this manner is to bring before you the different phases of child protection work as we find it spreading or branching out throughout the world today. And let us consider for a moment how this wonderful result has been brought about. It seems to me that it has been due principally to the fact that each phase of the work has a specific and distinct function and has been under the control of different societies or agencies, which have specialized in some one of the different phases. And it appears to have been the opinion of law makers in most of our States that such laws can be enforced in a more intelligent and satisfactory manner by such special or expert agencies, for in most, if not in all, of our States and in other countries throughout the world, the enforcement of such laws has been placed by law in the care and control of some such society, board or commission. Specializing, it seems to me, is a very important factor in accomplishing valuable results in any kind of work, whether it is a profession, a trade or a business.

I think that there is no phase of child protection in which an anti-cruelty society should not be interested but it should not drift away from its own specific function and should not spend too much time upon other phases, which are being properly guarded and cared for by some other organization, which may specialize in that phase of child protection. A society for the prevention of cruelty to children, which does not prosecute and endeavor to enforce all laws pertaining to cruelties, abuses and wrongs to children, or does not rescue, and when necessary, remove such children and provide them with a safe place to

live in, at least a temporary home, should give up the business or change its name, for it would certainly be leaving out the very work for which such societies have always been instituted to perform.

Child protection is undoubtedly a very big proposition. It embraces perhaps more phases than any other question that the public in general can unite in and there is no question of more importance in any part of the civilized world. But to accomplish the very best results at a minimum cost, I believe that it is most essential that this great problem be divided into the most important phases and each important phase should be left to experts to try to solve its problem, co-operating in such a way that the activities of persons interested in one phase will not overlap or interfere with the work of persons, who may be interested in some other phase.

Child protection includes such questions as the public schools and compulsory education, which may include the question of truancy. Who thinks that this matter should be interfered with by those persons, who are entrusted with the success of another phase, and what other agency, working in another line of child protection, would not co-operate to assist in keeping the child in school? The child labor problem is surely another distinct line of child protection and should have the assistance and co-operation of all persons, who are interested in other phases of child welfare.

Now let us consider for a moment whether we really need to continue the practical methods used in child protection work by a society for the prevention of cruelty to children. I have told you that such societies are prosecuting agencies. Could we protect children, who are most in need of protection, if we were not authorized

under the law to do so? Is there anything more essential than to be empowered by law to interfere when necessary in the interest of a child, who needs protection? There is no question in my mind but that there should be societies for the prevention of cruelty to children in every State and in every country throughout the world. They are as important in some communities as the police, for they supply the real protection for the child, which should not be expected of the police. It is true that the police may arrest the parent or other person, who assaults a child or deserts it or those guilty of a few other offences against children, and the offenders may be fined or imprisoned, but what becomes of the child? My opinion is that the police have done all that they have legal authority to do, and as a rule, in such cases the child remains in the home and in some instances may be subjected to continued abuses, or it may be compelled to remain there in squalor and intemperance, immoral surroundings and vice and all sorts of improper conditions.

Another important fact is that in nearly every State, if not all, where there are no anti-cruelty societies, there are very few, if any, laws to protect the children from the wrongs of others, who may have lawful control of them. The value of such societies to the State or to the large city is impossible to estimate. There can be no doubt of the fact that to save a child at almost the beginning of its life, from a home and life filled with suffering and misery, from the hands of a parent or other person, who is immoral or depraved, a confirmed drunkard, a lewd and wanton person, or one who will beg or steal rather than work and earn an honest living, is an important mission in life. To remove children under such circumstances and to place them in Christian families or in suitable institutions, where their spiritual, mora!

and educational welfare will be assured, all of this, to the child, must mean preservation of life and the greatest kind of conservation of human life that can possibly be imagined, for it is from just such homes that our societies are frequently called upon to rescue and remove children. These are the kinds of people and homes that are responsible for the greater number of delinquent children, defective, dependent and neglected children, who are crowding the institutions throughout the country. Children, who remain in such homes, often, through ignorance and lack of proper training, become State charges of one kind or another.

It is not my intention to have you believe that it is essential to arrest every person, who may have been reported to our societies as an offender. On the contrary, I believe that it is first of all our duty to try to get at the true facts in the case. There are always at least two sides to a story and unless the offence is of a serious criminal nature or it is quite clear that the child should be removed because of the moral situation in the home, it is almost always possible to bring about a satisfactory adjustment in a large majority of the cases. What is most desirable is that the officer or person, who is assigned to investigate the facts in the case should have experience in such work and be able to size his man up in a very short time after meeting him, then use tact, firmness and good common sense. There is usually a weak or tender spot in most persons. If that spot can be reached and the right treatment applied, it may be possible to bring about an improvement, if not a cure. While I believe that there will always be aggravated cases, where the offender will not deserve much sympathy and should be handled with a rod of iron, so to speak, I also believe that we should endeavor to re-

duce the number of serious complaints if it is possible to do so. And in this direction my policy has been to co-operate with and seek the co-operation of the police in general, also the charitable and other agencies. I have frequently urged all such officials and agencies not to keep under their observation alone too long a family, which has shown a tendency to go to pieces or is on the downward path from some unnecessary cause, but to report the facts to our society as soon as these tendencies develop. The result is that we have had a great many complaints come to us, which have been investigated and disposed of in a very satisfactory manner, in many instances, without any publicity or much embarrassment, and in such cases, we have often found later the people, who have been so admonished or advised, among our best friends and supporters. We do not want other agencies or persons interested in children to allow improper conditions to exist for months or even years, and when they at last find themselves unable to keep the family together any longer, to report the facts to our society to break up the family when it might have been possible, perhaps only a few months before, to have straightened out the difficulty and have kept the family together.

The policy of reporting improper conditions in families to the local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children by the police and other agencies, as soon as they become known, is a very strong factor in the accomplishment of a great amount of splendid results. We should have the co-operation of all friends of children to help us to keep the children in their own homes by giving our societies a chance before it is too late to root out of the homes that, which has just begun to show itself, and which we know, if not interrupted in time will in most cases break up the best family that ever existed.

HUMANITY IS GOOD BUSINESS

On the evening of December 15th, 1913, Mr. George A. H. Scott, secretary of the Illinois Humane Society, talked before the Illinois Furniture Warehousemen's Association at a dinner given at the Chicago Traffic Club, on the subject "It Is Good Business to Be Humane to Animals."

This Association is a large body and owns many warehouses throughout the city of Chicago. The stock, as a rule, is very fine, many of the best draft horses in the city being owned by members of the Association.

Mr. Scott's speech was extemporaneous. After complimenting the warehousemen upon the invariably good condition of the horses owned and used by them, and calling their attention to the fact that comparatively few complaints of abuse or neglect of horses on the part of their drivers ever came to the Humane Society, Mr. Scott said in part:

Aside from the humanitarian point of view, it is *good business* to take good care of horses. The impression made on the public mind of today by the appearance of well conditioned stock and equipment is a *business asset*, denoting as it does consideration and care on the part of the owners and employers. It is a positive detriment to a firm to have in its employ a driver who abuses his horses or who neglects to give them proper care and attention. Successful business men are now taking pains to educate and discipline their employees along humane lines.

If the equipment on the street, subject to public scrutiny idealizes care and consideration, psychologically speaking, the firm is sure to be a good one. I overheard a conversation between some women, one of whom was about to move to another section of the city. She had canvassed the moving concerns in the neighborhood, and received bids from three of them. The lowest bidder was rejected by the woman because of the prejudice created in her mind against the firm by the failure of one of the company's drivers to blanket his

horse while left to stand for some time one cold winter day.

The public is becoming educated to the point of taking special notice of the treatment accorded animals, especially horses. For instance, when a moving van stops in front of a house, people up and down the street, especially the women, have an opportunity to observe the driver and the consideration or lack of it which he shows his team. If he blankets his horse on a cold day, it makes a favorable impression as it reflects the humanity of the owner or employer. This is good business as people like to patronize individuals and concerns that are kindly disposed.

The advent of the motor truck is a great aid to humane work for the reason that the long hauls of heavy loads are more expeditiously and economically handled by mechanical means than by horses. Just as the electric street car superseded the old horse car, relieving the horses from their cruelly hard and unnatural labor, so the motor-truck is doing away with the overloading and overworking of draft horses.

Humane education in communities where active humane work is constantly going on is progressing to the point where the public is on the verge of supplanting the humane societies by doing the work of the societies itself. When the public takes up humane work, business will have to follow suit to be successful.

The busy man is not responsible for the change in sentiment relative to humane work. He used to go along the street looking neither to the right nor to the left, and if he did chance to see cruelty, would pass it by, not taking the interest nor time to do anything helpful. It was the women who first took an active, practical interest in this reform and they have kept on doing so until now it has become everybody's business.

Mr. Scott then described local conditions pertaining to humane work, and spoke specially of the necessity for providing plenty of clean, fresh, running water for horses, and for city inspection to insure clean troughs and fountains in order to protect horses from contracting infectious diseases such as glanders.

KINDNESS CAMPAIGN

For several years past, Mrs. James C. Fesler of Rochelle, Illinois, has cultivated and encouraged an interest in humane education among the boys and girls of the Ogle County public schools. She has inaugurated a rural schools essay contest, in which any pupil of the Ogle County school can compete for choice prizes to be awarded to the writers of the two best essays on any subject relative to humane education which Mrs. Fesler may name.

For two years Mrs. Fesler gave silver loving cups to the prize winners, but the prizes as well as the essay subjects have been changed from year to year. So successful has this contest proved in point of interesting the young people, that each successive year a greater number of children have entered the race and an increasing standard of excellence in the compositions has been reached.

This season Mrs. Fesler announces that she will present a fine picture to each of ten rural schools in Ogle County furnishing the best essays on the subject "What Effect Will Woman Suffrage Have on Humane Conditions?" The second best essay in each school will receive a medal. The contest will be under the direction of Hon. John E. Cross, County Superintendent of Schools. It will close April 1st, 1914, when Mr. Cross will turn over the essays to the Ogle County Woman's Suffrage Committee, which in its turn will select three disinterested members to act as judges.

The following rules are given for the contest:

The essays are limited to not less than 500 and not more than 800 words, and must be of satisfactory quality, to receive consideration.

The essays are to be delivered in sealed envelopes to county superintendent of schools of Ogle county not later than April 1, 1914.

The name and address of each contestant is to be placed in a sealed envelope and inclosed with the essay, the nom de plume being on the essay and on the envelope containing name and address.

The essays are to be turned over by county superintendent of schools to the Ogle County Woman's Suffrage township central committee not later than April 10, 1914, who will select the judges. The successful contestants will be announced at a meeting, the exact date to be announced later.

The judges are to be three competent disinterested persons.

Any pupil attending any rural school may enter the contest for the "Fesler Picture."

Mrs. Fesler's idea in conducting this annual contest has been to rouse the children to take a thoughtful and active interest in birds and animal life, to develop greater knowledge of nature and all that it embraces, and to show loving consideration for all living creatures. Mrs. Fesler's plan is an admirable one and brings the vital question of humane-ness to the thoughtful attention of the children in a very pleasing and practical way. Her good example is not patented and may be appropriated by other women in other counties with equally good effect. Imitation is appreciation.

WORK HORSE'S LIFE IS WORK

Putting the Old Mare Out on Pasture a Serious Mistake

For twenty years a white draft mare had worked on a corn belt farm. She was one of those rare individuals of which almost every farm knows something—not a family driving mare but a servant every whit as faithful, though her service had been confined to the plow and the wagon.

Now the mare had come to be 24 years old, and, influenced by the good woman who manages his household, the kind master decreed that she should work no more. She had served her time and served it well. Accordingly the old white mare was sent over to the back hill pasture, where the grass was as high as her knees and where there was nothing to do but rest and eat and be a horse of leisure.

Did the old white mare enjoy her enforced idleness? Nay, no more than men

who have grown old at the work of farming enjoy moving to town with nothing to do. The old white mare stood at the bars most of the time and pined. When the master came out to look at her she ran up and laid her old head on his arm, pleading as well as ever mare could to be taken home and put to work. The master let her out and she followed him home. That night the master and the mistress came to the conclusion that after all perhaps work was the life of a work horse, and they decided to take the old white mare out of it gradually.

After that they buckled the white mare's old harness on her every morning. While the teams were getting ready to go afield she was turned loose in the barnyard to wander about at will, inspecting and supervising the watering and the hitching of the others. Some days she was used to plow the garden or to pull up hay or to mow the lawn, or occasionally to fill in where an odd horse was needed. This satisfied her thoroughly. She grew fat and frisky and contented again in the assurance that she was a necessary adjunct to the business of running the old farm. All that was two years ago. She is still on the job and grinds her own feed.—Breeder's Gazette.

KIN OF MARY, OF LAMB FAME, 103

Lancaster, Massachusetts.—Richard K. Powers, who claims close relationship to "Mary," who is the heroine of a nursery rhyme about a persistent little lamb, has just celebrated his 103d anniversary here.

"Mary," whose full name was Mary Sawyer, was a cousin of Powers, he avers, and her lamb was one of twins born on the Sawyer farm in March, 1814.

PRACTICAL HUMANE WORK

This is about two horses and two men. One horse was fastened to an express wagon and stood eating his oats from a nose-bag on Market street near *The Evening Post* Building. The other was connected with a meat delivery wagon. Being sensibly disposed, the second horse had been left unweighted alongside the express wagon. It was after 1 o'clock. The first horse ate with great relish. The second horse became hungrier every minute. After much stamping of his feet, sniffing, tossing of his head and waggling of his ears, he eased up to the first horse and tried to get a close smell, if not a mouth full, of oats. The express-

man ran out from a lunchroom where the meat wagon driver was prolonging his mid-day coffee. He didn't like to see his horse disturbed by the other. He raised his hand to shoo. Then the hand dropped. In place of indignation came a smile. From a sack in his wagon he dumped a small quantity of oats on a newspaper. This he tendered to the second horse. He smoked his pipe while he watched the two horses eat, heads close together, studying their faces. When both had finished their oats, the expressman had finished his pipe. He gave his horse's guest a pat and made room for the wagon. Then he drove away. The other driver continued to moisten his mustache inside.

THE HORSE TO HIS MASTER

Issued by "The New York Horsemen's League for Animals."

I am a Horse;
You are a Man;
I've been your slave
Since I began,
And though I am strong
Enough to shake
My shackles off
And make a break
For freedom that
Would lift the lid,
You've noticed
That I never did.
By day and night
I've worked for you
And done the best
That I could do;
And though I may not
Always like
Your methods, yet
I never strike;
In heat and cold.
In wet and dry,
I'm always ready—
Glad to try
To do the very
Most I can
To satisfy
My master, man.
Therefore, my master,
If you please,
Considering
Such facts as these,
Say, don't you think
It ought to be
Your pleasure
To look out for me.
If for no other
Reason than
My greater usefulness.

Humane Advocate

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JANUARY, 1914

CONGRESS MAKES THE FEATHERS FLY

Congress is a conquering hero! It has accomplished what the standing armies of the universe might have fought and bled for but never gained—namely, a change in women's fashions in regard to the wearing of aigrettes and other bird plumage.

The Audubon Society, the Humane Societies, bird lovers and men and women of humane instincts and good taste have striven for years to change public sentiment in an attempt to protect the birds that have been ruthlessly murdered for their wings, breasts and plumage to adorn hats, wraps and coiffeurs; but it remained for Congress to turn the tide of fashion and save the birds—Congress, the versatile, who like a master juggler can declare war, reform the currency, lower the tariff, borrow money or save the bright hosts of the air—what you will.

Mr. William T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Park, representing the united action of the bird protective movement, delivered himself of much interesting and accurate information concerning the folly of sacrificing birds and the wisdom of protecting them. Gradually it became known that the birds were in a bad way as a result of fashion's barbaric demands and practices; that the

grain and fruit crops were also in a bad way because of the loss of the birds; in short, that by actual statistics the farmers of the country were losing over \$800,000,000 annually through the destruction of birds, which if allowed to live would destroy a vast number of the injurious insect pests that ruin the agricultural products. People began to realize that to save the birds meant to save money, that birds had an actual money value as practical helpers in the economic scheme, and that they should be protected for financial as well as sentimental and aesthetic reasons. From the dawn of this realization, steps for the conservation of bird life began to be taken. As a result, the hunting season for game birds has been regulated and restricted in many of our states, and government preserves for the protection and propagation of wild birds have been established. Finally, Congress has accomplished another stroke by forbidding the importation of aigrettes and other bird plumage.

The clause in the tariff law making it unlawful to import bird plumage to America has had a remedial and far-reaching effect. As a direct result, feathers in Germany are selling at a 20 per cent discount; the Parisian hats have undergone a sudden remodelling to accord with the new law, while in England a bill incorporating the same provision for reform has already been drafted for presentation.

The next step is to pass a bill (already prepared by Senator Chamberlain) forbidding the ownership, possession or use of the plumage which cannot be imported. To prohibit the wearing of such plumage will be necessary if the full force and effect of the tariff provision is to be consistently carried out. To put a ban on the importation of plumage and then permit it to be worn in the United States is to offer criminal temptation to the smugglers and absurd opposi-

tion to the purpose and intent of the tariff law—which is to prevent the cruel and unnecessary killing of birds. That such a law is both possible and practical was demonstrated by Senator Chamberlain while he was Governor of Oregon. A law passed in that state, forbidding the owning and wearing of plumage, has become one of the most popular and well enforced laws on the statute books.

There is nothing to be said for the long-time custom of wearing dead birds and their plumage on hats except that it is a relic of barbarism—the love of the savage for decking himself out in the spoils of the chase. It is a perverted taste that sees anything beautiful, artistic or becoming in murderous millinery. The very idea of robbing a bird, endowed with wings, brilliant plumage and beautiful song, in order to wear its stuffed form as an ornament for a hat is a ghoulisn conceit. It is the death head at the feast.

Women have been guilty of wearing such adornment because they have thoughtlessly and ignorantly followed the dictate of Fashion; thoughtlessly, because they did not tax their minds and ingenuity enough to realize that equally good effects were to be had with ribbons, laces, ruchings, braids, scarfs, artificial flowers, manufactured ornaments, et cetera, at less expense than with the "feathered effect;" and ignorantly, because quite unaware of the terrible suffering entailed in the capture and slaughter of the birds, involving the slaying of hundreds of thousands of winged creatures, the consequent death of the young by starvation, and the ultimate extinction of the bird family.

Fortunately, Congress has taken both the fashion in hats and the education of the women in regard to them into its own hands. It has relegated

the aigrette and similar trimmings to the out-of-date discard, and like a wise mother, it has kindly but firmly urged that its own taste in the selection of more humane and suitable trimmings be used upon the hats of the future. A little compulsory education in this direction may do wonders toward evolving sane head-gear for women. Who knows but that in the course of a short time our women may develop a positive disgust for the funeral pyres of dead birds with which they have been wont to adorn their heads? Shortly before Christmas three lions of the Lincoln Park Zoo—Adage, Snowball and Caesar—were confronted by three women visitors wearing an amazing display of bird-trimmed hats. The lions gazed fixedly at the hats and then, as by a signal, the three backed up against the rear bars of their cage and simultaneously broke into a deafening roar that was loud enough to rend the jungle. The women fled. In seeking an explanation for their conduct, Mr. Cy de Vry, the keeper, was forced to the conclusion that the lions were merely voicing their disapproval of modern millinery. Perhaps, before long, our women will be assuming the lions' attitude, *Quien sabe?*

Let us hope that they will accept the new Congressional styles as graciously and helpfully as did Miss Freda Hempel, the famous opera singer. Miss Hempel was leaving the steamship "Imperator," after it had landed in New York harbor, when Government officials stripped her hat of a bunch of aigrettes she was wearing. After being told about Uncle Sam's new law she calmly viewed the devastation that had been wrought, and remarked in a sincerely hearty way, "I think it is a good law, and all women with right feeling should be happy to obey it."

COMING HUMANE CONVENTION

The next Illinois State Humane Convention will be held in Rock Island, Ill., some time in May, the exact date to be determined within a few weeks.

Eleven states in this country hold yearly meetings of this kind. Some of these have reached a marked degree of excellence—the National convention of humanitarians most of all. For some reason, a good many active workers fail to appreciate the importance and value of such meetings. Let them once take part and they experience a change of heart. It is a fact that these experience meetings produce the best up-to-date methods used in the work, and generate a spirit of friendliness and enthusiasm among the workers otherwise impossible to secure.

By recognizing our duty as individuals toward the whole movement and planning in time to perform that duty, each Society can be represented at the meeting and contribute something to the program or discussion. Let us pull together to make a showing at this Rock Island meeting that will be a satisfaction to those engaged in the work and an eye opener to the public at large in the way of demonstrating the effective usefulness of the Illinois Humane Societies.

ANTI-VIVISECTION

A notable event was the International Anti-Vivisection and Animal Protection Congress, held in Washington, D. C., December 8-12, 1913.

Mr. Edward H. Clement of Boston was Chairman of the meeting, and Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton, Dr. Albert Leffingwell, Prof. J. Howard Moore, Dr. Hamilton F. Biggar, Miss Lind-af-Hageby, Dr. Charles W. Dulles, Mrs. Caroline Earle White, Mrs. Mary F. Lovell and others spoke in behalf of general animal protection and presented forceful ar-

guments against the practice of vivisection.

Many prominent men and women attended the Congress and the majority of these went on record as opposed to vivisection by becoming members of the Anti-Vivisection Association. The large attendance at this gathering and the earnest enthusiasm expressed in the movement are indications that the time is coming when operative experimental cruelty to animals will be forbidden by law.

SCIENTIFIC HORSESHOEING

Kansas City has a blacksmith—C. E. Ratekin—who has become known the country over as a smithy specialist.

He has made a scientific study of the art of shoeing horses and has become an expert.

His theory is that horses have just as much individuality as people in both their dispositional and physical characteristics. He says this individuality extends to their feet and that no two horses should be shod in exactly the same manner, it being necessary to study the formation and action of the feet in each case and then fashion and fit the shoes according to the conditions.

After much study and experimentation, Ratekin has devised different types of shoes to fit every equine need. He claims that by proper shoeing, all forms of bad foot action such as too much action, "rough gaiting," "padding," et cetera, can be counteracted and cured. In his shop at 63rd and Marlborough streets, he has a collection of over a thousand shoes which he has designed for as many specific needs.

It stands to reason that the shoeing of horses is an art requiring skill and scientific understanding, and it is a lamentable fact that many horses have suffered untold things from bungling work at the hands of ignorant blacksmiths. We certainly know the tor-

tures of improper shoeing from our own personal experience, and horses are quite as sensitive to proper and improper foot gear as we ourselves. We owe these faithful servants every bodily comfort and care and the best equipment for work. The least man can do for his animal co-workers is to make all the conditions under which they toil as happy and humane as possible.

GENEROUS GIFT TO SOCIETY

The late Mrs. Julia Rackley Perry of Malden, Ill., has given virtually all of her estate to charity. Provision No. 12 of the will gives \$5,000 to The Illinois Humane Society "to help it to carry on the good work in which it is engaged." The Society is deeply grateful for this generous gift which will benefit a great many unfortunate children and animals.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of The Illinois Humane Society will be held on Thursday, February 5, A. D. 1914, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., at the Society's building, No. 1145 South Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill., for the purpose of electing directors as provided by the by-laws of the Society, and for the transaction of any and all other business that may come before the meeting; and a meeting of the board of directors will be held immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, at the same place, for the transaction of such business as may be brought before said board meeting.

JOHN L. SHORTALL,

President.

Chicago, Ill., January 20, 1914.

ANNUAL MEMBERS RECENTLY ELECTED

Arthur Dean Bevan.

J. B. Moos.

Mrs. G. F. Swift.

The North American Provision Co.

E. H. Bangs.

Mrs. Helen Blanchard.

D. N. Hanson.

W. P. Cowan.

Mrs. C. B. Lawrence.

Arthur B. Jones.

Lafayette McWilliams.

Regan Printing House.

John R. Hoxie.

Joseph W. Moses.

Walter J. Lister.

Robert M. Sweitzer.

Elizabeth E. Spence.

Robert Rintoul.

D. L. Morrill.

Abraham W. Meyer.

William A. Otis.

UNCLE SAM AND THE SKUNK

Mistaken views of propriety make some shrinking souls call a present subject of Uncle Sam's care *Mephitis mephitica*. A spade is a spade, and a skunk is a skunk and should be so called. The government is getting solicitous about the future of the skunk. It is disappearing because man kills it on sight and regards it as one of the noxious beasts of the field. The skunk is as harmless as a dove, and, moreover, it does much more than a dove's work in making the world habitable. Spare the skunk and save the crops.

The government's biological experts tell us that field observations and laboratory examinations demonstrate that skunks destroy immense numbers of white grubs, grasshoppers, crickets, cutworms, hornets, wasps and other noxious forms of life. The alarming increase of the white grub, a notorious enemy of the crops, is largely due, it is said, to the extermination "of this valuable animal."

The skunk never makes trouble for anybody unless the anybody first makes trouble for the skunk. It has its means of defense, and it uses it only when some persecutor takes the offensive. There is an old woman's tale in some parts of the country that the bite of a skunk produces hydrophobia. This is rank nonsense, but it has cost many a skunk its life. This beast is entitled equally to protection with many of the birds known as friends of the farmer and for whose salvation so much hard work is being done.

The skunk's natural enemies keep it extremely busy saving its life. The great horned owl prefers skunk to chicken and to rabbit, and to any other delicacy of farmyard and field. Skunks go about all day and a large part of the night doing good, and yet are looked upon by the average persons as black and white devils which have no place outside of the pit of infamy. Spare the skunk and save the crops.—Chicago Evening Post.

CHILDREN'S CORNER



A LITTLE GIRL WITH A DEAD BIRD

By the Sculptor, Jericlau

In the Museum at Copenhagen

HEROISM OF A BOY

Kansas City has an eleven year old hero—Edward Reed—a negro lad who in a great emergency was bright enough to remember the "first aid to the drowning" training he had received in school, and brave enough to rescue and resuscitate a drowning child.

The little one was two year old Marguerite Williams. While playing near her home, she slipped and fell into a creek. When the small colored boy passed by on his way from school he saw the child in the water. With him, to see was to act! He dived into the water and rescued the tiny tot, afterward restoring her to consciousness.

The physician called in later by the parents told them that the lad had saved their little one's life.

Three cheers for Edward! An expert life-saver could not have done better. His own people, the little girl's people and all the rest of us are very proud of the valiant little man.

DOG ATTENDS MOVIES

That moving pictures have an attraction for dogs as well as people is proven by the taste Noisy, the pet dog of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Thomas of Rushville, Ind., has acquired for them.

He followed his master and mistress to the neighborhood theatre one night, and after that, so persistently did he insist upon being included in the family party, that he became a perfect nuisance, and had to be chased back home time after time, only to "bob up serenely" at the show later on. Finally, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas resorted to drastic measures and locked him in the house. This was successful the one time. Left alone to meditate upon the situation, Noisy scratched his head and soon fathomed the scheme. The next time his family started to the picture

show, Noisy was nowhere to be found. He had sniffed the theatre plan on the breeze, and like a wise little dog had hied himself beyond the jurisdiction of lock and key. After a futile search lasting some time, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas reached the theatre a little late, to be told as they entered that their dog had preceded them. Sure enough, there he was sitting bolt upright in a seat in the front row, the observed of all observers. Since then neither the Thomases nor the manager of the theatre have made any attempt to interfere with Noisy's enjoyment. He has been given an annual pass and is now a regular attendant.

DEWDROP

(A true story of a horse.)

Dewdrop Paxton was the pet of the household and seemed to consider as her personal right, the entire and undivided affection of the family.

On one occasion the entire family with the exception of Mrs. Paxton and the help, had gone on a visit for a week to a distant town, leaving Dewdrop in the stable. Mrs. Paxton at the time was confined to her bed, with the result that Dewdrop became very lonesome, having neither exercise or company and no caressing from the family, whom she so greatly loved.

After three or four days had elapsed Mrs. Paxton suggested that Dewdrop should be given her liberty and expressed a desire to see her. As soon as the horse was liberated, she made a bee-line for the house and began trotting around it winnowing for recognition and caressing, which she had so missed during the last three or four days. Her mistress, who was lying near the window, called her to her as she was passing and immediately upon hearing her voice, she stopped still, listened, and after making sure that the voice came from behind the window, she was so over-

come with joy at hearing her mistress' voice, and was so hungry for attention, that she immediately thrust her head through the window, completely shattering the sash and panes, thereby enabling her mistress to pat her on the head and talk to her in the old, endearing tones.

Dewdrop was very affectionate. Whenever you asked her to kiss you, she always promptly complied with your request and would place her soft velvety lips against your face with a great show of affection. If seven or eight people were placed in a line and she were told to kiss each one of them, she would pass from one to the other, placing her soft lips against each one in the line.

She also had a wonderful faculty for untying knots with her teeth and could very readily untie a rope having three or four hard knots.

Dewdrop had always been treated so kindly that her heart was simply overflowing with affection. The above is only one illustration of the great love that animals have for us.

HENRY A. PERSHING,
South Bend, Ind.

"BOB WHITE" LIKED MUSIC

A baby quail was captured and brought to the house. The large cage provided for him stood upon a square of oilecloth, and this was little Bob-White's ranch. Here were his food, his basin of water, and the sandpile where he took his daily dust-bath. The door of his house was always open, but he seldom wandered beyond the limits of his own domain.

"One thing invariably tempted this little recluse to venture forth; this was the sound of music. Like a small boy racing after the band, the moment the tones of the piano reached his quick ear, he started on a run, and the quick pat-patting of his tiny feet announced his approach. He would circle about the piano and, with a fluff-fluff of his short wings, mount to the keyboard. The little square corner at its end was his opera chair, where he cuddled down contentedly as long as the music continued, at times expressing his appreciation by a contented, soft, purring sound."—*Suburban Life*

BEARS OUTWIT U. S SOLDIERS

The war department recently allowed the soldiers of troop I, First cavalry, stationed in the Yellowstone park, \$10.80 for beef stolen by bears. The department refused at first to allow the claim, but upon receipt of the details of the theft did so.

Asked for particulars, Col. L. M. Betts, in charge of the troopers, explained that his men had taken every precaution to save the meat from the bears, but were outwitted. A frame, screened over and bearing the meat, was suspended in midair by wires attached to four trees, forming a square. No corner of the frame was within ten feet of any tree. To get meat for meals the cooks used a ladder. One night a bear climbed one of the trees and went out on a limb twelve feet above the meat, dropped on it, and bore it to the ground. When morning came meat and bears were gone. Upon getting the full story of the disappearance of the meat the department paid the bill.

LITTLE KITTEN CHUMS WITH A BEAR

Queer things are always happening out at Golden Gate Park, in San Francisco, and Sergeant Pat Magee of the park mounted squad, better known to the frequenters of the city's big playground as the "animal man," is generally on hand when they happen. He has become so used to the extraordinary among his animal friends that it takes a great deal to astonish him; but when passing the bear cages the other day he witnessed the spectacle of a rather forlorn and bedraggled gray kitten cuddled up against the side of a big black bear, he could hardly believe his eyes.

"Jimmy Rolph" is the bear's name, and a few weeks ago he distinguished himself by entering into a battle with and nearly killing the largest silver-tip bear in the inclosure. For this crime he was consigned to a small cage, where he has since led a lonely existence as an example to other bears similarly inclined.

The ferocity of "Jimmy," however, according to the sergeant, does not bother the kitten, and, strange to relate, the former seems to be exceedingly fond of his little visitor, with whom he lazily plays, receiving his scratches and bites with apparent pleasure and sharing with him the food that is passed through the bars.

"The bear is in a state of semi-hibernation, and this may account for his being willing to harbor the outcast feline," said McGee, "but, any way you take it, it is an odd friendship, and it is worth a trip to the park to see the odd pair together."

CASES IN COURT

Mr. James McCracken officing in the Auditorium Tower, became interested in a little crippled boy, scantily clad and suffering with the cold, whom he found begging for money near the entrance to the Auditorium Theatre. He reported the case to this society and Officer Brayne went at once to investigate.

The officer found the little chap standing on one leg and a crutch, in a nitch in the wall near the Auditorium Hotel. As the officer approached, the boy held out a small birch-bark canoe and asked for a dime. When questioned, he told the officer that his father had sent him to beg at the entrance of the opera house, but that he had moved along toward the hotel to get shelter from the cold west wind. He also confided to the officer that his father had told him not to come home until he had collected \$2.75. (It was then 3 o'clock in the afternoon and the child had just 60 cents.)

Officer Brayne then took the little man in charge, taking him on the street car to the office of the society, where he was made warm and comfortable. Later, he gave his name and address, and said he was 8 years old and that he had attended the School for Crippled Children, but that for some time past he had been begging outside the Auditorium, adding that he sometimes made as much as \$5.00 a day for his father.

The officer then took the boy to his home and found the father and the rest of the family—consisting of the mother and six children, 14, 13, 11, 10, 4 and 2 years of age. When asked why he had sent the boy down town to beg, the father replied that he, himself, was out of work and that he had sent the boy out to sell postal cards and gum. (No commodities of this sort were in evidence in the boy's

possession or at the home.) The officer warned the father under no circumstances to send the child out again.

Upon further inquiry in the neighborhood of the Auditorium it was learned from several elevator men, taxicab drivers and others who knew the boy that he never had anything to sell but was a professional beggar, and that a man frequently came round to collect the money the boy had taken in. They said the child received \$15.00 on Christmas day. It was also learned that the child had become a cripple in an automobile accident, having lost a leg, and that a suit is pending on a claim of \$25,000.

A few days later, the father having disregarded the warning given by the officer, a warrant was sworn out for the arrest of the father for causing and encouraging the boy to beg. The case was heard by Judge Uhlir in the Court of Domestic Relations. Defendant was represented by Attorney D. R. Levy. A plea of "not guilty" was entered. Evidence was then given by Officer Brayne and Officer Rank, the crossing officer at Congress and Wabash avenue, and by Miss Blumenthal of the Jewish Aid Society, the latter telling the Court that defendant had \$780.00 in the bank. Upon admission from defendant that this was true, Judge Uhlir strongly reprimanded him and ordered him put under adult probation for 12 months in bonds of \$500.00, adding that if the boy was found begging during that time, he (the father) would be sent to the bridewell for a term of one year.

Record 67; Case 319.

Officer Murphy of the North Halsted Police Station detained a driver whose horse was in bad con-

dition, and sent for an officer of the Society.

Humane Officer McDonough examined the animal and found it was sick and sore and too infirm to work. Driver was arrested and owner summoned.

Judge Scully, of the Sheffield Avenue Court, heard the case. He reprimanded the driver and fined the owner \$10.00 and costs.

Record 98; Case 107.

The Irving Park Police arrested a man for overloading and beating a horse. Humane Officer Dean examined the animal which he found had a lame shoulder and a sore neck.

Case was called in Shakespeare Avenue Court before Judge Graham, who fined the driver \$10.00 and costs.

Record 98; Case 248.

A driver was fined \$5.00 and costs for beating a team of horses that were unable to pull a load into a new building at Dearborn and Washington Streets. A business man who witnessed the cruelty reported the matter, while Police-officer O'Boyle made the arrest and Humane Officer Dean took charge for the Society in the prosecution of the case. Record 98; Case 517.

Humane Officer McDonough, in response to a call from Mounted Officer Nehls, examined a horse which he found to be suffering from a large inflamed sore on the neck. The case was called before Judge Mahoney who fined the owner of the horse \$5.00 and costs, and discharged the driver. Record 98; Case 428.

Officers Nolan and Miller stopped a man who was driving a gray horse

attached to a vegetable cart. The horse was very old and stiff, and was suffering from a ringbone and two bad spavins. The driver, who was also the owner, told the officers that Dr. McEvers had said it was all right to work the animal, whereupon the officers ordered him to take the horse back to the veterinary at once and get a signed statement to that effect to show them. This the man promised to do.

Later in the day the officers came upon the horse and man again, and soon learned that he had paid no attention to their orders. They immediately arrested him on a charge of cruelty to animals. When the case was called before Judge Wade, the following day, defendant produced a letter from Dr. McEvers stating that he had destroyed the horse at the owner's request, as the animal was unfit for service. Upon inquiry the Judge learned that the horse had not been ordered killed until after defendant had been placed under arrest, and that the instructions of the humane officers had been ignored by him. After administering a severe reprimand for the ill-treatment accorded the horse, Judge Wade fined him \$5.00.

Record 99; Case 107.

The attention of Policeman Parks, of the Mounted Squad, was attracted by a horse, wet with perspiration, that passed him on a fast trot. The driver was using the whip to urge the jaded animal to greater speed.

Officer Nolan of the Society saw the horse and reported that it was old, thin and stiff and too infirm to go faster than a walk or do much of any work.

The owner placed the blame for the abuse on the driver, adding that he had discharged him—that he was drunk when he overdrove the horse

and had been told never to drive the animal faster than a walk.

When the case was tried, the Court fined the driver \$3.00.

Record 98; Case 596.

Police Officer Riehling noticed a driver trying to make a horse pull a heavily loaded wagon up the incline and over the viaduct at Washington Street. Seeing that the horse was unable to pull the load without undue strain, the officer compelled the driver to get assistance. When on the level road again, the officer ordered the man to drive onto some scales, which he did. The load weighs 9260 lbs. Driver said he had been hauling for the same company for two months past but had not known the weight of the loads he carried.

Humane Officer Dean took the owner into Court before Judge Dolan who fined him \$5.00 and costs. Record 98; Case 520.

A professional nurse reported a family living under demoralizing conditions. The man is a negro, the wife, white, and there are thirteen children. The woman is a drunkard and addicted to the use of opium.

Humane Officer Miller investigated the case. He found an eleven year old girl taking care of five other children. The parents and rest of the children were away. The house was filthy and almost destitute of furniture. It was learned that the mother goes out to work about three days a week; also, that the family has been before the Juvenile Court several times but has been allowed to go.

Through the efforts of Miss Shaffner, Probation Officer and Humane Officer Miller this family were again taken to the Juvenile Court. Judge

Pinckney, after hearing the evidence, ordered the oldest boy sent to the Parental School (to remain until 14 years old, at which time he will direct his future), the three next oldest children placed in the Home for the Friendless, and the mother together with her youngest child (a baby) sent to an opium cure institution. If a cure can be effected in the mother's case and she proves herself fit to have the custody of her children, they will be returned to her.

Record 66; Case 713.

Report came to the society about a dog that had been horribly cut by a hatchet which a man had intentionally thrown at it. Humane Officer Dean found the dog at the place specified by the complainant. The animal was suspended by a wire, hanging head downward, covered with blood that flowed from a large gash in the head, and was howling with pain.

The officer put the poor creature out of its suffering at once, and then arrested the man with the hatchet. When Judge Goodnow heard the evidence, he fined the man \$10.00 and costs. This was a case of sheer brutality without an extenuating circumstance,—one of the most revolting acts of cruelty that has ever come to the attention of the society. It would seem that a term of imprisonment would be none too severe to "make the punishment fit the crime."

Record 98; Case 616.

Mounted Officer Mangan arrested a man for beating his horse, on complaint of a citizen who witnessed the cruelty. He testified that the driver first blocked the wheels of the vehicle to which the horse was harnessed, and then proceeded to beat the helpless animal.

Humane Officer Dean took the case into Court. Judge Graham heard the evidence and fined the man \$5.00.

Record 98; Case 93.

The same officer took charge of another horse reported by Mounted Officer Sprangel. This animal was being worked while very lame. Judge Goodnow imposed a fine of \$3.00, defendant agreeing not to work the horse again until in good condition. Record 98; case 601.

RARE BITTERN PREFERS DEATH TO CAPTIVITY

Case of Humane Society, as told by Chicago Tribune:

Charles H. Brayne yesterday was drawn from his desk to answer the Illinois Humane Society's jangling telephone.

"This is Mrs. Pine of 4708 Greenwood avenue," the voice said. "I wish you would send a man out here to capture a bird that is making life a misery for residents hereabouts."

"What's the matter with it and why don't you capture it?" Mr. Brayne asked.

"For goodness sake, sir!" Mrs. Pine replied. "The bird is twice as big as an eagle and has been stamping up and down our roofs and making so much noise we cannot rest in peace. It makes a noise like a distant fog horn, sir, and all the children have been called indoors for fear of attack. Please come at once."

Man Attacked by Bird

Mr. Brayne hurried George Miller to the scene. He was directed to the roof of the house by a delegation of excited women. The bird was on the roof of the building at 4717 and the noise it was making convinced Miller he had to deal with some weird traveler of the air evidently in pain. He went up the ladder to the roof and

cautiously opened the hatch. The bird was not five feet away.

"It looked as big as an ostrich," Miller afterwards said, "and immediately made for me when I warily got out on the roof. I had scarcely lifted my voice to call the janitor to help me when the fowl landed in my face and pecked me on the nose. The bird moved about on the roof, erecting the long, loose plumage of a dull tawny color on the side of the neck, and making a noise like an old wooden pump handle. The sound was ominous. It was a warning that there would be no capture made unless we proceeded cautiously. I went down for a large blanket. I draped the blanket over the bird. Then I tied the kicking legs and groped off the roof with the burden. I bought a large cage, which was none too large for the rare bird, which kept its beak, three inches long, directed perpendicularly upward. It was the proudest bird I ever saw, although I found it had a broken leg and a shattered wing."

Offered to Lincoln Park

Tiring of the clamor, Officer Brayne called up Cy De Vry of Lincoln Park, to learn what to do to ease the bird's feelings in captivity. The humane officer offered to donate the rare bird to the park.

Cy De Vry said the bird was an American bittern, and he would gladly add it to his collection. The bird, he said, was a forerunner of storms on the lake and had wandered afar from the water when wounded. De Vry would call for the bird.

But the bittern interfered with the keeper's plans. One hour before the time set for the bird's departure for the park, it deliberately took its own life. The bittern had thrust its long beak into its side. When the bird was found there was a trickling of blood under the broken wing, to show how the bittern preferred death to captivity.

DIRECTIONS

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, **whether** requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, **offender** or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If **names** and residences are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number on vehicle. State **nature** of cruelty and effect thereof on the animal or animals, also place where and **time** when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our **officers** can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in **confidence** are **never** disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner or man in charge of animal, **make the** request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY,
1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Telephones: Harrison 384 and Harrison 7005.



DRINKING FOUNTAIN IN FRONT OF SOCIETY'S BUILDING,
KEPT RUNNING ALL WINTER.

HUMANE ADVOCATE

Forty-Fifth Annual Report

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Showing group of employees on steps, drinking fountain kept running through the entire winter,
and motor-ambulance carrying disabled horse.

The Property at 1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago
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 RICHARDSON SILK Co.
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 RIESE, B. L.
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 ROGERS, W. A.
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 ROSENFELD, MORRIS S.
 ROSENTHAL, BENJAMIN J.
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 RUSSELL, R. C.
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 WOOD, KAY.
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FROM HER FATHER, G. A. M. LILJENCRA NTZ.

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ARMOUR, PHILIP D.	LEEDS, W. B.
BAKER, W. T.	LEITER, LEVI Z.
BASS, PERKINS.	MASON, ROSWELL M.
BEECHER, MRS. JEROME.	MAY, HORATIO N.
BLACKSTONE, T. B.	MEDILL, JOSEPH.
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BLAIR, WILLIAM.	PAAREN, DR. N. H.
BOWEN, C. T.	PATERSON, R. W., JR.
BROWN, EDWIN LEE, President from May, 1869, to May, 1873.	PECK, WALTER L.
COBB, SILAS B.	PINKERTON, ALLAN.
DEXTER, WIRT.	PULLMAN, GEO. M.
DERICKSON, RICHARD P., presi- dent from May, 1875, to May, 1877.	RAYMOND, BENJAMIN W.
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FIELD, HENRY.	SHORTALL, JOHN G., President from May, 1877, to May, 1906.
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	WHEELER, C. GILBERT.
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DECEASED DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

	ELECTED.	DECEASED.
DR. JOHN H. FOSTER.....	1869	1874
SAMUEL STONE	1869	1876
JOHN JONES	1869	1879
RICHARD P. DERICKSON.....	1869	1882
BENJAMIN W. RAYMOND.....	1869	1883
WILLIAM H. SHARP.....	1869	1886
EDWIN LEE BROWN.....	1869	1891
ALBERT W. LANDON.....	1869	1897
JOHN C. DORE.....	1869	1900
JOHN B. SHERMAN.....	1869	1902
BELDEN F. CULVER.....	1869	1902
MARK SHERIDAN	1873	1877
HENRIETTA ROSS.....	1875	1880
AMOS T. HALL.....	1876	1882
THOMAS W. ANDERSON.....	1877	1881
CLAUDE J. ADAMS.....	1877	1891
DAVID B. FISK.....	1878	1891
KATE N. DOGGETT.....	1880	1884
JOHN ADAMS	1880	1889
PHILIP D. ARMOUR.....	1880	1901
MRS. F. H. BECKWITH.....	1880	1903
WIRT DEXTER	1881	1890
ELIZABETH STONE	1882	1887
MARY A. TALCOTT.....	1882	1888
HENRY W. CLARKE.....	1883	1892
FRANKLIN F. SPENCER.....	1886	1890
DAVID SWING	1880	1894
CHRISTIAN WAHL	1880	1901
J. MCGREGOR ADAMS.....	1889	1904
GEORGE SCHNEIDER	1883	1906
MARSHALL FIELD	1879	1906
JOSEPH STOCKTON	1877	1907
JOHN G. SHORTALL.....	1869	1908
OTHO S. A. SPRAGUE.....	1891	1909
MOSES D. WELLS.....	1882	1910
ALSON E. CLARK.....	1891	1911
WILLIAM PENN NIXON.....	1886	1912
JOSEPH WRIGHT	1910	1913

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1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Telephones: Harrison 384 and 7005

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Ambulance Department: ALADINO MARIOTTI

House Officer and Matron: MR. AND MRS. JOHN H. DOUCE



MAIN OFFICE

Where callers are welcomed and complaints are received verbally or by mail. Reading from right to left: Mr. Douce, the house officer; Miss Hartwell, chief stenographer; and the house matron, Mrs. Douce and Master Leon Douce.

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY Annual Meeting

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5th, 1914

The forty-fifth annual meeting of The Illinois Humane Society was held at the Society's Building, 1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, February 5, 1914.

The President, Mr. John L. Shortall, called the meeting to order.

There were present Mr. Charles C. Curtiss, Mr. Richard E. Schmidt, Mr. George A. H. Scott, Mrs. Lepha R. Crowley, Miss Ruth Ewing, Mr. Charles E. Murison, Mr. William A. Fuller, Mr. Howard E. Perry, Mr. John L. Shortall, Mr. Henry L. Frank, Mrs. John L. Shortall, Mr. John T. Dale, Mrs. James M. Walker, Mr. Solomon Sturges, Mr. Thomas Taylor, Jr., Mrs. H. P. Larsen and Miss Mattie D. Havemale, R. N., Secretary of the Canton Humane Society, Canton, Illinois.

The Chairman appointed as a Committee on Resolutions: Mr. Henry L. Frank, Miss Ruth Ewing and Mr. Richard E. Schmidt; and as a Committee on Nominations: Mr. Thomas Taylor, Jr., Mr. George A. H. Scott and Mr. Charles C. Curtiss.

The President then read his annual address, as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

To the Members of The Illinois Humane Society:

This is the Society's forty-fifth annual meeting. The year just past has been an active one. The extent of work accomplished will appear in the Secretary's Report and the condition of finances from the Treasurer's Report. The auditing of the Society's finances has just been completed by the Auditing Committee, Mr. Solomon Sturges and Mr. George A. H. Scott, and by John Alexander Cooper & Company, certified public accountants; their reports will be presented at this meeting.

The report of the Committee on Laws will show the present status of the Society's interests in estates and court matters, excepting those matters pertaining to prosecutions for cruelty which will appear in the Secretary's Report.

The purchase of a motor ambulance, long contemplated by the Society, was effected and the ambulance has been in operation for several months. Its value in facilitating the removal of disabled animals has proven the wisdom of the investment. As an example of its efficient service, this motor ambulance recently made five hauls in five consecutive hours, including the time consumed in loading and unloading, and covered a distance of 31 miles. The Ambulance Department is doing excellent work, being equipped with the motor ambulance and also one drawn by horses which latter has been in service for many years.

Incident to the procuring of the motor ambulance, it was necessary to convert the barn into a garage, install an electric lighting system, a gas tank and pump, and furnish the barn with steam heat. The Henneberry Company (our neighbor on the north) have very

generously been supplying steam heat for the garage, free to the Society.

We are now considering the use of the small type of "run-about" automobile for service in investigating complaints. It would economize time, increase the working capacity of the officers and insure prompt attention, especially in the complaints from outlying districts.

The office building has been redecorated and improved by the installation of electric lights, and in other ways, which have added to the comfort of the occupants and efficiency of office service. The expense of these improvements was generously defrayed by members of the Society.

Fifty-six fountains have been in operation throughout the year except during the winter months; fifteen fountains have been in operation up to January 1st and ten since that time. The giving of clear running water is one of the most important factors in humane relief work.

The activities of Branch Societies and Agencies throughout the state will be reported at this meeting.

The Humane Advocate has given interesting features of the Society's work from month to month. It is a valuable assistant in the work. Through this medium the Society endeavors to inculcate humane sentiment and give practical information concerning humane activity. It endeavors to give interesting and instructive reading for adults and children, as well. The Society takes no advertising matter to defray the expense of its paper, it being against its policy to do so, recognizing that, in work of the character done by the Society, an independent publication has a distinct value. Therefore, it will be seen that the Society prefers to support this branch of its work out of its income.

The committees have generously contributed to the useful work of the Society. The Membership Committee has added 70 new members during the year. The Society's membership shows a substantial increase from year to year, notwithstanding the unavoidable loss of some memberships due to natural causes.

It is with regret that I inform you that death has taken from us during the year, C. Gilbert Wheeler, a Governing Life Member, and H. Banga and A. M. Barnhart, Annual Members.

Lectures have been delivered during the year at the Society's building and at other places to further the cause of humane work, and more lectures are now being planned by the Committee on Lectures for the coming year.

At the last meeting of The American Humane Association held at Rochester, N. Y., the Society sent two delegates, the Secretary and the Editor of the Humane Advocate. The Society is a member of The American Humane Association and always sends delegates to attend the annual meetings of the Association.

A State Convention of Humane Societies will be held at Rock Island, Illinois, during the first part of May next and delegates from all societies in the State of Illinois have been invited to attend.

The Society has been generously remembered in the wills of two philanthropic and benevolent women; the late Martha S. Hill of Chicago, and of the late Mrs. Julia Rackley Perry of Malden, Bureau County, Illinois, the wills having been presented for probate during the last year; each bequest being for the sum of \$5,000.00.

The Society in all its departments is subject to public call, day and night, from one year's end to another.

We have enjoyed through the year hearty co-operation with the many departments of the city, county and state, and with the societies and administrative officers of many other states and foreign countries, with which the work brings us into communication.

It gives us all keen satisfaction and encouragement to note that the tendency of the times is to be humane.

JOHN L. SHORTALL, *President.*

The President then called for the report of the Secretary.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

Chicago, February 5, 1914.

To the President and Members of The Illinois Humane Society:

Report of the work of The Illinois Humane Society in and about Chicago from February 1, 1913, to January 31, 1914:

Children

Complaints of cruelty to children.....	1,248
Children involved	3,106
Children rescued and conditions remedied.....	1,613
Children temporarily placed in institutions.....	88
Children disposed of through Juvenile Court.....	99
Cases of cruelty to children prosecuted in other courts.....	126
Fines imposed \$2,042.00 and costs \$287.00.....	\$2,329.00
Persons admonished	490

Animals

Complaints of cruelty to animals.....	3,932
Animals relieved	15,030
Horses laid up from work as unfit for service.....	1,147
Disabled animals removed by ambulance.....	412
Abandoned and incurable animals killed.....	738
Teamsters and others admonished.....	2,119
Cases prosecuted	220
Fines imposed \$930.01 and costs \$988.80.....	\$1,918.81

The Society keeps no record of many cases not strictly within the scope of its work and in which counsel and assistance have always been freely given. Four of the Society's drinking fountains were erected in the City of Chicago during the year. Fifteen fountains were kept running at points where most useful up to January 1st, 1914. Ten of these have been in operation since that time and are running now. The Society has on hand two new fountains at the foundry and one used fountain.

The Secretary has lectured on humane work before the Mounted Police of Chicago, in schools, before associations and at other places during the year. As a member of the Public Safety Commission of Cook County he has visited a number of schools on the North, West and South sides of the City talking to thousands of school children on the importance of exercising caution and care for their personal safety in going and coming from school and at all times while on the streets and in public places. The campaign to promote the "safety first" idea and inculcate caution in the minds of school children is a most humane one, tending as it does to conserve life and prevent injury and distress resulting from the thoughtless and reckless disregard of human life. He attended many of the meetings of the Street Traffic Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce, of which he was a member during the year 1913.

The Society has, as usual, distributed considerable literature during the year. The Humane Advocate has been sent to newspapers, schools, judges and officials generally in Cook County, and the annual report distributed to officials throughout the state.

The Society sent its Secretary and the Editor of the Humane Advocate as delegates to the thirty-seventh meeting of the American Humane Association held at Rochester, N. Y., on October 13-16, A. D. 1913.

The Society's officers and representatives have received courteous treatment and close attention in the courts. There is a judicial tendency to provide humane treatment for offenders, who have meted out cruel treatment to animals, in the hope that kindness will resurrect the sympathetic emotions that are now dormant. Co-operation with all agencies of an approved character has been general and reciprocal.

GEORGE A. H. SCOTT,
Secretary.

The cases prosecuted for cruelty to children comprise different phases of cruelty, as follows:

- 8 Cruelly beating children.
- 7 Contributing to delinquency of children.
- 14 Contributing to dependency of children.
- 48 Dependency cases.
- 6 Delinquency cases.
- 15 Improper guardianship resulting in dependency or delinquency of children.
- 21 Failing to provide for children.
- 11 Father drinking and neglecting children.
- 3 Mother drinking and neglecting children.
- 2 Neglect of children by foster mother.
- 1 Failing to provide proper care for sick child.
- 5 Family quarrels.
- 3 Wife beating.
- 1 Selling liquor to minors.
- 2 Running disorderly houses.
- 1 Causing children to peddle.
- 1 Calling stepmother vile names.
- 1 Beating and keeping woman in house against her will.
- 1 Insanity. Found to be cause of cruelty.
- 6 Assaults.
- 3 Criminal assaults.
- 4 Crimes against children.
- 1 Chaining and locking boy in house.

In these cases involving cruelty, etc., to children, some offenders were fined, 12 were placed under adult probation, 24 were ordered to pay a certain sum each week for the support of their wives and children, amounting in the aggregate to \$184.70, 13 were sent to the House of Correction, 2 placed under bonds, 1 ordered to take the pledge, 1 held to the Criminal Court under \$3,500.00 bond, 1 was sent to penitentiary for two years, and one to the Insane Asylum at Kankakee. Many of the dependent and delinquent children were disposed of as follows:

- 5 Placed under care of a probation officer.
- 11 Sent to Parental School.
- 3 St. Vincent's Infant Asylum.
- 3 St. Mary's Training School.
- 3 Kettler Manual Training School.
- 3 Ev. Lutheran Home Finding Society.
- 2 Guardian Angel's Home.
- 2 Park Ridge Industrial School for Girls.
- 2 Chicago Industrial School.
- 1 Illinois Manual Training School at Glenwood.
- 1 Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society.
- 1 St. Helwig's Home.
- 1 Polish Industrial School at Lisle.
- 1 St. Mary's (Feehanville.)
- 1 St. Charles School for Boys.

The cases prosecuted for cruelty to animals comprise different phases of cruelty, as follows:

- 3 Abusing horses and mules by jerking and throwing stones and bricks, etc.
- 31 Beating horses and mules.
- 5 Kicking horses and mules.
- 8 Neglecting to provide shelter for horses and mules.
- 1 Neglecting to provide feed for horses and mules.
- 10 Overdriving horses and mules.
- 2 Overworking horses and mules.
- 6 Overloading horses and mules.
- 62 Cruelly working horses and mules unfit for service:
 - Sore shoulders 10
 - Sore backs 10
 - Lame 16
 - Sick, old and weak..... 26
- 20 Causing horses and mules unfit for service to be worked:
 - Sore shoulders 3
 - Sore backs 2
 - Lame 4
 - Sick and weak..... 11
- 1 Maliciously pulling tongue out of horse's mouth.
- 1 Maliciously chopping off leg of a horse.
- 1 Maliciously firing two loads of No. 8 shot into a horse.
- 2 Horse trading cases.
- 1 For keeping barn in filthy and unsanitary condition.
- 1 Failing to provide proper shelter for cow.

Malicious Injuries to Dogs

- 2 Pouring kerosene oil on dog and setting fire to it.
- 3 Shooting and wounding dogs, which were subsequently humanely destroyed.
- 3 Throwing dogs out of windows and severely injuring them.
- 1 Cutting dog with a knife.
- 1 Cruelly killing a dog.
- 1 Hanging dog up by wire and hitting it over the head with an axe.
- 1 Tying tin-can to dog's tail and beating it to make it go.
- 1 Cruelly kicking an injured dog.
- 1 Shooting cat with an air gun and wounding it.
- 49 Chicken fighting.
- 5 Poisoning pigeons.
- 1 Shooting birds.

The President then called for a report on State Societies, Branch Societies and Special Agents, which was read by the Secretary as follows:

REPORT FROM STATE SOCIETIES, BRANCH SOCIETIES AND SPECIAL AGENCIES

Mr. Fred Pertit was appointed a Special Agent for Carpentersville, Kane County, Illinois, on October 8th, 1913.

Mr. Clarence E. Hicks was appointed a Special Agent for Waukegan, Lake County, Illinois, on October 8th, 1913.

Mr. Waino M. Peterson was appointed a Special Agent for Winnetka, Cook County, Illinois, on November 6th, 1913.

Mr. Ulrich Rohrbach, a Special Agent for the Society at Blue Island, Cook County, Illinois, since April, 1909, died at his home in Blue Island on December 17th, 1913.

Mr. H. J. Vincelette resigned as Special Agent of the Society at Round Lake, Lake County, Illinois, having moved to Pharr, Texas.

The appointment of a Special Agent for Chatsworth, in Livingston County, and for Oak Park, Cook County, is pending at the present time. Branch Societies are in process of organization at Melvin in Ford County, at Beardstown in Cass County, and at Aurora in Kane County.

Reports have been received from 30 societies and agencies working in 26 counties of the State:

ALTON, Madison County.	MT. CARMEL, Wabash County.
BELVIDERE, Boone County.	PANA, Christian County.
BLOOMINGTON, McLean County.	PEORIA, Peoria County.
CAIRO, Alexander County.	PRINCETON, Bureau County.
CHAMPAIGN, Champaign County.	ROCKFORD, Winnebago County.
CHICAGO HEIGHTS, Cook County.	ROCK ISLAND, Rock Island County.
CANTON, Fulton County.	ST. CHARLES, Kane County.
DECATUR, Macon County.	SAVANNA, Carroll County.
DIXON, Lee County.	SHELBYVILLE, Shelby County.
EAST ST. LOUIS, St. Clair County.	SIBLEY, Ford County.
ELGIN, Kane County.	SPRINGFIELD, Sangamon County.
EVANSTON, Cook County.	SYCAMORE, Dekalb County.
GENESEO, Henry County.	THAWVILLE, Iroquois County.
KANKAKEE, Kankakee County.	WINNETKA, Cook County.
MACOMB, McDonough County.	

From these reports we find that 889 complaints regarding cruelty to children have been attended to; 971 children have been directly benefited; 130 children have been placed in homes, temporarily or otherwise; and 78 persons were prosecuted for cruelty to children. Concerning the relief work for animals, we find that 1,463 complaints of cruelty to animals were attended to; 1,403 animals were relieved; 435 animals were humanely destroyed; and 66 persons were prosecuted for cruelty to animals.

REPORTS FROM THE STATE

ALTON BRANCH SOCIETY, ALTON, MADISON COUNTY.

President, Mrs. H. M. Schweppe.

Secretary, Mrs. Geo. A. McMillen.

Treasurer, Mr. Harold Hewitt.

Has 80 members. Mrs. Sophia Demuth is the Agent. Reports that during the past year, 29 complaints of cruelty to children have been received; 18 children were benefited; 1 child was placed in home and 15 in asylums and 2 cases of cruelty to children were prosecuted; that 15 complaints of cruelty to animals were received; 42 animals were relieved; 27 sore shouldered horses were taken from work in a grader's camp, and 9 were taken from one contractor; that 6 horses, 4 dogs and 1 cat were humanely destroyed; 1 case of cruelty to animals was prosecuted. Reports that there is little co-operation of police. People too careless about encouraging work of the Society—do not pay dues nor attend meetings, but expect the humane work to go on. This winter feed will be very short and much stock will suffer. The report in detail made by Mrs. Schweppe is as follows:

One man tried in Jerseyville for criminal assault on a girl 15 years old. Man undoubtedly guilty. Jury of 12 men acquitted. We put girl into a minister's family in Alton where she has been over a year.

Investigated case where a woman had whipped her three boys, 7, 5 and 3 years, with blacksnake whip.

Took 3 children from irresponsible mother. Oldest girl sent to Geneva. Other two put in private homes.

Took adopted baby away from woman who whipped it, and returned it to mother in Jerseyville.

Mother abandoned 5 children—oldest 10 years. Mrs. Demuth took charge of them.

A woman, of no account, neglected her two little boys. Mrs. Demuth placed them with grandparents. As they did not treat the children well, she again took them and found homes for both.

An 18 year old girl at Wood River, ran away from stepfather and own mother, and came to us. She had been whipped and otherwise ill used. We put her out in family where she is doing well.

A man adopted 6-year-old boy from an orphanage. Put chain around boy's waist and left him padlocked to newel post all day, while he was at work, and carried key so wife couldn't loose him. We made this man return boy to orphanage. This case shows that an institution should visit children placed in homes.

A girl abandoned by mother. Left with a woman in East Alton for an afternoon. Woman kept her a month, then gave her to Mrs. Demuth.

A family adopted baby boy, one year old, from Home. Kept child from May to October. Man had bad temper and whipped the baby. Mrs. Demuth took child from them and returned him to the Home. Found baby with only one garment on. The family was living in filth and poverty. The mother of the family was about to become a mother, so we were sure they didn't need the waif baby.

Notified owner to feed two horses he turned into pasture.

Notified owner to take horse off work. Condition so bad it died the night after.

Man fined for brutally killing a dog.

Took blacksnake away from coal team driver abusing team on levee.

Had one horse shot; had lain with head in pool of water 24 hours. Was 24 years old. Had worked years for glass works.

Took lame and worthless horse from an ice man and took up subscription to buy another horse for the man. Next day we were called by 'phone and asked to buy the man a shirt, too.

Investigated case of dog chained in yard with no shelter.

Man had horse with turned over hoof. Chief of Police went along with us and shot it.

Went out of city limits for two horses that had been down four days. One had been taken away. We got it, later. The other was most dead. Had constable shoot it.

Man who peddles brooms, whipped a horse to death, two miles beyond city limits. He was fined \$5.00 and costs.

Investigated case of man at Yager Park said to have tied horse's tongue and struck him with pitchfork. Chief witness was saloon keeper who wouldn't swear to having seen it, although he told neighbors he had.

Tried man for cruelly killing a cat. Set bull dog onto cat and when cat ran up telephone pole, stoned cat until it fell to the mercy of dog. The prosecution miscarried.

Shot an abandoned horse, very thin and old, which ran about upper Alton.

Visited farm to examine stock said to be starving and which was insured so that owner would benefit in case of death.

Notified a man who abuses team of mules, has no shelter for them and whips them senselessly, that we would take team if he did not do better.

Contractor took his grading outfit from East Alton. Turned three horses out to forage that were not in good condition. One got into creek and stood stuck in mud from Sunday morning to Wednesday noon, when it died. Could get no one with police power to kill it. Animal was in full view of office of the tile works. Business men need educating along humane lines, who can see a creature in such a predicament and not do something. We sent men from Alton to destroy horse, but it had just died, either from starvation or cold. Some two or three days later sent a constable down to hunt up the other two horses, which he found dead.

BOONE COUNTY BRANCH SOCIETY, BELVIDERE, BOONE COUNTY.

*President, Jesse F. Hannah.**Secretary, Juliet Sager.**Treasurer, Alfred Meyers.*

Has 75 members. Is an incorporated society. Has no Special Agent at the present time. During the past year 161 children were benefited; 18 children were placed in homes and 8 cases of cruelty to children were prosecuted; 55 animals were relieved; 16 animals humanely destroyed and 1 case of cruelty to animals prosecuted. Reports humane conditions in their locality as being good and suggests that the sale of old horses be prevented.

BLOOMINGTON HUMANE SOCIETY, BLOOMINGTON, MCLEAN COUNTY.

*President, Henry Behr.**Secretary and Treasurer, Jennie Brett.*

It is an incorporated society, and has 35 members. W. H. Kerick is the Attorney. Reports that they have received 42 complaints of cruelty to children; 36 children have been benefited; 7 children were placed in homes and 8 cases of cruelty to children were prosecuted. Received 58 complaints of cruelty to animals; 35 animals were relieved; 12 animals humanely destroyed and 14 cases of cruelty to animals were prosecuted. Humane Society and Associated Charities working together and by so doing sentiment in Humane Society matters is kept before the public; that conditions are good as to humane interest.

CAIRO BRANCH SOCIETY, CAIRO, ALEXANDER COUNTY.

*President, M. Easterday.**Vice-President, Mrs. Musa Woodward.**Secretary and Treasurer, W. L. Bristol.*

Has 40 members. Is not an incorporated society. J. W. Grief is Special Agent. Reports that they have received 16 complaints of cruelty to children; that 14 have been benefited and 2 taken away; that the Society works through "Orphan Asylum for Southern Illinois at Cairo." No cases of cruelty to children have been prosecuted. Milder methods have been effective in nearly all cases; 140 complaints of cruelty to animals were received and nearly all animals benefited; 4 animals were humanely destroyed. No cases of cruelty to animals prosecuted. Humane sentiment is growing steadily, and while little noise is made the influence of the Society is felt. They advise prosecutions only after Christian methods are found to fail absolutely. Most of the trouble came through irresponsible employes, and a judicious message or talk to the employer usually fixed the matter. The women workers of the Society are the best they have, and are constantly on the job. The police co-operate with the Society.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY HUMANE SOCIETY, CHAMPAIGN, CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

*President, Harry Muss.**Secretary, R. W. Braithwaite, V. S.**Treasurer, A. M. Burke.*

Has 105 members. Is an incorporated Society. Reports that 118 complaints of cruelty to animals were received; that 44 animals were relieved; 9 animals were humanely destroyed and 7 cases of cruelty to animals were prosecuted. Also report that they have the work well in hand.

CANTON HUMANE SOCIETY, CANTON, FULTON COUNTY.

President, W. E. Shallenberger, M. D.

Secretary, Miss Mattie D. Havermale, R. N.

Treasurer, Mr. S. C. Marvel.

Has 30 members. Has two Humane Officers: Mr. J. L. Smith for animal work, and Mr. M. A. Leary for child work. Have received 5 complaints of cruelty to children; 4 children were benefited; 3 children were placed in homes and 2 cases of cruelty to children were prosecuted. Received 9 complaints of cruelty to animals; 9 animals were relieved; 5 animals were humanely destroyed and 2 cases of cruelty to animals were prosecuted. Report humane conditions fair.

CHICAGO HEIGHTS BRANCH SOCIETY, CHICAGO HEIGHTS, COOK COUNTY.

President, (Former President J. T. Murphy, Resigned.)

Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. M. H. Lator.

Has 20 members. Is not an incorporated Society. Mr. O. W. Odell, Special Agent, reports that during the last year 276 children were benefited; 23 children were placed in homes and 23 cases of cruelty to children were prosecuted; that 9 horses were relieved; 3 animals were humanely destroyed and 2 cases of cruelty to animals were prosecuted. Reports that humane conditions are fair and suggests having more officers and better workers to create humane sentiment; that the Humane Society is known in the community and is respected and feared.

Eurit E. Schroeder, Humane Officer at Decatur, Macon County, reports that during the past year they have received 56 complaints of cruelty to children; 22 children were benefited; 6 children were placed in homes and 7 cases of cruelty to children were prosecuted; that 212 complaints of cruelty to animals were received; 78 animals were relieved; 21 animals were humanely destroyed and 15 cases of cruelty to animals were prosecuted.

W. G. Kent, Special Agent at Dixon, Lee County, reports that during the past year, 5 complaints of cruelty to children were received; 5 children were benefited; 4 children were placed in homes and 1 case of cruelty to children was prosecuted; that 14 complaints of cruelty to animals were received; 3 animals were relieved; 2 animals were humanely destroyed; and 1 case of cruelty to animals was prosecuted; that humane conditions are fair and getting better.

EVANSTON HUMANE SOCIETY, EVANSTON, COOK COUNTY.

President, Col. A. S. Frost.

Secretary, Mrs. C. H. Pendleton.

Treasurer, Mr. Scheidenhelm.

Has 17 members. During the past year has had 3 complaints of cruelty to children and 4 complaints of cruelty to animals. Also reports humane conditions in their locality as being good; that one fountain for horses has been installed and another is to be placed this spring.



HUMANE OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

Group of Special Police Officer; seated at the big table ready to make reports on cases just investigated by them. Reading from left to right: Stuart N. Dean (with the society 23 years), George W. Miller, George Nolan (with the Society 22 years), Aladino Mariotti (ambulance department), Oscar E. Spliid (fountain department), Michael McDonough, Charles H. Brayne and John H. Douce (House Officer.)

EAST ST. LOUIS HUMANE SOCIETY, EAST ST. LOUIS, ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

President, J. B. Maguire.

Treasurer, A. Diehm.

Superintendent, E. A. Thomas.

Sends Superintendent's report for the year ending January 1st, 1914:

Theatres working children	2
Children placed in Illinois Homes.....	4
Girls taken off the streets	5
Children buried	1
Children placed in Homes (colored).....	2
Children placed in Training School (boys).....	2
Children placed in Training School (girls).....	2
Children cases prosecuted	19
Children cases prosecuted successfully	17
Children adopted out	4
Children working permits secured.....	5
Children taken from unfit parents	2
Children placed in Glen Addie Orphanage.....	5
Children cases turned over to Truant Officer.....	8
Runaway Girl restored to parents	1
Families assisted: groceries, clothes, coal, medicine.....	57
Children involved	171
Warning sent cruel parents.....	9
Cases placed in Hospital	7
St. Louis calls to assist.....	2
Transportation furnished	5
Sent to County Farm	2
Letter from Helen Gould to assist family.....	1
Jobs secured to heads of families.....	31
Runaway husbands restored to families and made self supporting..	7
Released from jails.....	7
Placed in jail for non-support of family.....	8
Nurses secured for the sick	3
Number of calls this fiscal year.....	481
Number of false calls.....	66

ANIMALS.

Horses destroyed, unfit for work.....	16
Mules destroyed, unfit for work	9
Dogs killed	5
Cats killed	2
Cows relieved	2
Horses ordered out of harness.....	12
Cases prosecuted	7
Warnings to owners	22

THE EDWARDSVILLE BRANCH SOCIETY, EDWARDSVILLE, MADISON COUNTY.

President, Mrs. R. S. Barnsback.

Secretary, Mrs. D. G. Williamson.

Treasurer, Miss Edna Jeffress.

Secretary's Report from the Edwardsville Branch Society:

The total membership is now twenty.

Six regular meetings were held, with an average attendance of seven.

The tag-day collection was held November 22nd. \$285.26 was raised to be used the following year in the relief work of the society.

The humane work done was as follows:

Complaints received involving cruelty to animals.....	15
Animals relieved	14
Animals humanely destroyed	2
Complaints involving cruelty to children.....	3
Want and destitution, number of cases reported.....	28
Persons involved	65
Christmas baskets	16

In October prizes for the best kept delivery horses during the summer were awarded, first to Otto Weeks, and second to Frank Hotuwiz.

Society prosecuted a minor from Livingston, this County, for knocking out a mule's eye with a piece of coal. He was fined \$10.00 and costs, which amounted to \$50.00, and lost his position. This was our only case in Court, this past year.

The Society has ordered slides of humane subjects from the American Humane Association, to be shown in our local theatres.

ELGIN HUMANE SOCIETY, ELGIN, KANE COUNTY.

President, E. F. Mann.

Secretary, L. Marion Wilde.

Treasurer, Elmer Egler.

Has 28 members. It is a branch of The Illinois Humane Society. Walter H. Kimball is the Special Agent. Complaints received during the past year involving children were referred to Associated Charities. Reports that 50 complaints of cruelty to animals were received; 40 animals were relieved; 6 animals were humanely destroyed and 1 case of cruelty to animals was prosecuted. Humane conditions are fairly good; they are sending out humane literature and enlisting the co-operation of Boy Scouts to strengthen humane sentiment.

GENESEO AUXILIARY COMMITTEE, THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, GENESEO, HENRY CO.

President, Henry Waterman.

Secretary, Mrs. Anna F. Lieberknecht.

Treasurer, Charles H. Atwood.

Has 21 members. W. F. Butler is Special Agent. During the past year have received 7 complaints of cruelty to animals; 4 animals have been relieved and 3 humanely destroyed. Reports that humane conditions in their locality are generally good; that there are only a few cases each year requiring attention.

Mr. Wilber Reed, Special Agent at Kankakee, Kankakee County, reports that he has had during the past year 4 complaints of cruelty to children and that 4 children have been benefited; investigated 300 complaints of cruelty to animals; that 45 animals have been relieved and 5 humanely destroyed. He also reports that humane conditions in Kankakee are very good just now, but that there are a few men he has trouble with about keeping blankets on their horses, but that he is getting them in line.

McDONOUGH COUNTY HUMANE SOCIETY, MACOMB, McDONOUGH COUNTY.

President, Wallace Walker.

Secretary, Rose B. Jolly.

Treasurer, Mrs. Herman Stocker.

Report that during the past year they have had 4 complaints of cruelty to children; that 30 children have been benefited and that 2 cases of cruelty to children were prosecuted; that they have investigated 12 complaints of cruelty to animals; that 15 animals were relieved and 2 were humanely destroyed. Also report humane conditions in that locality as being very good. The Secretary believes in giving wide publicity to all humane work.

Mr. D. L. McClintock, Special Agent at Mt. Carmel, Wabash County, reports that during the past year he has investigated 20 complaints of cruelty to animals; that 10 animals have been relieved; that 3 were humanely destroyed; that 1 case of cruelty to animals was prosecuted without results and that 1 case is pending. Also reports that humane conditions in his locality are good; needs the co-operation of the judges in his work; and that 560 volumes of books have been distributed to schools and libraries.

Mr. W. F. Fisher, Special Agent at Pana, Christian County, reports that during the past year he has investigated 3 complaints of cruelty to animals; that 3 animals have been relieved and 4 humanely destroyed. He also reports that humane conditions in his locality seem to be good at the present time.

PEORIA HUMANE SOCIETY, PEORIA, PEORIA COUNTY.

President, George B. Freeman.

Secretary, Mrs. Ella C. Grier.

Treasurer, Mrs. Benjamin Cowell.

Has about 60 members. It is an incorporated society. During the past year 4 children have been placed in homes and 27 animals have been relieved. The Society has purchased and operates an ambulance for the removal of sick and injured horses. All cases of cruelty to children have been referred to the Police Matron, Mrs. Anna Mayall. The State Humane Agent at Peoria has reprimanded a number of persons for cruelty to animals. Teamsters are afraid of being arrested and animals in general are better treated since owners in many cases have been threatened.

Mr. W. I. Kendall, Special Agent at Princeton, Illinois, reports that during the past year he investigated 2 complaints of cruelty to children; that 4 children have been benefited; 2 placed in homes and 1 case of cruelty to children prosecuted. Investigated 10 complaints of cruelty to animals; that 10 animals have been relieved; 1 humanely destroyed and that 2 cases of cruelty to animals were prosecuted. Also reports that humane conditions are pretty good in Bureau County, especially in the west half; not so good in the east half, which is largely of foreign population; that they require a good deal of watching and not a few reprimands.

TABLE SHOWING WORK OF STATE SOCIETIES, BRANCH SOCIETIES, AND SPECIAL AGENCIES IN ILLINOIS THAT HAVE MADE REPORTS

NAME OF SOCIETY OR AGENCY	COUNTY	CHILD WORK				ANIMAL WORK			
		Com-plaints	Ben-efited	Placed in Homes	Prose-cutions	Com-plaints	Relieved	Unsanctified	Prose-cutions
Alton Branch Society	Madison	29	18	16	2	15	42	11	1
Bloomington Humane Society (Inc.)	McLean	42	36	7	8	58	35	12	14
Boone County Humane Society (Inc.)	Boone		161	18	8		55	16	1
Cairo Branch Society	Alexander	16	14	2		140	140	4	
Canton Humane Society	Fulton	5	4	3	2	9	9	5	2
Carroll County Humane Society	Carroll								
Champaign County Humane Society (Inc.)	Champaign					118	44	9	7
Decatur, Eurit F. Schroeder, Sp. Agt.	Cook		276	23	23		9	3	2
Dixon, Wm. G. Kent, Sp. Agt.	Macon	56	22	6	7	212	78	21	15
East St. Louis Humane Society	Lee	5	5	4	1	14	3	2	1
Edwardsville Branch Society	St. Clair	481	149	21	19	75	46	32	7
Elgin Humane Society	Madison	31	65			15	14	2	1
Evanson Humane Society	Kane					50	40	6	1
Ford County Humane Society (Inc.)	Cook	3				4	1		
Geneseo Auxiliary Committee	Ford	1				4	3	3	
Kankakee, Wilber Reed, Sp. Agt.	Henry					7	4	3	
Kankakee	Kankakee	4	4			300	45	5	
McDonough County Humane Society	McDonough	4	30		2	12	15	2	
Mt. Carmel, D. L. McClintock, Sp. Agt.	Wabash					20	10	3	2
Pana, W. F. Fisher, Sp. Agt.	Christian					3	3	4	
Peoria Humane Society (Inc.)	Peoria			4			27		
Princeton, W. I. Kendall, Sp. Agt.	Bureau	2	4	2	1	10	10	1	2
Rock Island County Humane Society (Inc.)	Rock Island	10	10			79	448	16	
Shelbyville, Mrs. H. J. Hamlin, Sp. Agt.	Shelby	8	8			2	2	3	
Springfield Humane Society (Inc.)	Sangamon	174	152	19	3	259	255	244	4
St. Charles, M. E. Sinton, Sp. Agt.	Kane	18	13	5	2	20	15	5	
Sycamore, S. L. Scheidecker, Sp. Agt.	DeKalb							2	3
Thawville, Peter Wallis, Sp. Agt.	Iroquois					6			
Winnebago County Branch Society (Inc.)	Winnebago					30	50	12	3
Winnetka, Waino M. Peterson, Sp. Agt.	Cook					1		1	
Total		889	971	130	78	1463	1403	435	66

Mr. Kendall writes: "We believe humane conditions to be improving right along in nearly all parts of this country, and for which improvement the humane societies of the country are directly responsible.

"Keep up the good work. Where cases of cruelty come to your notice, investigate first, so as to determine your course of action, then caution, reprimand or prosecute, as the conditions of the case may demand, always tempering justice with mercy. Don't start anything you cannot finish; or, in other words, first get your evidence necessary to insure a conviction, then you are in a position to dictate terms to the offender. Many times a caution or a reprimand is better than a fine, and a lot cheaper for all concerned.

"Do not be afraid to do your duty, no matter where it lies, and do not discriminate as between the rich and poor, the mighty or the humble, but treat all with absolute fairness and honesty, insisting nevertheless that cruelty must cease or the law will intervene.

"The above are the rules I have laid down for my practice and I believe I have been fairly successful thus far."

WINNEBAGO COUNTY BRANCH OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY,
ROCKFORD, WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

President, Wm. H. Fitch, M. D.

Secretary, Mrs. Nellie T. Rew.

Treasurer, Fay Lewis.

Has about 30 members who contribute. Is an incorporated society. Report that during the past year they have had 30 complaints of cruelty to animals; that 50 animals have been relieved; that 12 animals have been humanely destroyed, and that 3 cases of cruelty to animals have been prosecuted. Also state that humane conditions in that locality are generally good; that the work should be more generally brought to public notice; that, as usual, only a few are workers, and that these have been working for 25 years and have neither time nor strength, and that they need young people to reinforce the work. The Society hopes to have a regular police officer detailed to do humane work. This is one of the oldest societies in the state. Mr. Fay Lewis has always been active and effective, but he is absent much of the time from Rockford.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, ROCK ISLAND COUNTY, HUMANE SOCIETY, ROCK
ISLAND, ROCK ISLAND COUNTY.

President, Mrs. Belle Jones.

Secretary, Mrs. Fred W. Rinck.

Treasurer, Mrs. Geo. M. Elliott.

Has 40 members.

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY HUMANE SOCIETY, ROCK ISLAND, ROCK ISLAND
COUNTY.

President, Mr. W. S. Parks.

Financial and Recording Secretary, Florinda O. Abrahamson.

Treasurer, Mr. Daniel Montgomery.

Is an incorporated Society. Report that during the past year they have had 5 adult and 5 children's cases, and think that conditions in most of these cases are materially benefited; that they have had 79



OFFICES

View of rear rooms on main floor, showing Miss Hill and Miss Spanggaard at their work, and a glimpse of Secretary Scott's private office.

complaints of cruelty to animals; that 448 horses and mules have been examined in harness; that 47 drivers have been reprimanded; that 12 horses, 3 dogs and 1 cat have been humanely destroyed; that 15 horses have been suspended from labor for time being until in better condition.

Mr. M. E. Sinton, Special Agent at St. Charles, Kane County, reports that during the past year he has had 18 complaints of cruelty to children; that 13 children have been benefited; that 5 children have been placed in homes; that 2 cases of cruelty to children have been prosecuted; that 20 complaints of cruelty to animals have been investigated; that 15 animals have been relieved; that 5 animals have been humanely destroyed and that 1 case of cruelty to animals was prosecuted. He also reports that conditions in his locality are good and much improved since he has been looking after it; that he does not allow any cruelty to anything in his territory; no more lame horses or cripples allowed on the streets; that horses that are left standing on streets too long are put in the livery barn and the expense charged up to the owner.

Dr. G. W. Johnson, President of the Carroll County Humane Society, Savanna, Illinois, writes: "We have had no arrests during the year. Quite a number of cases of cruelty have been attended to by kindly admonition and abated without friction. Very few cases of cruelty are now to be seen in our town, noticeably less than before the organization of our society."

"R. L. Henderson is still our Special Agent and has rendered me service as requested from time to time."

Mrs. Howland J. Hamlin, Special Agent of Shelbyville, Shelby County, reports that during the past year 8 complaints of cruelty to children have been investigated; that 8 children have been benefited; that all children are given to Children's Home and Aid Society of Illinois; that 2 complaints of cruelty to animals have been investigated; that 2 animals have been relieved; that 3 animals have been humanely destroyed; that several cases of cruelty to animals have been prosecuted by people in county but none by agent. Also reports that on account of work done by the old society years ago the people are very well educated in regard to the law of Illinois and have people arrested independent of a society or agent.

Mrs. Hamlin writes: "Letting people know that there are good humane laws, then using them; and educating the children by humane study in schools and grown people by literature and pictures, is the best way to help the work. Some good moving pictures would do much to help the cause."

FORD COUNTY BRANCH SOCIETY, SIBLEY, FORD COUNTY.

President, Mrs. H. D. Young.

Secretary, Mrs. L. F. Lutyen.

Has 12 members. This society was incorporated in 1909. Reports that during the past year 4 complaints of cruelty to animals have been investigated; that 3 animals have been relieved; that 3 have been humanely destroyed. Also reports conditions are much improved since they have had a society; that they have had some hard cases but by means of warning and much persuasion they have avoided prosecutions; that their first Vice President, Mr. F. D. Wickery, has been attending to the Special Officer's work.

Springfield Humane Society reports through Mr. James M. Bretz, Special Agent at Springfield, Illinois, as follows:

95 Destitutes cared for.

12 Incurable girls cared for.

65 Incurable boys cared for.

32 Runaway boys cared for.

5 Runaway girls cared for.

195 Old, sick and disabled dogs killed.

49 Old, sick and disabled horses killed.

11 Horses put out of service, to rest up.

3 Arrests made for wife beating; six months in jail; family cared for.

A number of injured persons cared for, no record kept.

A number of demented persons cared for, no record kept.

22 Boys arrested for larceny.

11 Children removed from immoral surroundings.

3 Girls sent to Geneva Training School.

Visited homes by requests of parents to talk to incorrigible children. Spent a great deal of time looking after lazy and inhuman drivers. Have ordered dealers in old worn out horses to keep out of city.

3 Young ladies placed in care of the Y. W. C. A.

3 Men arrested for neglecting their families.

4 Fined for cruelty to animals.

11 Sent to Detention Home.

1 Sent to Home of the Friendless.

1 Sent to Peoria Training School for Girls.

2 Young women taken from immoral resorts and sent home, one to Decatur, one to St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. S. L. Scheidecker, Special Agent at Sycamore, DeKalb County, reports that during the past year he has had several complaints of cruelty to animals; that several animals have been relieved; that 2 animals have been humanely destroyed; that 3 cases of cruelty to animals have been prosecuted. Reports further that humane conditions are far better in his locality than in the past.

Mr. Peter Wallis, Special Agent at Thawville, Iroquois County, reports that for the past year he has had 6 complaints of cruelty to animals, in which sore shoulders and lameness were the cause; that 8 animals have been humanely destroyed. Also says that humane conditions in his locality are good; that he has had no cause to prosecute; that by visiting accused he has accomplished the desired effect.

Mr. Waino M. Peterson, Special Agent at Winnetka, Cook County, reports that since his appointment he has had 1 complaint of cruelty to animals and that 1 horse has been humanely destroyed. Also reports that humane conditions in his locality are good in general.

The President then called for the report of the Treasurer, which was read as follows:

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY—Report of the Treasurer for the Year 1913

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR CAPITAL ACCOUNTS.

	RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
Susan E. Jones legacy.....	\$ 1,000.00	
Norwood Park lot sale and expense.....	650.00	\$ 65.27
Life Membership subscriptions.....	500.00	
Governing Life Membership subscription.....	175.00	
Governing Membership subscriptions.....	50.00	
Investment Loans—Repayments and Investments.....	38,487.06	55,134.68
Annabel Blaine Fountain Fund—Interest accrued.....	123.75	
Carrie Nicholson—special fund.....	5.00	
Advanced to Secretary for working fund.....	238.50	100.00
Ambulance—discount on purchase, and purchase price.....		2,385.00
TOTAL	\$41,229.31	\$57,684.95

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.

Dues and Contributions—general.....	\$ 3,409.60
Contributions—for special purposes.....	519.36
Fines received and returned to Special Agents for local use.....	300.50
Interest on notes and bonds and revenue from estates in trusts.....	13,475.05
1332 Washington Boulevard—rental and expense.....	618.00
4335 Calumet Avenue ($\frac{1}{4}$ interest)—net income.....	87.32
Ambulance—revenue and expense.....	1,616.00
Fountains sold (at cost) and expense of maintenance.....	456.25
HUMANE ADVOCATE—subscriptions and expense.....	115.71
Law, Office and General Expense.....	47.25
Officers' salaries.....	16.00
House expense.....	
Washington Heights lots—1912 taxes.....	
TOTAL	\$20,661.04

GRAND TOTAL

January 1st, 1913—balance.....	\$61,890.35
December 31st, 1913—balance.....	22,872.89

\$84,763.24

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1913.

Overdraft—January 1st, 1913.....	\$ 1,778.61
Receipts for year.....	
Disbursements for year.....	20,481.76
Overdraft—December 31st, 1913.....	
	\$22,260.37

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES E. MUMSON, Treasurer.

February 4th, 1914.

The report of the Auditing Committee was then read, as follows:

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE

Chicago, Ill., February 5, 1914.

We hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the Treasurer of The Illinois Humane Society for the year ending December 31, 1913, and the vouchers for every payment. We find the same correct, and the money and securities and property as reported by the Treasurer and the President of the Society are in hand.

(Signed) SOLOMON STURGES,
GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.

The President then submitted the following report of John A. Cooper & Co., certified public accountants, dated February 4th, 1914, and showing the financial condition of the Society on the 1st day of January, 1914.

Chicago, February 4, 1914.

The Illinois Humane Society,
Chicago, Illinois.

To the President and Board of Directors.

Gentlemen:

We have audited the financial records and vouchers of the Society for the year 1913, and have pleasure in certifying to their satisfactory condition.

The following statements and schedules are submitted:

BALANCE SHEET, January 1, 1914.

INCOME AND OUTLAY for the twelve months ended December 31, 1913.

SCHEDULE OF INCOME for the twelve months ended December 31, 1913.

SCHEDULE OF OUTLAY for the twelve months ended December 31, 1913.

PERMANENT INVESTMENT FUND No. 1, Account for the twelve months ended December 31, 1913.

Cash funds and investment securities were found to tally with the books of account and with statements herewith.

Revenue from investments and estates in trust was fully verified; receipts from other sources are in agreement with the records of the Secretary at the general office of the Society.

Vouchers were found for all disbursements.

To assist in a brief survey of the activities of the Society for the past two years as reflected in its revenues and expenses, we submit the following comparative summary:

	INCOME.	1912.	1913.
Dues and Contributions.....		\$ 3,851.20	\$ 3,988.96
Fines		466.00	262.50
Investment and Trust Revenue.....		12,580.92	13,747.69
Total Revenue		<u>\$16,898.12</u>	<u>\$17,999.15</u>
	EXPENSE.		
Field Operations		\$ 7,085.28	\$ 6,368.40
Humane Advocate Expense.....		2,243.47	2,453.96
House Expense		2,293.06	2,246.83
Law, Office and General Expense.....		7,055.31	6,750.68
Total Expense		<u>\$18,677.12</u>	<u>\$17,819.87</u>

Excess of expenses over income for year 1912....\$ 1,779.00

Excess of income over expenses for year 1913... \$ 179.28

We are pleased to observe the increase of approximately \$1,000.00 in the income of the Society for the past year, and a decrease nearly as great in the expenses, resulting in an improvement of nearly \$2,000.00 in the margin between income and expense.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN ALEXANDER COOPER & COMPANY,

Certified Public Accountants,

By JNO. A. COOPER, C. P. A.

BALANCE SHEET—JANUARY 1, 1914.

FUND ACCOUNTS.

PERMANENT INVESTMENT FUND No. 1 (Donations and Memberships)		\$306,193.61	
PERMANENT INVESTMENT FUND No. 2 (Endowment)		15,000.00	
ENDOWMENTS IN TRUST		44,500.00	
ANNABEL BLAINE FUND—Towards fountain erection on Lake Ave.....		873.75	
CARRIE NICHOLSON FUND—Unexpended balance shoeing horses		5.00	\$366,572.36

ASSETS.

CASH IN BANKS AND ON HAND.....\$ 6,696.53

INVESTMENTS—

Loans—Real Estate Security....\$215,900.00

Bonds and Participation certificates Chicago Railways Co.... 4,775.00

REAL ESTATE—

1332 Washington Bl.—Improved. 6,000.00

4335 Calumet Avenue—Improved (Undivided one-fourth interest) 1,200.00

E. Washington Heights—Vacant. 1,155.00 \$229,030.00

ESTATES IN TRUST—

Benj. F. Ferguson—Annuity \$1,000 20,000.00

Mrs. B. F. Ferguson—Invested Fund 5,000.00

Lewis W. Stone—R. E. (1/4 interest) 7,500.00

Nancy S. Foster—Invested Fund. 12,000.00 44,500.00

REAL ESTATE—Office of Soc. (1145

S. Wabash Ave.)..... 82,600.00

MOTOR AMBULANCE 2,146.50

INCOME AND OUTLAY—Overdraft.... 1,599.33 \$366,572.36

Audited and certified as correct.

Chicago, February 4, 1914.

JNO. A. COOPER & Co.,

Certified Public Accountants.

INCOME AND OUTLAY.

For the Twelve Months ended December 31, 1913.

INCOME.

DUES AND CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 3,988.96	
FINES	262.50	
INVESTMENT AND TRUST REVENUE.....	13,747.69	\$17,999.15

OUTLAY.

FIELD OPERATIONS	\$ 6,368.40	
HUMANE ADVOCATE EXPENSE.....	2,453.96	
HOUSE EXPENSE—(1145 S. Wabash Ave.).....	2,246.83	
LAW, OFFICE AND GENERAL EXPENSE.....	6,750.68	\$17,819.87
Excess of Income for year 1913.....		\$ 179.28
Overdraft—January 1, 1913.....		1,778.61
Overdraft—December 31, 1913.....		\$ 1,599.33

INCOME ACCOUNTS.

For the Twelve Months ended December 31, 1913.

DUES AND CONTRIBUTIONS—

Dues—Annual Members (448)	\$ 2,340.00	
Governing Members (20)	300.00	
Branch Members (1)	2.00	
Contributions—General	767.60	
Specific: Electric Wiring.....	\$298.36	
House Redecorating	221.00	
Convention Expense ...	60.00	579.36
		\$ 3,988.96
FINES—Collected	300.50	
Less—Refunded to Branch Societies..	38.00	\$ 262.50
INVESTMENT AND TRUST REVENUE—		
Interest on Loan & Bond Investments.	10,961.89	
Interest on Bank balances	279.67	
Benj. F. Ferguson Annuity	1,000.00	
Mrs. B. F. Ferguson Income from Trust	223.08	
Lewis W. Stone Income from Trust...	436.36	
Nancy S. Foster Income from Trust...	434.00	
1332 Washington Blvd.—Rents Collected	600.00	
Less—Repairs, Taxes, Comm'n's, etc.	256.94	343.06
4335 Calumet Ave.—Income from Real Estate		87.32
		13,765.38
Less—Taxes on E. Washington Heights		
Lots	17.69	\$13,747.69

OUTLAY ACCOUNTS.

For the Twelve Months Ended December 31, 1913.

FIELD OPERATIONS—

Officers' Salaries and Expenses.....	\$4,637.64		
Ambulance and Veterinary Expense...	\$2,180.73		
Less—Ambulance Revenue	1,616.00	564.73	
<hr/>			
Fountains — Purchase, Erection and			
Maintenance	1,622.28		
Less—Fountains sold	456.25	1,166.03	\$6,368.40

HUMANE ADVOCATE EXPENSE—

Editor's Salary	900.00		
Printing Expense and Incidentals.....	1,320.53		
Postage for Distribution	349.14	2,569.67	
<hr/>			
Less—Subscription Revenue		115.71	\$2,453.96

HOUSE EXPENSES— (1145 S. Wabash Ave.)

House Officers' and Matron's Salaries..	955.00		
Fuel and Light	357.98		
Alterations and Repairs	865.82		
Insurance	68.03	\$2,246.83	

LAW, OFFICE AND GENERAL EXPENSE—

Law Officer	3,000.00		
Office Salaries	2,207.00		
Printing, Stationery, Postage and Inci-			
dentials	896.95		
Telephone and Telegraph	324.33		
American Humane Assn.—Dues	50.00		
Convention Expense	160.00		
Association of Commerce Subscription.	50.00		
Audit Fee	62.50	\$6,750.68	

Account of

PERMANENT INVESTMENT FUND NO. 1.

For the Twelve Months Ended December 31, 1913.

January 1, 1913, Balance	\$304,083.88
Susan E. Jones, legacy	1,000.00
Norwood Park Lot, increment realized on sale.....	384.73
Life Membership subscriptions	500.00
Governing Life Membership subscription	175.00
Governing Membership subscriptions	50.00

January 1, 1914, Balance\$306,193.61

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

(No record extant of work done prior to 1869.)

EDWIN LEE BROWN, President from May, 1869, to May, 1873.

JOHN C. DORE, President from May, 1873, to May, 1875.

RICHARD P. DERICKSON, President from May, 1875 to May, 1877.

JOHN L. SHORTALL, President from May, 1877, to present.

	May 1, 1878, to Apr. 30, 1883.	May 1, 1883, to Apr. 30, 1884.	May 1, 1884, to Apr. 30, 1885.	May 1, 1885, to Apr. 30, 1886.	May 1, 1886, to Apr. 30, 1887.	May 1, 1887, to Apr. 30, 1888.	May 1, 1888, to Apr. 30, 1889.	May 1, 1889, to Apr. 30, 1890.	May 1, 1890, to Apr. 30, 1891.	May 1, 1891, to Apr. 30, 1892.	May 1, 1892, to Apr. 30, 1893.	May 1, 1893, to Apr. 30, 1894.	May 1, 1894, to Apr. 30, 1895.	May 1, 1895, to Apr. 30, 1896.
Complaints investigated.....	8011	2632	2836	2317	2898	1625	1631	2331	2872	3141	3251	3195	4358	4700
Children rescued.....	1847	1467	892	851	1120	1252	1238	1254	1015	1302	1122	375	497	580
Children placed in charitable institutions.....	288	251	203	228	291	420	502	619	508	431	413	346	350	270
Drivers and owners admonished.....	4823	432	2029	1759	980	560	317	782	858	804	835	680	858	734
Horses unfit for service laid up from work.....	735	273	91	116	130	68	75	141	149	379	256	273	405	12
Animals removed by ambulance.....	85	96	107	100	111	93	112	77	133	180	209	154	133	12
Disabled animals destroyed.....	918	178	189	309	316	157	133	194	213	275	254	319	281	20
Persons prosecuted for cruelty to animals.....	905	181	175	208	66	78	51	67	95	147	117	53	166	10
Persons prosecuted for cruelty to children.....	50	70	41	41	40	17	22	33	35	54	34	41	22	2
Fountains maintained by the Society.....	11	11												
Branch Societies and Agencies.....	2					4	13		25	29		34		

HISTORICAL POINTS IN HISTORY

Chartered March 25, 1869, as The Illinois Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Owing to the large amount of work done for the protection of children, the name of the Society changed, by law, in 1877 to The Illinois Humane Society.

First laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals passed by Illinois in 1869; for the prevention of cruelty to children, in 1877.

May 25, 1877, an act was passed at the instance and request of the Society to secure the enforcement of the laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals at the Union Stock Yards, Town of Lake, Cook County; Stock Yards at East St. Louis, St. Clair County; and Stock Yards at city of Peoria, Peoria County. At the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, the following named persons have acted as agents under this act in the order named: John McDonald, 1877 to 1879; Mr. Marquart, 1879 to 1881; Levi Doty, 1881 to 1885; William Mitchell, 1885 to 1894; Leon G. Wadsworth, 1894 to 1905; Henry P. Dering, 1905 to 1913; Bernard Shine, present agent.

In answer to an invitation issued September 15, 1877, by John G. Shortall, President of The Illinois Humane Society, delegates from Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in various parts of the United States attended a convention in Cleveland, Ohio, on October 9, 1877, "to consider the question of the maltreatment of animals in transit between the East and West." The meeting resulted in a permanent organization known as the International Humane Society, the object of which was to procure "such unity and concert of action as will promote the interests common to the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and to such as are known as Humane Societies, wherever found." In 1878 the name was changed to The American Humane Association.

In 1881, the Society commenced the organization of Branch Societies and Special Agencies throughout the State, the first two being at Peoria and Hyde Park. Edwin Lee Brown lectured through the state.

In 1882, the Society put into operation an ambulance for the removal of disabled animals. Such an ambulance was originated in this country by Henry Bergh, of New York City. In 1880, Rev. George E. Gordon, President of the Wisconsin Humane Society, had an ambulance built, patterned after the New York ambulance, and in 1882, The Illinois Humane Society was presented with an ambulance by its Vice-President, Mr. Ferd. W. Peck. In 1897, the Society built and put into operation a new, more perfect ambulance, fitted with modern conveniences. In 1901, the Society provided its own horses for ambulances. In

ETY FROM 1878 to 1914

from 1869 to 1878)

JOHN G. SHORTALL, President from May, 1877, to May, 1906.
 JOHN L. SHORTALL, President from May, 1906, to February, 1910.
 WALTER BUTLER, President from February, 1910, to February, 1911.
 ary, 1911 to ———.

Apr. 30, 1897.	May 1, 1897, to Apr. 30, 1898.	May 1, 1898, to Apr. 30, 1899.	May 1, 1899, to Apr. 30, 1900.	May 1, 1900, to Apr. 30, 1901.	May 1, 1901, to Apr. 30, 1902.	May 1, 1902, to Apr. 30, 1903.	May 1, 1903, to Apr. 30, 1904.	May 1, 1904, to Apr. 30, 1905.	May 1, 1905, to Apr. 30, 1906.	May 1, 1906, to Apr. 30, 1907.	May 1, 1907, to Apr. 30, 1908.	May 1, 1908, to Jan. 31, 1909.	Feb. 1, 1909, to Jan. 31, 1910.	Feb. 1, 1910, to Jan. 31, 1911.	Feb. 1, 1911, to Jan. 31, 1912.	Feb. 1, 1912, to Jan. 31, 1913.	Feb. 1, 1913, to Jan. 31, 1914.	
030	4183	2535	3166	3242	3195	2985	2952	3376	2714	3303	4192	3262	4477	4542	5399	5240	5180	113776
336	563	456	1539	743	670	336	443	411	734	1158	1271	1193	1692	2054	3107	2433	1613	35306
257	350	385	241	160	108	21	35	19	49	68	39	1	22	125	105	103	88	7281
959	736	889	1087	1318	1343	1278	1055	1107	1392	3242	3761	3241	4204	7876	11689	11664	2119	75421
376	286	375	868	873	767	854	728	837	1077	1392	1553	1213	1636	721	663	811	1147	19505
146	155	134	240	195	234	257	231	193	240	232	278	150	317	290	270	219	412	6003
182	148	153	227	249	313	235	236	232	255	220	249	197	414	348	405	581	738	9359
94	127	149	202	172	137	124	170	184	221	225	321	225	292	303	166	291	220	6036
50	40	56	56	19	22	9	17	4	22	48	35	32	117	115	202	209	126	1737
42	43	44	.....	52	53	56	50	52	50	50	53	53	57	63	63	57	60	60
.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	64	64	67	80	78	81	79	80	80

HANE WORK IN ILLINOIS

1905, the Society built another and still more modern ambulance, with rubber tires and modern improvements. In February, 1913, the Society purchased a motor ambulance.

Early in its history the Society commenced the erection of drinking fountains, and on May 1, 1882, had eleven in operation in different parts of the city. Numerous fountains have been sent to other cities.

In 1884, the Society organized 1,065 Bands of Mercy in the public schools of Chicago, having a membership of 67,120 school children.

June 23, 1885, the Society procured the enactment of a law providing for the payment of fines imposed in all cases of cruelty to children or animals, to Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty or Humane Societies.

In 1893, the Society was presented with its property at 1145 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

In 1893, in connection with the American Humane Association, the Society conducted a "humane exhibit" in the Liberal Arts Building at the World's Fair, which won honorable mention, a diploma and medal awarded by the Exhibition.

October 11, 12 and 13th, 1893, a Humane Congress was held in the Art Institute presided over by Mr. John G. Shortall. This was the first international conference of humane workers ever held.

July 1, 1899, the Juvenile Court Act (an act to regulate the treatment and control of dependent, neglected and delinquent children), came in force.

In November, 1905, the Society commenced to publish the HUMANE ADVOCATE.

In 1907, it established a course of lectures on humane work of practical educational value.

December 3, 1908, the first State Humane Convention was held, in Chicago, under the auspices of The Illinois Humane Society.

June 14, 1909, the Illinois Legislature passed an act to provide for moral and humane education in the public schools and to prohibit certain practices inimical thereto.

May 30, 1910, the first work-horse parade was held, in Chicago, under the auspices of the Work-Horse Parade Association.

In February, 1912, the Society was presented with a Lecture Room, constructed in the basement of its building at 1145 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, the gift of its President, Mr. John L. Shortall, in memory of his father, the late Mr. John G. Shortall.

The next order of business was the reading of the report of the Committee on Laws.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LAWS

For the year ending Thursday, February 5, 1914, inclusive.

Estates wherein THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY is interested:

1. Estate of Lewis W. Stone, deceased; the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, trustee under the will; The Illinois Humane Society a residuary legatee thereunder.

As heretofore reported, this estate was declared settled in the Probate Court of Cook County, Illinois, on March 26, 1910, and executor discharged, leaving trusteeship open; and when State Street property belonging to the estate is sold, the Society may get a share of the proceeds; and pending such sale a share of the income is to be received by the Society from the trustee, which share so received in 1913 amounted to \$436.36.

2. Estate of Eugene Cary, deceased. As heretofore reported, the Society has received a \$10,000.00 specific bequest, and has received from time to time its share of the residuary bequests as distributed, such share of residuary bequests amounting at this time to the sum of \$5,700.00.

3. Estate of Josephine DeZeng, deceased; surplus, if any, after payment of certain legacies, to be equally divided between the Society and the Salvation Army, as heretofore reported. No payment as yet received by the Society, however, and it would seem that there will be no surplus after payment of specific legacies.

4. Estate of Robert L. Rea, deceased, also heretofore reported; Mrs. Parmelia M. Rea, trustee under the will. Estate closed. The Society is one of residuary devisees under the will, but as yet has received nothing, as the provisions are that Mrs. Rea is to receive, during her natural life, \$5,000.00 per annum, after paying expenses of administering trust from year to year, before the Society and other beneficiaries are entitled to receive any part. The trust estate consists of real estate.

5. Estate of Sarah A. Hawley, deceased, heretofore reported; the Society having received \$24,596.98, part cash and part in real estate loan securities during the year 1912-13, and may eventually receive about a one-fifth part of a sum still held by Daniel A. Peirce, as trustee under will of said decedent, appeal from decree of Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, with reference thereto being now pending, the Society being a party to the proceeding.

6. Estate of Susan E. Jones, deceased, also heretofore reported; from which Estate the Society has received a bequest of \$1,000.00, its only interest therein.

7. Estate of Martha S. Hill, deceased; will proved and admitted to record in the Probate Court of Cook County, Illinois, on September 15, 1913, under which will the Society is given a legacy of \$5,000.00, to be paid two years after death of testator. The records of said Probate Court show that said Martha S. Hill died August 4, 1913.

8. Estate of Julia Rackley Perry, deceased; will presented and filed for probate in the County Court of Bureau County, Illinois, on January 7, 1914; the said decedent having departed this life at Malden, Bureau County, Illinois, on or about December 28th, 1913; under which will the Society is given a bequest of \$5,000.00. Cairo A. Trimble, Esq., of Princeton, Illinois, sole executor. Nothing as yet received.

The report of this Committee relative to the prosecution of criminal suits and other matters will be found covered by the Report of Mr. George A. H. Scott, as secretary of the Society.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.,
JOHN P. WILSON, JR.,
GEORGE A. H. SCOTT,
JOHN L. SHORTALL.

The President then called for the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which was read:

RESOLUTIONS

Resolved, That The Illinois Humane Society hereby tenders its thanks to the press of this city and the state for the interest manifested in humane work during the year, and desires to express to the proprietors, publishers and editors of all newspapers its grateful acknowledgment for kind mention of the work of the Society.

The Society desires to express its grateful appreciation of the valuable assistance and co-operation given it by John J. McWeeney, Esq., lately General Superintendent of Police, during his term of office, and to wish him health and prosperity for the future.

It also expresses its appreciation and thanks to the General Superintendent of Police, James Gleason, Esq.; the Assistant General Superintendent of Police, Herman F. Schuettler, Esq., and to all police captains, lieutenants, sergeants and patrolmen for assistance given the Society's officers in carrying on their work and also for the interest shown by them all in the enforcement of the laws for the prevention of cruelty.

The Society again desires to acknowledge with grateful appreciation the valuable aid and assistance given it by Captain Charles C. Healey and the officers and men of the Mounted Squadron.

To Special Agents and all members of Branch Societies who have been active in carrying on the work, the Society expresses its feeling of gratitude, and the hope that they will continue their good work and call upon the Society for advice and assistance as frequently as the occasion demands, and visiting the Society's office when they are in Chicago and help to increase humane interest.

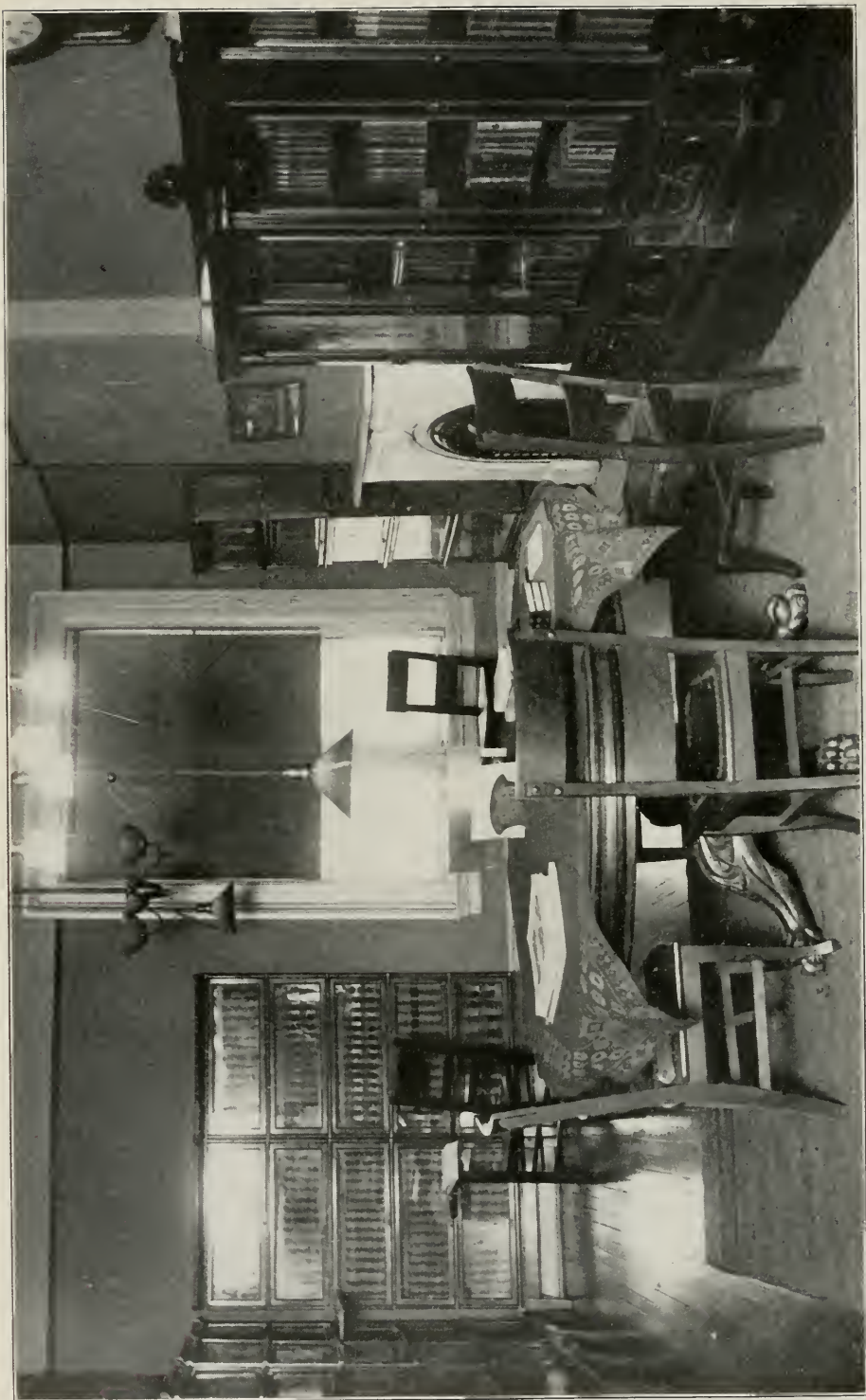
That this Society expresses to its humane officers and employees its thanks and grateful appreciation for their loyalty, devoted interest and diligence in attending to the work of the Society.

That the Society expresses again its appreciation of the many courtesies and valuable assistance given it by the Superintendent of Streets, Mr. Walter J. Leininger; the Assistant Superintendent of Streets, Mr. W. J. Galligan, and many of the Ward Superintendents of Chicago, especially the Superintendent of the First Ward, Mr. George J. Lake; the Superintendent of the 17th Ward, Mr. Charles F. Walsh; the Superintendent of the 19th Ward, Mr. David McGann; the Superintendent of the 21st Ward, Mr. Emmons J. Alden; the 23rd Ward, Mr. Felix J. Mitchell, and the 25th Ward, Mr. R. T. Sullivan.

The Society also desires to express its appreciation of the work done during the year in behalf of the Society by its President, its Treasurer and the members of its Executive Committee for their time and effort in behalf of the Society in attending the meetings held at the Society's Building during the year.

Whereas, The Henneberry Company is supplying steam heat free of charge for heating the garage in the rear of its premises, it is resolved that the appreciation and thanks of this Society be hereby expressed to Mr. William P. Henneberry for his generosity and kindness in giving this valuable aid and service to the Society.

The appreciation and thanks of the Society are gratefully given to the following persons who so generously contributed the money necessary to defray the cost of the expenses made on the part of the Society.



LIBRARY AND EDITORIAL ROOM

The home of the Humane Advocate and the room where meetings of the Board of Directors are held, and where the Executive Committee gather about the round table the first Tuesday evening of every month.

Building and Garage, viz.: re-decorating, carpenter work and installing electric lighting in the building:

Mr. Charles C. Curtiss	}For electric work, \$298.33
Mr. John P. Wilson, Jr.....		
Mr. Richard E. Schmidt.....		
Mr. Charles E. Murison.....		
Mr. John L. Shortall		
Mr. Frank M. Staples		
Mr. A. A. Sprague, 2nd.....		

Mr. John L. Shortall	}	For decorating and carpenter work, \$193.00.
Mr. Solomon Sturges		

(Signed) HENRY L. FRANK,
 RICHARD E. SCHMIDT,
 RUTH EWING.

The President then called for the report of the Committee on Nominations:

The following persons are nominated for election as Directors of the Society for a term of three years, expiring A. D. 1917.

MISS RUTH EWING.	HUGH J. MCBIRNEY.
HENRY L. FRANK.	CHARLES E. MURISON.
WILLIAM A. FULLER.	FERD. W. PECK.
HENRY N. HART.	MRS. FERD. W. PECK.
FRANKLIN MACVEAGH.	HOWARD E. PERRY.

There being no other nominations, the person named by the Committee on Nominations were on motion of Mr. Scott, which was seconded by Mr. Perry and unanimously carried, duly elected Directors of the Society for a term of three years, expiring A. D. 1917:

On motion, the meeting was then adjourned.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

A meeting of the Board of Directors was held in the Society's Building February 5th, 1914, immediately after the annual meeting, and proceeded to the election of officers and the executive committee for the ensuing year.

President Shortall called the meeting to order.

A quorum was present.

The following named persons were duly elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

JOHN L. SHORTALL.....	President
FRANK M. STAPLES.....	First Vice-President
SOLOMON STURGES.....	Second Vice-President
CHARLES E. MURISON.....	Treasurer
GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.....	Secretary

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THOMAS J. CAVANAGH	THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.
GEORGE A. H. SCOTT	CHARLES E. MURISON
MISS RUTH EWING	RICHARD E. SCHMIDT

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

JOHN L. SHORTALL	SOLOMON STURGES
FRANK M. STAPLES.	

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

BY-LAWS OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

Article One

Members of this, "The Illinois Humane Society" (which is hereinafter designated by the words "the Society"), shall be of six classes: Governing Members, Governing Life Members, Honorary Members, Annual Members, Life Members and Branch Members.

All persons who were active members of the Society on February 4, A. D. 1909, shall be deemed and considered as "Governing Members" thereof; and all persons who were "Life Members" of the Society on February 4, A. D. 1909, shall be deemed and considered as "Governing Life Members" thereof; and all persons who were "Honorary Members" and "Branch Members" of the Society on February 4, A. D. 1909, shall be deemed and considered as such, respectively.

Article Two

Governing Members, Governing Life Members and Honorary Members only shall have the right to vote for and be eligible to the office of Director. They shall be elected by the Board of Directors at any of its meetings, upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee; and each person hereafter elected a Governing Member shall, within thirty days thereafter, in order to qualify as such member, pay into the Treasury of the Society the sum of twenty-five dollars, or more; and each person hereafter elected a Governing Life Member shall, within thirty days thereafter, in order to qualify as such member, pay into the Treasury of the Society the sum of two hundred dollars, or more, and they shall thereafter be exempt from the payment of dues; and in the election of Directors, each Governing Member, each Governing Life Member and each Honorary Member shall be entitled to one vote. The annual dues of Governing Members shall hereafter be fifteen dollars after the first year of membership, payable on the first Thursday of February in each year. The name of any Governing Member whose dues are unpaid on the first day of April in each year shall be posted by the Secretary in his records in the principal office of the Society, and notice of such posting shall be mailed to such delinquent member; and in case he shall continue delinquent for six months after his name has been so posted, and he has been notified as herein provided, the Board of Directors may terminate his or her membership. The number of Governing Members shall be limited to two hundred.

Honorary Members shall be chosen from among persons who have rendered eminent service in the Humane Cause. They shall be elected in the same manner as Governing Members and Governing Life Members, but only upon the nomination of the Executive Committee. They shall be exempt from the payment of dues, and shall have all the rights and privileges of Governing Members and Governing Life Members.

Annual Members shall, upon the payment of Five Dollars, have the privileges of Honorary Members for one year, except the right to vote, or hold office.

Life Members, upon the payment of one hundred dollars, shall have the privileges of Annual Members for and during their respective lives, and the money so received shall not be expended for current expenses, but shall be invested, and only the income thereof may be expended.

Branch Members shall be those who reside outside of Cook County, and shall, upon the payment of two dollars, have the privileges of Annual Members for one year.

Governing Members, upon the further payment of one hundred and seventy-five dollars, shall be exempt from dues, and shall then be known as Governing Life Members. The money received from all

Governing Members and Governing Life Members, in becoming such members, respectively, shall be invested, and only the income thereof expended.

All members shall be entitled to attend all meetings, lectures and conventions of the Society, and to receive its publications free, and all members shall be eligible to appointment upon Committees other than the Executive and Finance Committees.

Suitable Certificates of Membership shall be provided, and shall be signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary.

Article Three

The officers of the Society shall be a President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, a Board of Directors, and an Executive Committee. The number of members of the Board of Directors shall be thirty-six until hereafter changed. No person except a member of the Board of Directors shall be President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary or Treasurer.

Article Four

The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held on the first Thursday in February each year. Notice in writing of the time and place of each Annual Meeting shall be mailed to all members of the Society, at least ten days before such meeting. A Special Meeting of members may be called at any time by the President at his own discretion, or upon the written request of two Directors, written notice of the time and place of which meeting shall be mailed to all members at least ten days before such meeting. And at the Annual Meeting, or at any adjourned meeting thereof, the Directors for the ensuing year shall be elected as provided by the By-Laws. At the Annual Meeting of the year A. D. 1909, the thirty-six Directors shall be elected, in three classes of twelve Directors each, one of which classes shall hold office for one year, and until their successors are elected; a second class shall hold office for two years, and until their successors are elected; and the third class shall hold office for three years, and until their successors are elected.

At each subsequent Annual Meeting, twelve Directors shall be elected to hold office for three years, and until their successors shall be elected.

Any nine members having the power to vote hereunder, irrespective of class, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any Annual or Special Meeting of the Society; any two or more of such voting members shall constitute a quorum to adjourn without further notice any Annual or Special Meeting of the Society to any fixed time and place.

Vacancies in the Board of Directors, occasioned by death, resignation, inability to act, or removal from the State of Illinois, may be filled by the Board of Directors at any of its meetings.

Article Five

Meetings of the Board of Directors shall also be called by the President, or upon the written request of two Directors, at any time. Five Directors shall constitute a quorum at all meetings of Directors.

Article Six

At the first regular meeting of the Board of Directors, immediately after the annual election each year, the Directors shall elect from their own number a President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer. They shall also elect from their number six persons, who, with the President, First Vice-President and Second Vice-President, shall constitute an Executive Committee; and the President of the Society shall be ex-officio

Chairman of the Executive Committee. Three members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum thereof.

The President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Committee shall hold office for one year, and until their successors shall be elected and shall have qualified, respectively, unless removed by the Board.

Vacancies in any of the above named offices may be filled by the Board of Directors at any of its meetings.

Article Seven

The Directors shall elect any and all other officers of the Society, and may at any time appoint such agents as they may deem proper, and shall specify the duties of all officers, committees and agents; and they may at any time remove the same, or any of them, and elect or appoint others. They may fill vacancies in their own number; they may enact by-laws for themselves and the Society, and make and establish all rules and orders for the government of the Society and its officers and for the transaction of its business; remit the annual or other dues of any member of the Society, and generally shall, during their term of office, have the full and complete management, control and disposal of the affairs, property and funds of the Society, with full power, for the purpose for which it was incorporated, to do all matters and things which the Society could do. The Directors shall receive no pay whatever for any services rendered as such Directors, and they shall not incur, on account of the Society, any debt beyond the funds which shall be actually in the treasury during the term of office.

Article Eight

The corporate seal of this Society shall be:



Article Nine

The first meeting of the Board of Directors shall be held immediately after the Annual Meeting of the Society, at the same place. Notice in writing of the time and place of any other meeting of the Board of Directors shall be mailed to each member of the Board at least three days before such meeting. The President of the Society shall be ex-officio President of the Board of Directors. A record of the proceedings of each meeting shall be kept. The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Calling the roll.
2. Reading the minutes.
3. Reports of committees.
4. Report of Treasurer.
5. Report of Secretary.
6. Communications and resolutions.
7. Unfinished business.
8. New business.
9. Election of members.

Article Ten

There shall be the following standing committees, consisting of three members each, except the Auditing Committee, which shall consist of two members, and except the Lecture Committee, which shall contain at least two members of the Society, appointed by the President, and the President shall act as a consulting member of each committee.

1. Committee on Humane Education.
2. Committee on Branch Societies and Agencies.
3. Committee on Laws.
4. Committee on Finance.
5. Committee on Lectures.
6. Committee on Publication.
7. Auditing Committee.

Article Eleven

The Chairman of each standing committee shall be chosen from the members of the Executive Committee, except the Chairman of the Committee on Lectures and Auditing Committee. Meetings of the Executive Committee may be called at any time by the President at his own discretion, or at the written request of two members of the Executive Committee; a written notice of the time and place of which meeting shall be mailed to each member of the Executive Committee at least one day before such meeting. The President, when present, shall act as Chairman of this Committee. The Secretary of the Society, when present, shall act as its Secretary, and a record of its proceedings shall be kept, which shall be read at each meeting of the Board of Directors. When the Board of Directors is not in session, the Executive Committee shall have full and complete management, control and disposal of the affairs of the Society, with full power, for the purpose of which it was incorporated, to do all matters and things necessary for the proper conduct of the work and affairs of the Society, including the election of members of all classes.

Article Twelve

The approval of the President and of a majority of the Committee on Finance of the Society shall be necessary to all investments of the Society's investment funds; and in any disposition of any property of the Society, except such as shall come to the hands of the Treasurer as hereinafter provided.

Article Thirteen

1. *President.* The President shall be the executive officer of the Society, and shall preside (or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents) at all meetings of the Board, and of the Society, and of the Executive and Finance Committees. He shall have the general charge and management of the affairs of the Society, and shall be the custodian of all its property, except such moneys as shall come into the hands of the Treasurer.

2. *Vice-Presidents.* One of the two Vice-Presidents shall, during the absence or disability of the President, act as President.

3. *Secretary.* The Secretary of the Society shall keep the records of the Society, of the Board of Directors, and of the Executive Committee, performing such duties as they may require, and as are usual in such office.

4. *Assistant Secretary.* An Assistant Secretary may be appointed by the Board of Directors or by the Executive Committee, who shall act as assistant to the Secretary.

5. *Treasurer.* The Treasurer shall be the custodian of all moneys of the Society that shall come to his hands; the same shall be paid out upon proper vouchers only upon his written order, countersigned by the President; and all checks, drafts and orders, payable to the

order of the Society, shall be indorsed by the Treasurer for deposit; he shall keep a record of the property and investments of the Society; all books, accounts and records in his hands shall be at all times open to the inspection of the President and the Executive Committee. In case of the absence or inability of the Treasurer, then any officer of the Society may be designated by the Executive Committee to act in his place during such absence or disability; and in case of the absence or disability of the President, then the First Vice-President is authorized to countersign, as aforesaid; and in case of the absence or disability of the President and First Vice-President, then the Second Vice-President shall so countersign such orders.

The Treasurer shall give such bonds as may be required by the Executive Committee, and deposit all moneys of the Society in such bank or banks as the President and the Executive Committee may designate.

He shall make a report of the condition of the treasury for auditing purposes, on the first day of January of each year, and also whenever called upon by the Executive Committee or the President.

Article Fourteen

The President, with the concurrence of the Executive Committee, shall have power to appoint and employ counsel, who shall be the legal adviser, or advisers, of the Society and its officers.

Article Fifteen

1. The Society has no general agents, authorized to incur any pecuniary obligations in its behalf by their acts or omissions. No agent with such powers shall be at any time created or appointed by any of the Society's officers, nor by its Executive Committee.

2. The Special Agents of the Society shall be appointed and removed at will, from time to time, by the President, or Executive Committee. They shall be subject to and governed by such rules and orders as may be prescribed by the President or Executive Committee, consistent with the By-Laws.

3. Special Agents shall receive such salary or pecuniary compensation for their services as may, from time to time, be determined by the President, with the concurrence of the Executive Committee, or by that Committee.

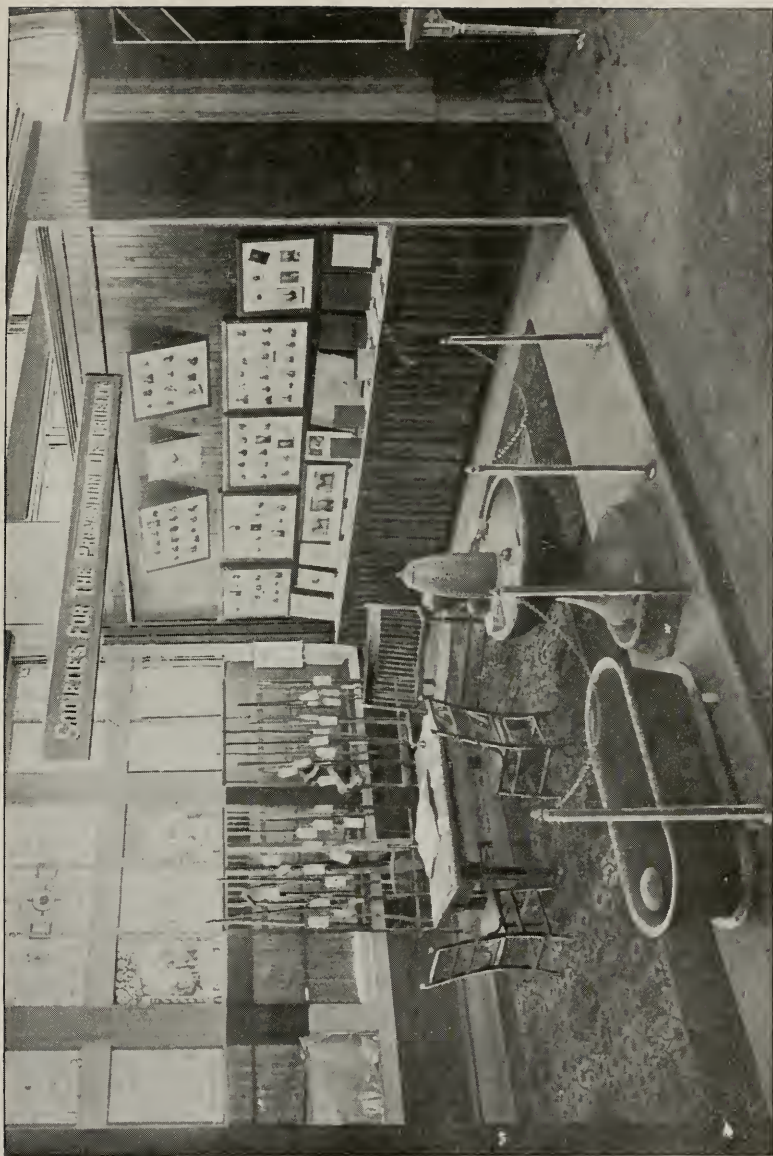
4. No Special Agent is authorized to incur any pecuniary liability whatsoever on the part of the Society, nor is any illegal act or omission on his part to be deemed within the scope of his authority, as such Special Agent, or as sanctioned by the Society.

Article Sixteen

At the Annual Meeting of the Society in each year, the President, Secretary and Treasurer shall present their Annual Reports.

Article Seventeen

No alteration shall be made by the Board of Directors in any of the By-Laws of the Society, unless such alteration shall first be proposed in writing at a meeting of the Board of Directors, and entered at length on the minutes, with the name of the Director proposing the same, and adopted by such Board at a subsequent meeting thereof.



HUMANE EXHIBIT MADE AT WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, TWENTY YEARS AGO

In connection with the American Humane Association, The Illinois Humane Society conducted a "humane exhibit" in the Liberal Arts Building at the World's Fair, in 1893. This attracted wide spread attention and won honorable mention, a diploma and medal awarded by the Exhibition. Later, the Department of Moral and Social Reform of the World's Fair assigned three days—October 11, 12 and 13th—to the presentation of humane work and the prevention of cruelty. This Humane Congress was held in the Art Institute and was presided over by Hon. John G. Shortall. The sessions were well attended and were addressed by Hon. Charles J. Bonney, Prof. David Swing, Rev. Albert Leffingwell, Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones and many distinguished representatives of the cause from other lands. It was the first international conference of humane workers ever held.

EXTRACTS FROM LAWS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS
(HURD'S REVISED STATUTES, 1911)

Concerning Cruelty to Children

CHAP. 38, SEC. 492.—*Certain Employment of Children Forbidden.* It shall be unlawful for any person having the care, custody or control of any child under the age of fourteen years to exhibit, use, or employ, or in any manner, or under any pretense, sell, apprentice, give away, let out or otherwise dispose of any such child to any person in or for the vocation or occupation, service or purpose of singing, playing on musical instruments, rope or wire walking, dancing, begging or peddling, or as a gymnast, contortionist, rider or acrobat in any place whatsoever, or for any obscene, indecent or immoral purpose, exhibition or practice whatsoever, or for, or in any business, exhibition or vocation injurious to the health, or dangerous to the life or limb of such child, or cause, procure or encourage any such child to engage therein. Nothing in this section contained shall apply to or affect the employment or use of any such child as a singer or musician in any church, school or academy, or in the teaching or learning the science or practice of music.

SEC. 493.—*Unlawful to Exhibit.* It shall also be unlawful for any person to take, receive, hire, employ, use, exhibit or have in custody any child under the age and for the purposes prohibited in section 42a hereof.

SEC. 494.—*Order as to Custody.* When it shall appear that any person has made such unlawful use of, or has committed a criminal assault upon any child, such child shall be deemed to be in the custody of the court, who may make such order as is now provided by law in the case of vagrant, truant, disorderly, pauper or destitute children.

SEC. 495.—*Endangering Life or Health.* It shall be unlawful for any person having the care or custody of any such child wilfully to cause or permit the life of such child to be endangered, or the health of such child to be injured, or to wilfully cause or permit such child to be placed in such a situation that its life or health may be endangered.

SEC. 496.—*Penalty.* Whoever shall be guilty of cruelty to any child in any of the ways mentioned in this, or in the foregoing sections shall be fined not less than five (\$5) nor more than two hundred (\$200) dollars, and justices of the peace, and police justices or police magistrates, shall have original jurisdiction in all such cases.

First. By cruelly beating, torturing, tormenting, overworking, or mutilating, or causing, or knowingly allowing the same to be done.

Second. By unnecessarily failing to provide any child in his or her charge or custody, with proper food, drink, shelter and raiment.

Third. By abandoning any child.

SEC. 497.—*Cruelty to Children and Others.* Any person who shall wilfully or unnecessarily expose to the inclemency of the weather, or shall wilfully or unnecessarily in any manner injure in health or limb any child, apprentice, or other person under his legal control shall be fined not exceeding two hundred (\$200) dollars, and justices of the peace and police justices or police magistrates shall have original jurisdiction in all such cases.

All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

[Approved June 21st, 1895. In force July 1st, 1895.]

Abandoning Children

CHAP. 38, SEC. 42II.—*Penalty for Abandoning Child.* That when any child under the age of one year shall be abandoned by its parents, guardian or any other person having legal control or custody thereof, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a felony,

and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than three hundred dollars, or more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding three years, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

For Crimes Against Children

See Chap. 38, Sec. 42ha.

For Contributing to Dependency, Neglect or Delinquency

See Chap. 38, Sec. 42hb.

For Treatment and Control of Dependent, Neglected and Delinquent Children

(Known as Juvenile Court Law.) See Chap. 23, Secs. 169-177.

For law (in force July 1st, 1911) pensioning parents to enable them to properly care for dependent and neglected children. See Chap. 23, Sec. 175.

Law Regulating Employment of Children on Streets and Public Places

An ordinance passed July 8, 1912, regulating the employment of children on the streets and in public places.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any girl under the age of eighteen years to distribute, sell, expose or offer for sale, any newspapers, magazines, periodicals, gum, or any other merchandise, or to distribute handbills or circulars, or any other articles, or to exercise the trade of a bootblack, or any other trade or occupation, or to solicit money or other thing of value, in any street or public place in the city, and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to employ such girl under the ages designated herein, or permit or suffer such girl to be employed at the trade of a bootblack, or any other trade or occupation, in any street or public place in the city.

SEC. 2. No boy under the age of fourteen years shall pursue any of the occupations mentioned in Section 1 hereof, upon the streets or public places of the city, before five o'clock in the morning or after eight o'clock in the evening, and no boy between fourteen and sixteen years of age shall pursue any of said occupations upon the streets or public places of the city, before five o'clock in the morning or after eight o'clock in the evening, unless he shall be provided with and have on his person an age and school certificate issued in accordance with the requirements of "An Act to regulate the employment of children in the State of Illinois and to provide for the enforcement thereof," approved May 15, 1903.

SEC. 3. Any girl under the age of eighteen years or any boy under the age of sixteen years who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be warned by any police officer who shall discover any violation of this ordinance forthwith to comply with the provisions of this ordinance and to desist from further violation thereof, and such officer shall also without delay report such violation to his superior officer, who shall cause a written notice to be served upon the parent, guardian, custodian or person in control or charge of such boy or girl, setting forth the manner in which this ordinance has been violated. In case any girl under the age of eighteen years, after such warning, shall again pursue any occupation mentioned in Section 1 hereof in any street or public place in this city, or any boy under the age of sixteen years, after such warning, shall again pursue any such occupation contrary to the provi-

sions of this ordinance, he or she shall be subjected to the penalty herein provided for, and in case any parent, guardian, custodian or person in control or charge of such boy or girl, who has received notice as provided for herein, shall knowingly permit such boy or girl to again violate the provisions of this ordinance, or shall procure or engage such boy or girl after such notice to pursue an occupation in a manner contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, such parent, guardian, custodian or person in control or charge of such boy or girl shall also be subject to such penalty. Any violation of this ordinance after the warning or notice herein provided for shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars.

Concerning Cruelty to Animals

CHAP. 38, SEC. 50.—Whoever shall be guilty of cruelty to any animal in any of the ways mentioned in this section, shall be fined not less than \$3 nor more than \$200, viz.:

First.—By overloading, overdriving, overworking, cruelly beating, torturing, tormenting, mutilating, or cruelly killing any animal, or causing or knowingly allowing the same to be done.

Second.—By cruelly working any old, maimed, infirm, sick or disabled animal, or causing, or knowingly allowing the same to be done.

Third.—By unnecessarily failing to provide any animal in his charge or custody, as owner or otherwise, with proper food, drink and shelter.

Fourth.—By abandoning any old, maimed, infirm, sick or disabled animal.

Fifth.—By carrying or driving, or causing to be carried or driven or kept, any animal in an unnecessarily cruel manner.

SEC. 51.—No railroad or other common carrier in the carrying or transportation of any cattle, sheep, swine or other animals shall allow the same to be confined in any car more than thirty-six consecutive hours, unless delayed by storm or accident, when they shall be so fed and watered as soon after the expiration of such time as may reasonably be done. When so unloaded they shall be properly fed, watered and sheltered during such rest by the owner, consignee or person in custody thereof, and in case of their default, then by the railroad company transporting them, at the expense of said owner, consignee or person in custody of the same; and such company shall have a lien upon the animals until the same is paid. A violation of this section shall subject the offender to a fine of not less than \$3 nor more than \$200.

SEC. 52.—*Bull Baiting, Cock Fighting, Etc.* Whoever shall keep or use, or in any way be connected with or interested in the management of, or shall receive money for the admission of any person to any place kept or used for the purpose of fighting or baiting any bull, bear, dog, cock or other creature, and every person who shall engage, encourage, aid or assist therein, or who shall permit or suffer any place to be so kept or used, and every person who shall visit such place so kept or used, or who shall be found therein, shall be fined not less than \$3 nor more than \$200.

SEC. 203.—*To Domestic Animals.* Whoever wilfully and maliciously kills, wounds, maims, disfigures or poisons any domestic animal, or exposes any poisonous substance, with intent that the life of any such animal should be destroyed thereby, such animal being the property of another, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one, nor more than three years, or fined not exceeding \$1,000, or both: Provided, that this section shall not be construed to apply to persons owning sheep or other domestic animals, who may, in the exercise of reasonable care and good intentions, put out poison on his own premises where sheep are kept, to kill sheep-killing dogs.

SEC. 471.—*To Be Paid to Societies for Prevention of Cruelty, etc.*

Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That all the fines, paid in money, imposed through the agency of any humane society or society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children under the laws of the State of Illinois, shall, when collected, be paid into the treasury of such society, to be applied towards its support.

SEC. 472.—*Society to Be Incorporated Under Laws of Illinois.* 2. That all the fines paid in money imposed through the agency of any humane society (or society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children) under the laws or ordinances of any city, town or village, within the State of Illinois, may, when collected, be paid into the treasury of such society: Provided, such society named in this act shall be incorporated under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Illinois.

Enforcement of the Law to Prevent Cruelty to Animals

CHAP. 8, SEC. 24.—An Act to secure the enforcement of the law for prevention of cruelty to animals. (Approved May 25, 1877. In force July 1, 1877.)

Governor to Appoint Officers. 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly: That it is hereby made the duty of the governor to appoint, by and with the consent of the Senate, one officer for the town of Lake, Cook County, two officers for East St. Louis, St. Clair County, and one officer for the city of Peoria, Peoria County, whose terms of office shall be two years respectively, or until a successor to such officer shall be appointed and qualified, and the duty of each officer so appointed shall be to cause the enforcement of the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals. (As amended by act approved May 11, 1905. In force July 1, 1905.)

SEC. 27.—*Duty of Officers.* It shall be the further duty of the officers so appointed to see that all stock in the stock yard or stock yards in his respective county, or at any distillery, brewery, factory, or other place where stock are confined, housed or fed, are properly fed and cared for, and that stock receive the full amount of feed for which the owner or shipper is charged. (As amended by act approved June 30, 1885. In force July 1, 1885.)

Animals and Birds Feræ Naturæ

An Act declaring certain animals and birds feræ naturæ to be personal property. (Approved April 10, 1877. In force July 1, 1877.)

SEC. 28. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, that all birds and animals feræ naturæ or naturally wild, when raised or in domestication, or kept in enclosures and reduced to possession, are hereby declared to be objects of ownership and absolute title, the same as cattle and other property, and shall receive the same protection of law, and in the same way and to the same extent shall be the subject of trespass or larceny, as other personal property.

Mutilation of Horses

An Act to prevent the mutilation of horses. (Approved June 17, 1891. In force July 1, 1891.)

SEC. 74.—*Cutting Solid Part of Tail.—Penalty.* 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in General Assembly, That whoever cuts the solid part of the tail of any horse in the operation known as docking, or by any other operation performed for the purpose of shortening the tail, and whoever shall cause the same to be done, or assist in doing such cutting, unless the same is

proved to be a benefit to the horse, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200.

Bird Day

An Act entitled "An act to encourage the protection of wild birds." (Approved May 16, 1903. In force July 1, 1903.)

SEC. 75.—*Bird Day.* 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That the Governor shall, annually, in the Spring, designate by proclamation a "Bird Day" (which shall be the same day proclaimed by the Governor as "Arbor Day," as provided by an act entitled "An act to encourage the planting of trees," approved June 10, 1887, in force July 1, 1887), to be observed throughout the State as a day on which to hold appropriate exercises in the public schools and elsewhere tending to show the value of the wild birds and the necessity for their protection, thus contributing to the comforts and attractions of our State.

Humane Education Law

An Act to provide for moral and humane education in the public schools and to prohibit certain practices inimical thereto.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That it shall be the duty of every teacher of a public school in this State to teach the pupils thereof honesty, kindness, justice and moral courage for the purpose of lessening crime and raising the standard of good citizenship.

SEC. 2. In every public school within this State not less than one-half hour of each week during the whole of each term of school shall be devoted to teaching the pupils thereof kindness and justice to and humane treatment and protection of birds and animals, and the important part they fulfill in the economy of nature. It shall be optional with each teacher whether it shall be a consecutive half hour or a few minutes daily, or whether such teaching shall be through humane reading, daily incidents, stories, personal example or in connection with nature study.

SEC. 3. No experiment upon any living creature for the purpose of demonstrating in any study shall be made in any public school of this State. No animal provided by, nor killed in the presence of any pupil of a public school, shall be used for dissection in such school, and in no case shall dogs or cats be killed for such purpose. Dissection of dead animals, or any parts thereof, shall be confined to the class room and shall not be practiced in the presence of any pupil not engaged in the study to be illustrated thereby.

SEC. 4. The Superintendent of Public Instruction of this State and the committee in charge of preparing the program for each annual meeting of the Illinois State Teachers' Association shall include therein moral and humane education. The superintendent of schools of each county and of each city shall include once each year moral and humane education in the program of the teachers' institute which is held under his or her supervision.

SEC. 5. The principal or teacher of each public school shall state briefly in each of his or her monthly reports whether the provisions of this act have been complied with in the school under his or her control. No teacher who knowingly violates any provision of Sections 1, 2 or 3 of this act shall be entitled to receive more than 95 per cent of the public school moneys than would otherwise be due for services for the month in which such provision shall be violated. This act shall apply to common schools only and shall not be construed as requiring religious or sectarian teaching.

Approved June 14, 1909.

To Prevent Shooting of Live Pigeons, Fowl or Other Birds

An Act to prevent the shooting of live pigeons, fowl or other birds for amusement or as a test of skill in marksmanship. (Approved April 7, 1905. In force July 1, 1905.)

SEC. 76.—*Keeping or Using Live Pigeons, Etc., for a Target.*—Penalty, 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: Any person who keeps or uses a live pigeon, fowl or other bird for the purpose of a target, or to be shot at, either for amusement or as a test of skill in marksmanship, or shoots at a bird kept or used as aforesaid, or is a party to such shooting, or leases any building, room, field or premises, or knowingly permits the use thereof, for the purpose of such shooting, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, for each violation of this act, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days. Nothing in this act shall apply to the shooting of wild game in its wild state.

Game

An Act for the protection of game, wild fowl and birds, and to repeal certain acts relating thereto. (Approved April 28, 1903. In force July 1, 1903.)

CHAP. 61, SEC. 3.—*What Birds Not to Be Killed.*—Penalty.—Protection of Fruit.—Game Birds. 3. Any person who shall, within the State, kill or catch, or have in his or her possession, living or dead, any wild bird or part of bird other than a game bird, English sparrow, crow, crow-blackbird or chicken hawk, or who shall purchase, offer or expose for sale any such wild bird or part of bird after it has been killed or caught, shall, for each offense, be subject to a fine of five dollars for each bird killed or caught or had in his or her possession, living or dead, or imprisoned for ten days, or both, at the discretion of the Court: Provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the owner or occupant of lands from destroying any such birds or animals when deemed necessary by him for the protection of fruits or property. For the purpose of this act the following only shall be considered game birds: The Anatidæ, commonly known as swans, geese, brant and river and sea ducks; the Ballidæ, commonly known as rails, and Gallinulæ, the Limicolæ, commonly known as shore birds, plovers, surf birds, snipe, woodcock and pipers, tatlers and curlews; the Callinæ, commonly known as wild turkeys, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasants, partridges, quails and mourning doves.

SEC. 11.—*Ownership of Game in State.*—The ownership of and the title of all wild and game birds in the State of Illinois is hereby declared to be in the State, and no wild game or birds shall be taken or killed in any manner or at any time except the person so taking or killing shall consent that the title of said game shall be and remain in the State of Illinois for the purpose of regulating the use and disposition of the same after such taking or killing. The taking or killing of wild game or birds at any time or in any manner or by any person shall be deemed a consent of said person that the title to such game or birds shall be and remain in the State, for said purpose of regulating the use and disposition of the same.

SEC. 12.—*Destroying Nests or Eggs of Wild Game.*—Penalty. 12. Any person who shall, within the State of Illinois, take or needlessly destroy the nest or the eggs of any wild game or birds, or shall have such nest or eggs in his or her possession shall be subject for each offense to a fine of five dollars, or imprisonment for ten days or both, at the discretion of the Court.

NOTE.—Many cities, towns and villages have ordinances relating to cruelty to children and animals.



HOME BUILDING
As seen in the Summertime

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY—ITS HOME AND WORK

Historic interest attaches to the house, now owned and occupied by The Illinois Humane Society, at 1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago. It is one of the buildings that survived the great fire of 1871 that swept the Chicago of 1830 into a field of ashes from which arose the greater city of today.

The house was erected in 1857 by Mr. John L. Wilson, who, together with his brother, Mr. Charles L. Wilson, edited and managed the Chicago Evening Journal in the days when it was known as "The Old Reliable." Later, Mr. C. L. Wilson went to England as Secretary to the American Legation at the Court of Saint James, while the brother remained as editor of the Journal. The house was well and substantially built, being constructed of the best materials and planned and executed by honest workmen. It was built on dimension stones, forming a bed-of-rock foundation, with two-foot walls; and stands today, after fifty-five years, as a characteristic expression of the accuracy, thoroughness and honesty of the man John L. Wilson. The architect was Edward Burling. At the time the house was built Wabash Avenue was a dirt road running south over the open prairie and Harmon Court was the city limits; a line of stages ran south to that street and, later, car tracks carrying "bob cars" were put through on Wabash Avenue.

During the time that Mr. Wilson and his family—a representative one of much social distinction—occupied the homestead, many people of note crossed its threshold and broke bread at its hospitable board. Among the interesting guests a few should have special mention: one of these was Richard J. Oglesby, made Governor of Illinois in 1865, a picturesque character of striking appearance, noted for gallantry during the rebellion, effective oratory, homely expression, broad vernacular and public service. He was a warm personal friend of Mr. Wilson and a frequent visitor in his home—so frequent, in fact, that a room was kept in readiness for his particular use. When asked by Mr. Wilson in what color he would like to have his room decorated, he replied, "Oh, just punkin yellow." And "punkin yellow" it was with all the glory of the sunset, to please the man who will always be remembered for his immortal sonnet to the corn-fields of Illinois.

Perhaps the most celebrated personage to be entertained in the old house was the man who stands in the front rank of the world's great captains, the conqueror of the most terrible insurrection in the history of war—General Grant. A particularly notable occasion was a dinner given in his honor in 1868, which was one of the brilliant social events of the time. The dinner was served in the elegant basement dining room of the house—now the Society's lecture hall—and is vividly recalled by Mrs. Henry W. Farrar and Mrs. James B. Barnett (Laura M. and Daisy Wilson), daughters of Mr. John L. Wilson, residing in Chicago at the present time.

Another visitor of international fame in the artistic world was Ole Bull, the Norwegian violinist. He loved to tell of his first visit to Fort Dearborn—the embryo Chicago—when it was a small village dropped down in a vast mud-hole, with nothing to indicate its future greatness. During his second concert tour in America he and his violin several times visited in the Wilson home. If walls could talk how much those in the old house could tell of this giant man of magnificent presence, erect as a pine, with his strong but gentle face framed in a halo of flowing hair; and if they could sing, what wonderful music they would reproduce in echo of the magic tones his bow swept from the strings.

The Wilson family continued to live in the house until 1870, when another chapter was to be added to its life story. Shortly after the Chicago fire, when the city was under the military control of the United States soldiery for the preservation of property, peace

and order, General Sheridan, who was in command, secured the Wilson house at \$5,000 per year rental, as army headquarters. Thus into the old house strode "the wizard of the battle field"—General Sheridan—the hero of the famous twenty-mile ride to Winchester, the man "combining the restlessness of a Hotspur with the patience of a Fabius, the ingenuity of a Hannibal, the dash of a Murat and the courage of a Ney."

Altogether the old house is rich in associations. The scenes of the past come back like the memory of some mediaeval painted window, with the light of years streaming through, so far away do they seem from the present environment, so hidden in the romance of days gone by.

In 1893 a group of generous men and women purchased the Wilson house and presented it as a gift to The Illinois Humane Society. These kind friends were: Florence Lathrop Field, Caroline E. Haskell, Marshall Field, Silas B. Cobb, Philip D. Armour, Thomas Murdock, John G. Shortall, William A. Fuller, T. B. Blackstone, John L. Shortall, John C. Dore, A. C. Bartlett, N. H. and Anna May (Anna L. Wilson), George Schneider, O. S. A. Sprague, Barbara Armour, George Pullman, Estates of Mancel and Mary Talcott and Estates of Charles and Anna Brown. This building has been the home of the Society from that time to this.

The Illinois Humane Society had been organized in 1869 as a protective agency to save animals from the atrocious cruelties that were being commonly practiced upon them. This organized work for the prevention of cruelty to animals brought so many cases of cruelty to children to the attention of the Society that it soon extended its work to include the protection of children. At the time there was no other public society to which children could appeal for help from the cruelty and demoralization engendered by neglect, abuse and abandonment; this is hard to realize in these present days when numerous charity societies, children's homes, settlement houses, industrial schools, juvenile courts and scores of individuals are all working for the welfare of the child.

Edwin Lee Brown was the Society's first president; John C. Dore, second; Richard P. Derickson, third; John G. Shortall, fourth; being reelected to the presidency for twenty-nine consecutive years; John L. Shortall succeeded his father as fifth president; Walter Butler was the sixth; and John L. Shortall is the seventh and presiding president. Mr. John G. Shortall was one of the prime factors in the establishing of the work and was personally and actively identified with it for over forty years, contributing of his thought, time, energy and money. He created strong sentiment in favor of humane work and interested many people to give it sympathetic and financial support. He founded the American Humane Association, a national federation of humane societies in the United States. During the world's fair in 1893 he presided over an international humane congress; this was the first international meeting of humane workers ever held, and was the introduction into humane work of the system of organization, which, in the history of all great movements, has been the means of harnessing scattered energy into a working unit. The last international humane convention was held in Washington, D. C., in 1910. Dr. William O. Stillman, president of The American Humane Association, presided over the meeting, and delegates were present representing twenty-nine foreign countries and every one of the United States.

The Illinois Humane Society is an agent for the prevention of cruelty to both children and animals, having legal jurisdiction throughout the State of Illinois. In addition to the home office in Chicago it has branch societies or special agents in 43 counties, and through these and independently can render service in any section

of the State. The Society is a charitable organization, not conducted for pecuniary profit, and is supported by the income from its endowment fund, membership fees and dues and contributions. During the life of the Society it has rescued over 31,260 children from cruel abuse or vicious environment and relieved over 100,000 suffering animals.

While the Society earnestly strives to caution and instruct all those persons who commit cruelties through thoughtlessness or ignorance, it prosecutes to the full extent of the law in all cases of intentional and flagrant cruelty where there is evidence to do so. It believes that beyond a certain point, leniency ceases to be a virtue, and that the power of the law must then be invoked to preserve the rightful interest of humanity. It is, therefore, both a preventive and a punitive agency, imposing moral and legal restraint. In resorting to the law and the courts to take children from the custody of brutal parents to save them from physical and moral injury, or to punish owners of animals who cruelly neglect or mistreat them, the Society is exercising corrective measures: It employs instructive means by admonishing the thoughtless, teaching the ignorant, conducting a lecture course on practical subjects pertaining to child and animal welfare, waging the enactment of humane laws, furthering humane education in the schools, organizing branch humane societies and publishing a monthly magazine devoted to humane interests.

Three distinctly practical features of the work merit special mention; namely, the ambulance department, the lecture course and the street fountain work. This ambulance service provides for the humane transportation of sick and injured animals on the streets of Chicago and offers relief to animals in distress. Years ago the Society recognized the importance of providing means for the removal of disabled animals. Its first ambulance was presented by one of its directors, Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck.

In 1907 the Society established a free school of instruction, consisting of practical lectures on various subjects pertaining to the humane care of children and animals. Similar courses have been planned and conducted each succeeding year with unbroken regularity. These lectures, oftentimes illustrated by practical demonstrations and stereopticon moving pictures, are delivered by experienced men, in the Society's lecture hall, and are free to the public; they cover a wide range of subjects and are proving of practical, economic, humane and educational value.

Since 1877 the Society has been actively engaged in furnishing public drinking fountains; and considers this one of the most practical and humane features of its work. After much experimentation it adopted a fountain that was simple in construction, inexpensive and serviceable. It provides for a continuous flow of water which supplies an aluminum bubbling cup for people, a large oval basin for horses and two lower ones for small animals. Over sixty of these fountains are in operation on the streets of Chicago at the present time, and many more have been shipped to the suburbs and to other cities in this and other states. Many of these fountains have been erected at the request and expense of benevolent people who have become specially interested in this refreshing branch of humane work. The installation of a practical public drinking fountain is a continuous benefaction to humanity.

This is but an outline of the work of this Society whose home is built upon "dimension stones" and its work upon those of justice and truth; it is but an integral part of that social beneficence known as the Humane Movement, which, in its full strength in the United States, last year alone, cared for the interests of 200,000 children and over a million and a quarter animals.

MEMBERSHIP

The legal jurisdiction of The Illinois Humane Society comprises the whole State of Illinois. Its agents may be called to any portion of the State to prosecute cases of cruelty, but each county should have its own branch society or special agent. So much progress has been made in this way that the society feels greatly encouraged. Branch Societies or Agents are already provided in 43 counties in Illinois. With the assistance of humane people every county in the State will, in time, have its Branch Society or Agent. We ask all those interested in the organization of Branch Societies or Special Agencies in their vicinity, to write to this office for information and help.

The Society is largely maintained by the income from its endowment fund, membership fees and dues, and contributions. Friends wishing to contribute to The Illinois Humane Society and its objects may do so by enclosing their check or post-office order to the Society, at its office. Those wishing to become members will kindly communicate with the Society.

	Membership Fee.	Annual Dues.
Governing Life Members.	\$200	No Dues
Governing Members. (Upon additional payment of \$175 become Governing Life Members, exempt from Annual Dues.)	\$25	\$15
Honorary Members.	No Fee	No Dues
Governing Life Members, Governing Members and Honorary Members have the right to vote for and be eligible to the office of Director.		
Annual Members.	No Fee	\$5
Life Members.	\$100	No Dues
Branch Members.	No Fee	\$2

SPECIAL AGENCIES AND BRANCH SOCIETIES

The following remarks are drawn up for the assistance of those who want to help promote the humane cause in communities where there is no Humane Agent:

Experience is the best teacher and convinces us that, in the smaller communities, a system of personal representation of The Illinois Humane Society is more effective for the prosecution of the work of preventing cruelty, than a system of branches, and with the belief that an individual can represent this society effectively, we have concluded to advise that a good man, a resident of the city, town, or county, be appointed a special agent of The Illinois Humane Society, to look after all cases of cruelty. This special agent should be appointed only at the request of the people residing in the locality and be acceptable to the Society.

By this process of selection and appointment of a special agent, the interest is centered about a visible head, who is assisted in his work by the constant expression of that interest.

We believe, upon examination, you will find this the preferable method of enforcing our laws in your locality.

If it is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well.

The duties of a special agent are such as require a cool head, good judgment of men and things, humane and benevolent disposition, courage and unquestionable integrity.

Procedure

In this view, the following plan of organization is suggested: Having invited a number of representative people, who are not only friendly to the cause but anxious to see some organization established, to join in the movement, and having obtained their promise to attend, call a meeting for consultation as to the selection of some competent person to act as special agent (who should be a proper person to be invested with police power), and those present, having made such selection, have the chairman and secretary of the meeting certify such selection to the parent society here, and ask that the person named be appointed as special agent.

This society will act promptly upon the application and will issue the appointment if it agrees as to the person selected.

Upon the receipt from the parent society of the appointment, the same people should be called together again, and certain of them—number not limited, but recommended to be not over nine—chosen, who may be called upon, from time to time, by that special agent, for counsel and assistance in the prosecution of his work, i. e., the enforcement of the laws for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals in his (your) vicinity, not extending beyond your county. Those persons would constitute its Auxiliary Committee.

We would be glad to have the selection of a special agent where a branch has existed, but no longer exists or is feeble, left to the surviving active members of the branch and such added friends as they may select, proceeding in the form above suggested, in cases where no branch society exists.

The Illinois Humane Society.

FORM OF PETITION FOR APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL AGENT

The undersigned residents of.....and vicinity, in the County of.....and State of Illinois, hereby request The Illinois Humane Society to appoint.....of said.....to act as its Special Agent, for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals within the said county, subject to the constitution, by-laws and rules of said society.

Dated at.....

.....
.....

DIRECTORY OF STATE SOCIETIES, BRANCH SOCIETIES AND SPECIAL AGENCIES

- Adams County—QuincyH. P. Walton, President; John H. Best, Treasurer; Fred G. Wolfe, Secretary.
- Alexander County—CairoM. Easterday, President; W. L. Bristol, Secretary and Treasurer.
- Boone County—BelvidereJesse F. Hannah, President; Alfred Meyers, Treasurer; Miss Juliet Sager, Secretary.
- Carroll County—SavannaDr. G. W. Johnson, President.
- Champaign County—Champaign.Harry Muss, President; A. M. Burke, Treasurer; R. W. Braithwaite, Secretary; H. Leonard Jones, Attorney.
- Champaign County—Urbana ...Dr. T. W. Corkery, President; Garret H. Baker, Treasurer; Mrs. E. M. Knowlton, Secretary.
- Cook County—Chicago Heights.Mrs. M. H. Lalor, Secretary and Treasurer.
- Cook County—EvanstonCol. A. S. Frost, President; Mrs. C. H. Pendleton, Secretary; F. J. Scheidenhelm, Treasurer.
- Fayette County—VandaliaH. S. Humphrey, President.
- Ford County—SibleyMrs. H. D. Young, President; Mrs. L. F. Lutyen, Secretary.
- Fulton County—CantonW. E. Shallenberger, President; S. C. Marvel, Treasurer; Miss Mattie D. Havermale, R. N. Secretary.
- Henry County—GeneseoHenry Waterman, President; Charles H. Atwood, Treasurer; Mrs. Anna F. Lieberknecht, Secretary.
- Kane County—ElginEdwin F. Mann, President; Elmer Egler, Treasurer; L. Marion Wilde, Secretary.
- La Salle County—Ottawa.....E. C. Swift, President.
- Madison County—AltonMrs. H. M. Schweppe, President; Harold Lewitt, Treasurer; Mrs. Geo. A. McMillen, Secretary.
- Madison County—Edwardsville.Mrs. R. S. Barnsback, President; Miss Edna Jeffress, Treasurer; Mrs. D. G. Williamson, Secretary.
- McDonough County—Macomb..Wallace Walker, President; Mrs. H. Stocker, Treasurer; Miss Rose B. Jolly, Secretary.
- McHenry County—HarvardMrs. W. C. Wellington, Secretary.
- McHenry County—Marengo ...Mrs. A. B. Coon, Jr., President.
- McHenry County—UnionH. M. McIntyre, Secretary.
- McLean County—Bloomington .Henry Behr, President; Mrs. Jennie K. Brett, Secretary and Treasurer; W. H. Kerrick, Attorney.
- Morgan County—Jacksonville ..A. G. Wadsworth, President.
- Ogle County—OregonMrs. Mary H. Artz, Secretary.
- Ogle County—RochelleMrs. James C. Fesler.
- Peoria County—PeoriaGeorge B. Freeman, President; Mrs. Benjamin Cowell, Treasurer; Mrs. T. A. Grier, Secretary.
- Rock Island Co.—Rock Island..W. S. Parks, President; Daniel Montgomery, Treasurer; Miss F. O. Abrahamson, Financial and Recording Secretary.
Ladies Auxiliary: Mrs. Belle Jones, President; Mrs. Geo. M. Elliott, Treasurer; Mrs. Fred W. Rinck, Secretary.
- Sangamon County—Springfield..Dr. Hugh T. Morrison, President; Mrs. John H. Brinkerhoff, Treasurer; John S. Stewart, Secretary.

St. Clair County—East St. Louis. J. B. Maguire, President; A. Diehm, Treasurer; E. A. Thomas, Superintendent.
 Stephenson County—Freeport J. H. Hollister, President.
 Vermillion County—Danville .. Mrs. Josephine Snyder, Secretary.
 Vermillion County—Hoopeston .. A. Honeywell, Secretary.
 Whiteside County—Sterling ... Capt. John Niles, President.
 Will County—Joliet A. S. Leckie, President; Mrs. Winifred F. Godley, Treasurer; Ralph Austin, Secretary.
 Winnebago County—Rockford .. Dr. W. H. Fitch, President; Fay Lewis, Treasurer; Mrs. Nellie T. Rew, Secretary.

STATE HUMANE AGENTS

BERNARD SHINE, U. S. Y., Chicago.
 RUDOLPH VON ACHEN, Peoria, Illinois.
 W. J. KANE, East St. Louis, Illinois.
 NICHOLAS HEMMER, East St. Louis, Illinois.
 Alexander County—Cairo J. W. Grief, Special Agent.
 Boone County—Belvidere Joseph H. Moan, Special Agent.
 Boone County—Poplar Grove... Waldo E. Hull, Special Agent. A. S. T. Ogilby, Special Agent for entire County, excepting Poplar Grove.
 Bureau County—Princeton ... W. I. Kendall, Special Agent.
 Bureau County—Tiskilwa Ernest W. Lee, Special Agent.
 Carroll County—Mt. Carroll... W. W. Parkinson, Special Agent.
 Carroll County—Savanna R. L. Henderson, Special Agent.
 Christian County—Pana W. F. Fisher, Special Agent.
 Cook County—Chicago Heights. O. W. Odell, Special Agent.
 Cook County—Evalston John S. Keefe, Special Agent.
 Cook County—Oak Park George A. Amacker, Special Agent.
 Cook County—Winnetka Waino M. Peterson, Special Agent.
 DeKalb County—Sycamore S. L. Scheidecker, Special Agent.
 Du Page Co.—Downers Grove... Jacob Klein, Special Agent.
 Effingham County—Effingham .. George Austin, Special Agent.
 Henry County—Cambridge James Pollock, Special Agent.
 Henry County—Geneseo W. F. Butler, Special Agent.
 Iroquois County—Cissna Park.. Joseph D. Ambrose, Special Agent.
 Iroquois County—Milford Samuel Washburne, Special Agent.
 Iroquois County—Thawville ... Peter Wallis, Special Agent.
 Jefferson County—Mt. Vernon .. George E. Green, Special Agent.
 Jersey County—Grafton John M. Stafford, Special Agent.
 Kane County—Carpentersville .. Fred Pertit, Special Agent.
 Kane County—Elgin W. H. Kimball, Sr., Special Agent.
 Kane County—St. Charles M. E. Sinton, Special Agent.
 Kankakee County—Kankakee .. Wilber Reed, Special Agent.
 Lake County—Waukegan Clarence E. Hicks, Special Agent.
 La Salle County—Mendota.... Max John, Sr., Special Agent.
 La Salle County—Ottawa E. C. Swift, Special Agent.
 La Salle County—Peru F. E. Hoberg, Special Agent.
 Lee County—Dixon William G. Kent, Special Agent.
 Macon County—Decatur Eurit Schroeder, Special Agent.
 Madison County—Edwardsville. Dr. Otis Barnett, Special Agent.
 McHenry County—Harvard W. C. Wellington, Special Agent.
 McHenry County—Union Guiles Durkee, Special Agent.
 Ogle County A. S. T. Ogilby, Special Agent for the entire County.
 Peoria County—Peoria John Brodbeck, Special Agent.
 Sangamon County—Springfield .. James M. Bretz, Special Agent.
 Shelby County—Shelbyville ... Mrs. Howland J. Hamlin, Special Agent.
 Stephenson County—Freeport .. Frank Brubaker, Special Agent. A. S. T. Ogilby, Special Agent for the entire County, excepting Freeport.
 Vermillion County—Hoopeston. A. H. Trego, Special Agent.
 Wabash County—Mt. Carmel ... D. L. McClintock, Special Agent.
 White County—Carmi Earl McHenry, Special Agent.
 White County—Grayville E. F. Johnson, Special Agent.
 Will County—Manhattan P. H. Wagner, Special Agent.
 Winnebago County—Rockford .. A. S. T. Ogilby, Special Agent.



LECTURE HALL

The gift of the president of the Society, in memory of his father, the late John G. Shortall, as a suitable and convenient place in which to give the yearly course of lectures on practical subjects pertaining to humane work, established by the Society many years ago, and actively continued at the present time.

LECTURE COURSES

Since the year 1907, regular courses of lectures have been conducted by this Society on practical subjects of educational value pertaining to humane work, such as the following:

Child Study.

Juvenile Problems: Causes of Delinquency and Dependency Among Children.

Child Labor.

Origin and Scope of Laws Concerning Cruelty to Children.

Barn Rules and Regulations.

Winter Shoeing Relative to the Comfort and Safety of Horses; Sprains, Fractures, and All Injuries Incidental to Falling.

Cruelty of Overloading Horses.

Cruelty of Working Lamé Horses: Prevention and Care of Diseases of the Feet—Corns, Treads, Toe-cracks, Founder, Drop-sole, Canker, Nail-pricks, Open-joint, Sidebone, Quittor and Furuncle.

Diseases of the Hind Legs: Ringbone, Spavin, Curb, Capped back, String halt.

Diseases of Hind Legs: Ringbone, Spavin, Curb, Capped back, String halt.

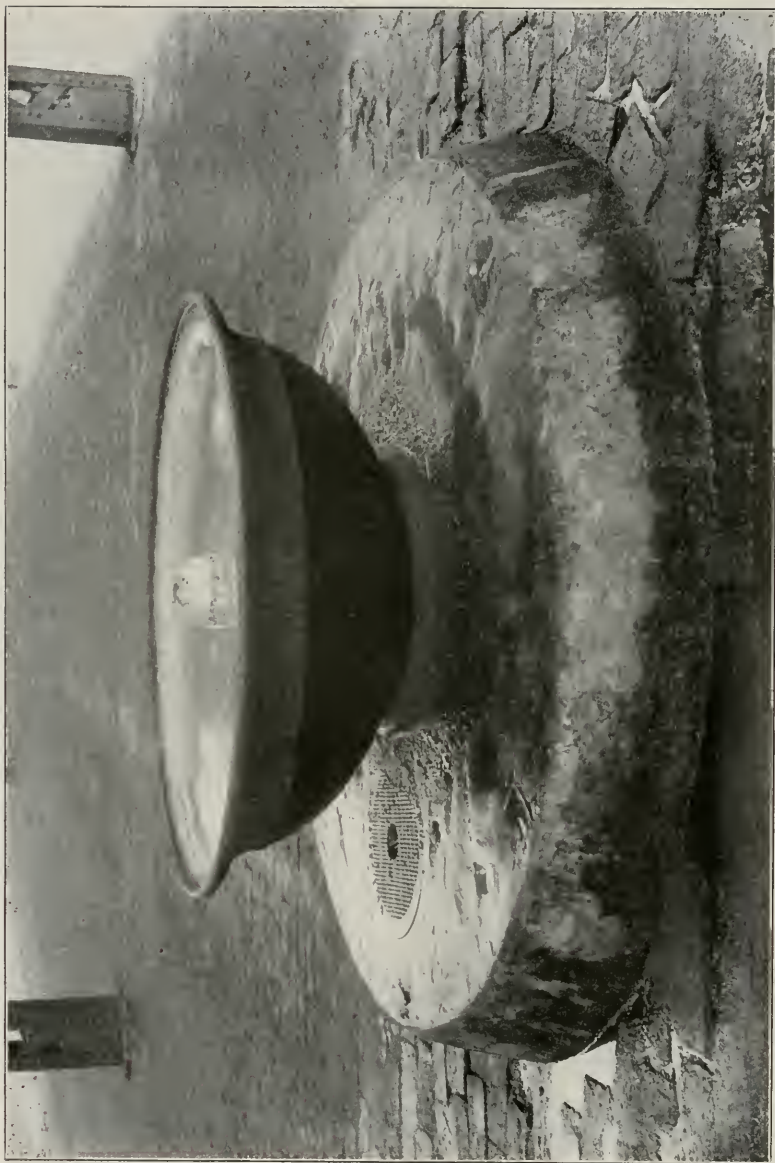
Proper Feed and Feeding: Heat prostration, Sunstroke, and Proper Treatment of Animals During Hot Weather.

Proper Harnessing and Hooking of Horses to Increase Their Power and Conserve Their Strength, and Prevent Sore Shoulders and Backs.

Proper Handling of Cases on the Street: Evidence and Preparation of Cases for Trial.

Origin and Scope of Laws Concerning Cruelty to Animals.

These lectures have been delivered by such well informed men as Dr. A. H. Baker, President Chicago Veterinary College; Mr. Thomas J. Cavanagh, Secretary Chicago Team Owners' Association; Mr. W. Lester Bodine, Superintendent Compulsory Education Department, Chicago Board of Education; Mr. Edgar T. Davies, former Chief State Factory Inspector of Illinois; Captain Charles C. Healey, Commanding Mounted Squadron of Chicago Police, and Mr. George A. H. Scott, Attorney for the Illinois Humane Society.



MARKET STREET FOUNTAIN

Situated between Madison and Randolph Streets. A flowing bowl that refreshes eight horses at a time.

FOUNTAINS

Fountains originated in springs in the ground with their natural basins hollowed out by the action of the water. Later, such springs were arched over for protection and the basins lined with stones or rough tiles; still later, as an expression of man's artistic fervor, coverings for the springs were made in various shapes, and mosaic and shell work were introduced in the inlay of the niches and basins. The Greeks made excavations in the rocks to capture and control natural springs at their sources.

Fountains were in use over 3,000 years before the Christian era, one of the earliest examples preserved being a fountain in the palace of Tello, in Babylon. Among the Pompeian discoveries are fountains of rare simplicity and beauty. In ancient Greece and Rome the useful nature of the fountain was never lost sight of, and Rome is still unsurpassed for the number, beauty and utility of the public drinking fountains that adorn her streets. This is time proof that utility and beauty may be combined. The Greeks have given us perfect models. It is a joy merely to see and hear a fountain of laughing water; but how much greater the joy when the water may be tasted as well as seen and heard. A fountain, however artistic, cannot fulfill its mission if it does not give its "cup of cold water."

Oftentimes, the amount of money expended on one fountain alone would be sufficient to establish a whole system of modest, practical ones, that would bestow the greatest good upon the greatest number. This does not mean the condemnation of artistic fountains. Far from it. The very nature of a fountain—a gracious offering of pure refreshment—demands a pleasing externalization. There is no ban on costly fountains; but it frequently is the case that the most costly and pretentious examples exhibit the least artistic taste and practical worth. A fountain should be both pleasing and practical, whether of small or great cost. There must be an expenditure of thought and judgment as well as money to accomplish the happy combination.

Fountains are not abundant in our American cities, but our people are fast coming to a realization of the importance of having a more plentiful supply of public drinking water. This is relief work in which every one—men, women and children—may join, with comparatively small expenditure of money and effort.

It is generally supposed that the placing of a street fountain of any kind whatsoever is a difficult, expensive undertaking. It is not necessarily so. Everyone knows that a fountain may cost thousands of dollars—if it be marble or bronze and the work of a great artist—but does everyone know that a simple and serviceable one may be installed, complete and ready for the turning on of the water, at a cost of \$130, a small sum in comparison with the great good that accrues to the countless thirsty beneficiaries. This sum may be given by an individual or raised by subscription, in a neighborhood, by an improvement association, a church, a social or business club, or by a group of school children.

Early in the history of The Illinois Humane Society it recognized the importance of providing drinking places for thirsty creatures, and has always considered the erection of public drinking fountains one of the most truly charitable and practical features of its work. After many experiments with various designs, a pattern was finally adopted by the Society that incorporated all the best points of the others. It is simple in plan and construction, economical, serviceable and thoroughly practical in every way. Since the year 1877 the Society has been actively engaged in furnishing these fountains; and, after the test of years, believes this design to be the best

known for its cost and service. So satisfactory has it been that over sixty of them are in operation on the streets of Chicago at the present time, and many more have been shipped to the suburbs and to other cities in this and other States, where they are now in use.

Many of the fountains in use in Chicago have been erected at the request and expense of benevolent people who were specially interested in this branch of the Society's work, and wished to devote means to supply that need.

Cost of fountain with sanitary aluminum cup and strainers complete is \$70 f. o. b Chicago. The average cost of erection as per specifications furnished is \$60 additional, or \$130 complete. The cost of erection depends entirely on the distance to the nearest water and sewer connections. If connections are more than twenty feet from proposed location, the cost may be much more than the figures quoted. The water is carried up the service pipe, overflowing the aluminum drinking cup into the bowl beneath, from which three horses can drink at a time; thence into the troughs below for smaller animals. This is considered the most sanitary fountain in general use, both for people and animals.

When the erection of a fountain is contemplated, the first step to be taken is to choose a location and then to gain the consent of the adjoining property owners; next, permission must be gained from the city to erect the fountain, to use the city water and to make the necessary connections with the city water pipes. The mason and plumber are then called in and the work of installation is accomplished.

It sometimes happens that fountains erected by the Society or an individual have to be removed later at the request of the owner of adjoining property. The forced removal of a fountain is a possible though not a probable thing, and for that reason absolute permanency cannot be assured. The chance of removal is beyond the control of the Society, and should be understood by anyone purposing the erection of a fountain.

There is no better nor more lasting public benefaction than the erection of a practical public drinking fountain. It is a constant benefactor, and gives continuously of its cheer and refreshment.

The cost of the casting and equipment of this particular fountain amounts to \$70, and the erecting and putting into commission costs \$60 more, making the entire cost of the purchase and installation of the fountain \$130. This sum includes the brickmason's and plumber's bills. A mason's services are required in digging a pit and building walls within it; and a plumber makes the necessary pipe connection.

Specifications are as follows:

DIMENSION OF FOUNTAIN.

	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>In.</i>
Height of fountain over all.....	4	2
Diameter of bowl.....	2	8
Diameter of base.....	3	0
Height of drinking cup from ground	3	6

The average weight of the fountain is 800 pounds. Size of Pit: Four feet by four feet six inches; inside measurement depth, four feet; walls to be built of hard burned sewer brick, eight inches thick, laid in Portland cement. Top of pit to be covered with two-inch plank and finished with six-inch concrete. Opening into pit to be through a twenty-inch iron frame and lid (circular opening is usual); lid to have counter-sunk handle.

Water pipes to be three-quarter inch strong lead pipe controlled by one round-way stop-cock and one stop and waste cock. The stop-

cock to be used solely for regulating the water flow into the fountain. The stop and waste cocks for shutting off water during the winter months. Each cock to have a stop-rod, protected by a substantial box and placed conveniently to pit opening.

The sewer must be of six-inch tile run to center of water outlet of fountain.

In setting the fountain it should be not less than twenty-six inches from the center of the base of the fountain to curb line. Fountain should be placed at water level without regard to slant of sidewalk.

The pit may be built of wood; walls of pit to be of oak plank, two and one-half inches thick, with four cedar posts at each corner. Inside measurement the same as for brick. Top of three-inch oak plank. Brick is the best material for construction.



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY FOUNTAINS IN CHICAGO

South

1145 South Wabash Avenue.
 Fifteenth Street and Wabash Avenue (two fountains).
 Thirty-fifth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
 Thirty-eighth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
 Thirty-ninth Street and Rhodes Avenue.
 Forty-fifth Street and St. Lawrence Avenue.
 Forty-sixth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
 Fifty-fifth Street and Lake Park Avenue.
 Sixty-third Street and Greenwood Avenue.
 Sixty-fourth Street and Woodlawn Avenue.
 Sixty-eighth and State Streets.
 Seventy-fifth Street and Railroad Avenue.
 Seventy-ninth Street and Cheltenham Place.
 Eighty-fifth Street and Buffalo Avenue.
 Ninety-third Street and South Chicago Avenue.
 One Hundred and Third Street and Michigan Avenue.
 One Hundred and Sixth Street and Torrence Avenue.
 One Hundred and Seventh Street and Michigan Avenue.
 One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Michigan Avenue.
 One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Michigan Avenue.

West

Brown and Sixteenth Streets.
 Polk Street and South Pulaski Avenue.
 Polk Street and South Racine Avenue.
 Rockwell and Sixteenth Streets.
 Sherman and Van Buren Streets.
 Twelfth Street and Third Avenue.
 Thirteenth and Lumber Streets.
 Twentieth Street and Archer Avenue.
 Thirty-first and Wallace Streets.
 Thirty-seventh Street and Wentworth Avenue.
 Forty-seventh Street and Gross Avenue.
 Sixty-third Street and Wentworth Avenue.
 Sixty-third Street and South Racine Avenue.
 Seventy-ninth and Halsted Streets.
 Eighty-seventh Street and Vincennes Avenue.
 One Hundred and Third and Wallace Streets.
 One Hundred and Third Street and Vincennes Avenue.

North

Belden Avenue and Clark Street.
 Belmont Avenue and Osgood Street.
 Bohemian Cemetery.
 County Jail.
 California Avenue and Augusta Street.
 Claremont and North Avenues.
 Chicago Avenue Water Works.
 Elm and Wells Streets.
 Broadway and Montrose Boulevard.
 Fullerton and Seventieth Avenues.
 Halsted Street and Waveland Avenue.
 Lake Street and North Parkside Avenue.
 Market and Madison Streets.
 Market and Randolph Streets.
 Norwood Park.
 Noble and Cornelia Streets.
 Ohio and Green Streets.
 Ravenswood and Northwestern Station.

Rogers Park Police Station.
 Webster Avenue and Larrabee Street.
 Wells and Superior Streets.
 Washington Square.

IN OTHER PARTS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Blue Island (three fountains).	Highland Park (two fountains).
Waukegan (three fountains).	Maywood (two fountains).
Elgin (three fountains).	Oregon.
Evanston (two fountains).	

IN OTHER STATES

San Diego, Cal. (three fountains).	Vandergrift, Pa.
Los Angeles, Cal.	New Kensington, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Pa. (six fountains).	Davenport, Iowa.
Durand, Wis. (seven fountains).	Cincinnati, Ohio.
West Allis, Wis. (two fountains).	Northwood, Iowa.
Hammond, Ind. (two fountains).	St. Paul, Minn.
Seattle, Wash. (three fountains).	Syracuse, N. Y.
Oakland, Cal. (five fountains).	Des Moines, Iowa.
Milwaukee, Wis. (twelve fountains).	Romeo, Mich.
	Oakmont, Pa.
	East Chicago, Ind.
Kingston, Ontario, Can. (two fountains).	Newport, Wash.
	Washington, D. C.



SOCIETY'S FOUNTAIN IN HIGHLAND PARK, ILLINOIS—LOCATED IN FRONT OF CITY HALL

The money for this fountain was raised by twenty-five boys and girls who loved animals and chose to do something for them of practical and perpetual use



NEW MOTOR-AMBULANCE

Showing tail gate of ambulance down and platform run out on ground. The disabled horse has been rolled over on to the platform which is cushioned with mattress and pillow, and strapped on so that it can not fall off. When all is ready the platform is hauled into the ambulance by a windlass. In unloading the horse, the platform is run out again and the animal turned over on to a bed of straw that has been made ready for it. During the month of February alone, this ambulance hauled forty-eight disabled horses. As an example of its efficient service it recently made five hauls in five consecutive hours, including the time consumed in loading and unloading, covering a distance of thirty-one miles.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

In 1882, shortly after Henry Bergh originated the idea, Ferdinand W. Peck of Chicago, at that time vice-president of this Society, presented it with its first ambulance for the humane transportation of sick and injured animals. Fifteen years later, so necessary had such service become, an ambulance of later design and improved efficiency was purchased. Still later, in 1905, the Society bought a third ambulance equipped with rubber tires and many modern improvements. In 1913 the Society decided to add a motor-ambulance to its equipment, better to cope with the increasing demands made upon this department. This last ambulance was built to order and incorporates all the best points of such vehicles to date. The machine is thirty-five horsepower, with a capacity of one and one-half tons, and can cover 200 miles in a trip. It has electric headlights and horn. The runway consists of a double tail gate which is operated by a winch, and the platform upon which the animal is strapped is lowered and raised by a windlass. The installation of this motor car does not displace the horse-drawn ambulance, which continues to be used for many calls in the "loop district," while the motor-ambulance makes the long distance hauls.

The Society now owns and operates two ambulances, which are at the service of the public, day and night, upon proper application.

The ambulance service is conducted from the Society's own stable and garage in the rear of its office building at 1145 South Wabash avenue, and may be secured by calling Harrison 384 or 7005.

A moderate fee is charged to assist in defraying the expense of ambulance service, which considerably exceeds each year the receipts of this department, although it is given gratis in case the owner is unable to pay,—the main object of the Society being the relief of the suffering animal.

The ambulance district comprises the city of Chicago. Special arrangements can be made for making hauls to some outlying points.

Applications for the ambulance may be made over the telephone or otherwise at all times.

Time will be saved and misunderstandings avoided if those applying will give exact location of animal in question, place to which it is to be taken, and name and address of the owner.

Dead animals are never hauled in the ambulance. Such cases should be reported to the office of the Dead Animal Contractor. Telephone, Yards 58.

The use of the Society's derrick with chain pulley and sling for hoisting animals from excavations may be applied for in cases requiring such apparatus.

The ambulance department is in charge of one of the Society's officers, Aladino Mariotti.



SOCIETY'S STABLE AND GARAGE
Horse-drawn ambulance ready to respond to a call.

DIRECTIONS FOR CO-OPERATING WITH THE SOCIETY

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residence are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

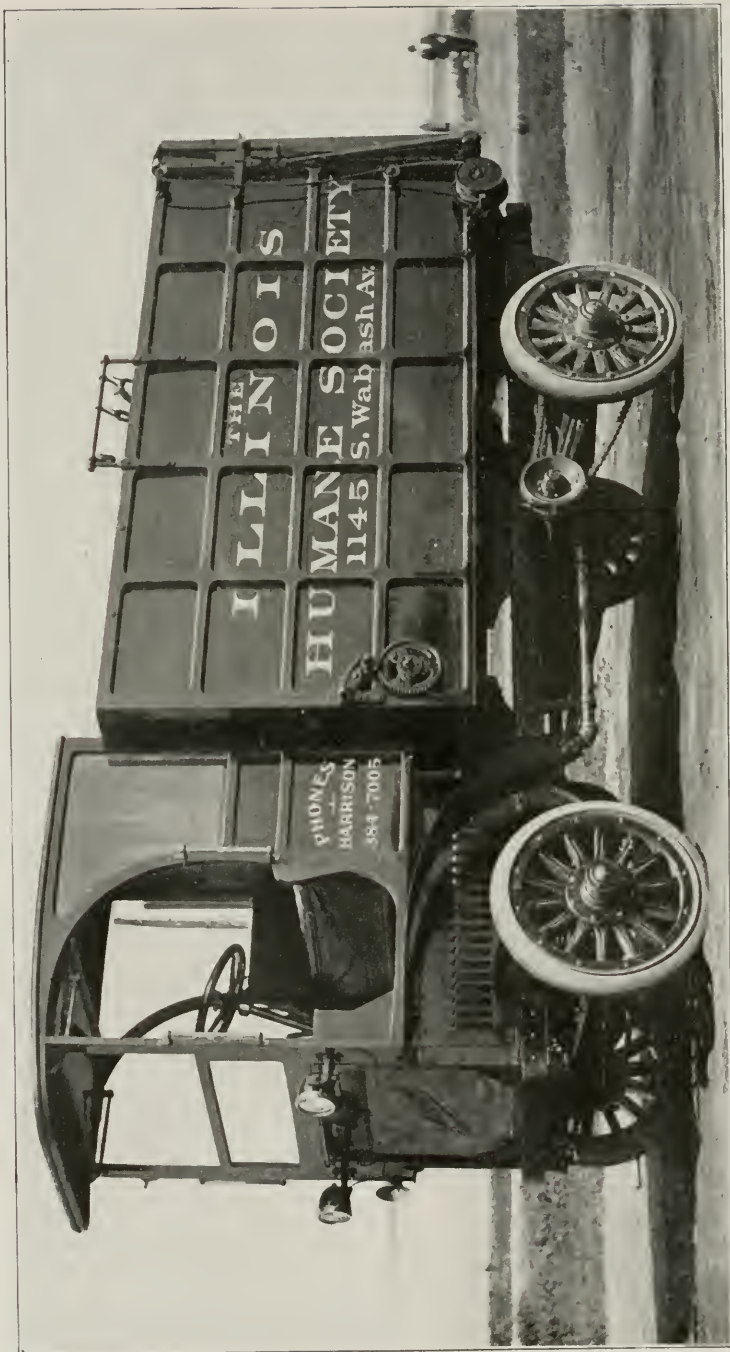
Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner, or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

☒ Telephones: Harrison 384, Harrison 7005.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY BUILDING,

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.



NEW MOTOR AMBULANCE

For the removal of sick and injured animals. Telephone Harrison 384 or 7005.

A progressive step in humane work in Chicago, as it means greater facility in emergency cases, added comfort to the animals in transit and a marked increase in the volume of work.

FORM OF BEQUEST

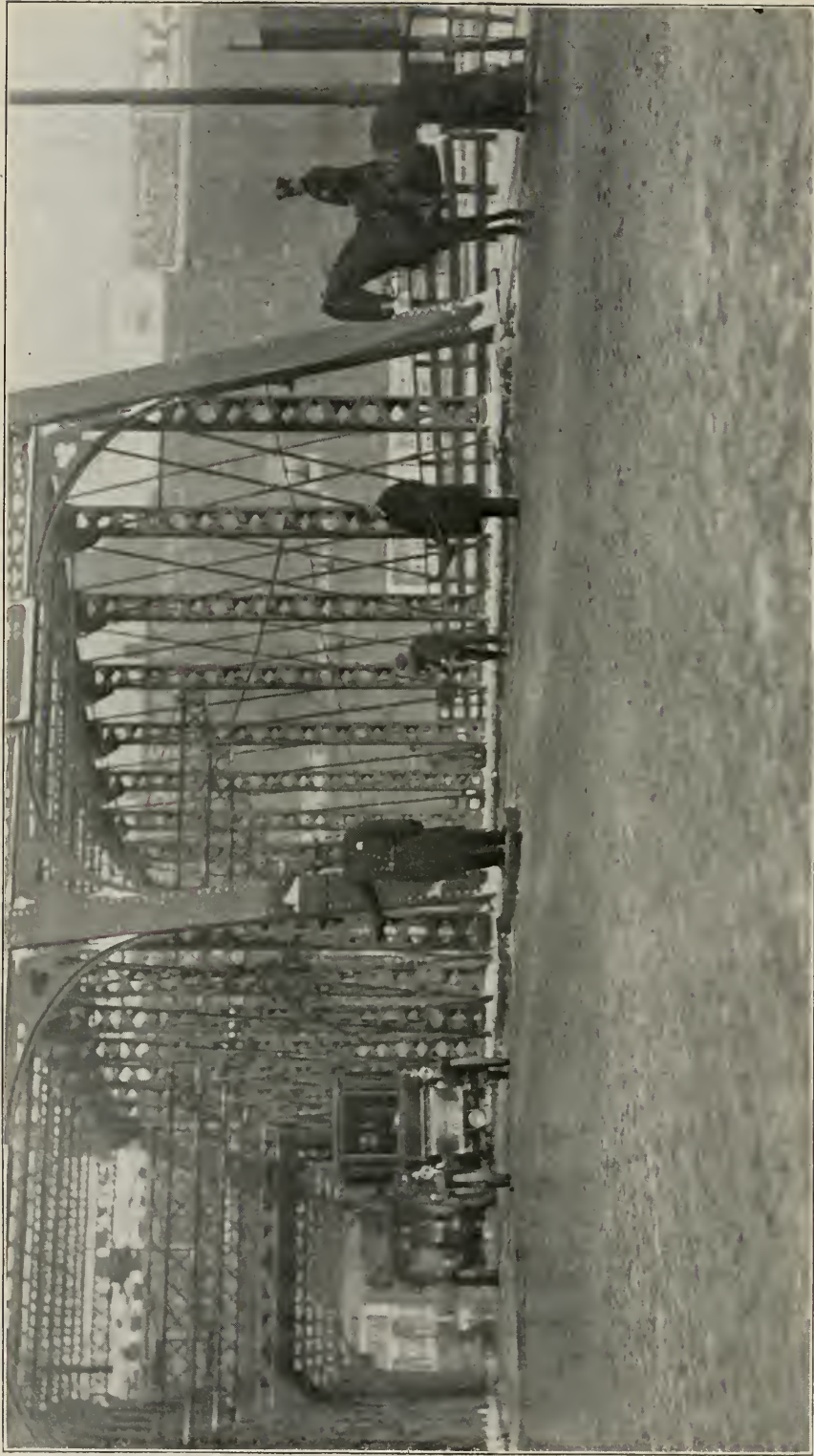
To those who may feel disposed to donate, by WILL, to the benevolent objects of this Society, the following is submitted as a form:

FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL PROPERTY.

I give and devise unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, all (here insert description of the property), together with all the appurtenances, tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining. To have and to hold the same unto said Society and its successors and assigns forever.

FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation, created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, the sum of.....dollars, to be applied to the uses of said Society.



RUSH STREET BRIDGE—NORTH APPROACH

Showing the work of cindering the inclines to prevent slipping and to make travel safe for horses, performed by the City and The Illinois Humane Society, co-operating. This picture was taken early in the morning before heavy traffic had begun, and shows the bridge after much snow had been removed and a layer of cinders had been scattered. Similar emergency work is done at all the bridges whenever weather conditions demand it.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY PERSONNEL FOR 1914-1915

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Telephones; Harrison 384 and 7005

JOHN L. SHORTALL.....	President
SOLOMON STURGES.....	Vice-President
CHARLES E. MURISON.....	Treasurer
GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.....	Secretary

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MISS RUTH EWING	JOHN L. SHORTALL
CHARLES E. MURISON	SOLOMON STURGES
RICHARD E. SCHMIDT	THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.

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(Term expiring 1917)

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HENRY N. HART.....1879	MRS. FERD. W. PECK.....1878
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Ambulance Department: ALADINO MARIOTTI

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HUMANE ADVOCATE

MARCH, 1914



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY
CHICAGO



DOLLY AND JIM
Members of the Society's Ambulance Crew

Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

VOL. IX.

MARCH, 1914

No. 5

STANDARDIZING BLANKS AND HUMANE SHEETS FOR HUMANE OFFICERS

By Nathaniel J. Walker

Secretary, American Humane Association

Economy of time in our office work is essential. We must not load our office work down with a lot of red tape, but we must have a system which will include the taking of complaints in sufficient detail to enable the investigating officer to begin his investigation with as much data and as many of the facts as possible. The report of the investigation must be sufficiently full to cover all the material facts. The reports must be indexed and filed so that we may trace cases quickly and last, but by no means least we must have an intelligent statistical report; one that will show at a glance what we are doing to justify our existence. Busy men and women cannot take the time to read the reports of cases in detail and our statistical report should tell as much of the story as possible. How are we to get the greatest efficiency in our office work with the least possible amount of work? To my mind the first thing to do is to get the condensed experience of all the active and progressive societies and prepare a system which we can recommend as being efficient yet not cumbersome.

The spirit of the age is progress and if we are to keep up with the procession we cannot mark time. In every line of business from the

humble cross road store to our great corporations we find evidence of the desire to make progress. The corner stone of progress is system. The keystone of system is the standardizing of every detail of the system.

The great corporations, which have officers and agents scattered throughout the world, have found it absolutely necessary to have uniformity in all things pertaining to their business and particularly to the office work. The books, records and forms used by these large corporations must dovetail in such a way as to make a harmonious working machine. Now if business corporations, whose activities are based on gain, require such splendid office organization it would seem as if our societies, with the physical and moral welfare of thousands of children in our care, should give serious thought to the development of a practical and sensible system of reporting our cases and keeping our records.

From observation I am impressed with the fact that there are a number of our societies that do not realize the importance of writing up their cases carefully and of keeping reliable records. I realize that with cases coming in faster than we can attend to them that there is a tendency to slight the office work, yet in the long

run careless and indifferent handling of the work in the office is almost certain to result in demoralizing the outside work. To have our office work done right it is not necessary to have a complicated system or voluminous forms. Except in the case of societies which engage in a great variety of work the forms and records required should be comparatively simple, yet in sufficient detail to enable us to produce all of the material facts of each case investigated and comprehensive enough to permit of the drawing off of statistics which will show at a glance the amount of work we are doing.

Many of our societies starting with little or nothing in the way of office equipment have not had the time to develop the office work or have not realized the importance of doing so and it seems to me that much can be done to assist such societies by the Association taking the lead and preparing model record sheets, forms, etc. Should this be done I am quite sure that most of our societies would discover that there is room for improvement in their office work. From time to time we have visited each other's offices and perhaps picked up a new idea now and then but on the occasion of such visits our examination of books and blanks has usually been of the most cursory nature. With time to study standard models, which would be prepared only after an exhaustive study of the equipment of the progressive and active societies, I feel very sure that most of us would find helpful suggestions.

Perhaps it is impracticable to expect all of our societies to adopt exactly the same forms and keep their records in the same way but I am sure that an effort to standardize such records and forms would eventually result in greater uniformity.

My plan would be for the Presi-

dent of the Association to appoint a committee and the committee secure from all the active societies a full set of all records, forms, statistic sheets, etc., and with these as a basis prepare model sets for distribution. I realize that the scope of the work of our societies varies a great deal and that it would be a work of some magnitude to prepare these models but I believe that it is feasible to do so. For the societies which engage in the greatest variety of work we would have Set No. 1. This would include the regular work for children and animals, childrens' shelter work, probation work, animal shelters, kennel work and any other special work such as humane education, caring for old horses, relief work, etc., which we may find the societies are doing. To go with this equipment we would have statistical sheets, dividing the sheets up sufficiently so as not to be cumbersome. With one set comprehensive enough to cover the activities of the societies which engage in the most varied work, it would be a comparatively simple matter to construct sets for the societies doing a less varied work by cutting out the forms for the work in which the society does not engage. In the same way the statistical sheets could be reduced to comply with the needs of the society. While this plan may seem somewhat visionary it could certainly be worked out if the individual societies would co-operate and it would seem to be the only way we can ever bring about any degree of uniformity.

I realize that after a society has used certain forms for years that it is going to be difficult to induce them to change and if we are to expect their co-operation in an effort to standardize our records and forms we will have to offer them something which appeals to them as being better than they already have.

Standardizing the records, forms and statistical sheets of the societies means fuller and better reports to the Association which in turn means more complete and reliable national statistics. Last year in my report as Secretary of the Association I made an earnest plea for co-operation on the part of the individual societies to help us to present statistics which would, as nearly as possible, be a true and full statement of the work of our societies. I tried to impress upon the members of the Association that the publishing of the national statistics is the one way we have of impressing upon the public the vast amount of work our societies are doing for children and animals. Notwithstanding this special effort to induce the societies to keep their records and compile their statistics in such a manner as to enable them to respond to our request for data we have had the usual struggle to get in the reports, as mentioned in my Secretary's report. The more I have studied the matter the more I am led to believe that many of our societies do not provide the data we ask for, because their records are not kept in shape to permit them to do so without a great deal of work, and it is probably true that some societies are unable to fill out the blanks we send out even if they are willing to do the necessary work, because of lack of records and reports. If there was a fair degree of uniformity it would merely require the copying of footings to furnish the Association with the data it needs to get out the statistical report. The inability of some of the societies to do their share in getting together the national statistics is one of the strongest arguments for standardizing, as nearly as local conditions will permit,

the books, records and forms used by our societies.

In many of our cases it becomes necessary to work with other societies. Similar systems become of inestimable value when we are co-operating with another society in the investigation of cases. Even in the simple matter of correspondence we have found it quite impossible to induce some societies to use separate sheets when writing two or more cases. This may not seem important, yet with our system of filing it becomes necessary for us to dissect these letters so that the portions devoted to each case may be filed separately and this leaves portions of the letter without signature which requires a cumbersome, cross reference so that the letter may be reassembled if it should become necessary. It goes without saying that if we are doing business with a society where the records are kept in much the same manner as our own that the work is very much simplified.

For the purpose of comparison our records should be as nearly uniform as possible. Competition is said to be the life of business and there is no reason why competition should not stir us to more and better work. While a comparison of records will never be an infallible indication of the quality and quantity of work such comparison cannot but be beneficial and an honest comparison cannot be made unless there is substantial uniformity.

To my mind it is highly important that all of our societies should work along as nearly uniform lines as possible, avoiding vagaries and fads, and the standardizing of our office work would go a long way to secure this

result. It has been my experience that our officers are apt to work up to the forms and blanks we provide, there always being a tendency to do the work in such a way as to enable them to respond to the requirements of our blanks. Take for instance in our work of collecting money from delinquent fathers—As soon as we arranged a smooth working system of following up these cases and had special blanks printed our officers seemed to realize that we were especially interested in this line of work. If this contention is true standardizing our papers would surely result in our officers doing their work uniformly.

The slogan of a company which has built up a big business has been "We're careful of details." I know of no business which requires more attention to details than anti-cruelty work. Most of our societies work under such pressure that we are apt to neglect details if not constantly on the alert and it is an absolute necessity that we have records and blanks sufficiently definite to keep clerks and officers on edge to get the necessary details. Such records and blanks, will not, in themselves, overcome incompetency or lack of aggressiveness but they will go a long way to make careless officers more careful and to spur indifferent officers to greater activity.

Efficiency in our office work should be our watchword and to my mind efficiency cannot be secured without proper attention to our records and forms. Inadequate and slovenly reports on the part of our officers and indifferent keeping of records by our clerks will sooner or later result in lessening the efficiency of our work.

POSTAL SERVICE OF THE ANCIENT ROMANS.

The carefully organized postal system of today is, of course, more complete than the *angaria* of the ancient Romans, yet their mail traveled with considerable speed.

The system of *angaria*, or couriers on horseback, was borrowed from the Persians, who, according to Zenophon, had established it under Cyrus the Elder. The Roman adaptation of it was the best system of transmitting letters among the ancient states.

All along the great Roman roads houses were erected at distances of five or six miles from each other. At each of these stations forty horses were constantly kept, and by the help of relays it was easy to travel 100 miles in a day.

These services were intended for the state only, it being imperative to obtain the rapid interchange of official communications. In the time of Julius Caesar the system was so well organized that of two letters the great soldier wrote from Britain to Cicero at Rome, the one reached its destination in twenty-six and the other in twenty-eight days.

Private citizens had to trust to the services of slaves, and it is not until the end of the third century that we hear of the establishment of a postal system for private persons by the Emperor Diocletian, but how long this system remained history does not say.

The supply of horses and their maintenance was compulsory and only the emperor could grant exemption from it. The word *angaria*, therefore, came to mean compulsory service in dispatching the royal mail.

ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

Complaints of cruelty to children and animals are received and attended to at any time during the day and night by experienced officers acting under the direction of the Society.

Branch Societies and Agencies have been organized throughout the State of Illinois.

Sixty drinking fountains are maintained in Chicago and vicinity. Those most needed are kept running throughout the year.

Motor and horse ambulances for the removal of sick and injured animals, on call day and night.

Free lectures are given at the Society's home building, 1145 South Wabash Avenue, and at other places, to encourage and stimulate the growth of humane sentiment.

The Society is supported in the main by income from Endowment Funds conservatively invested, Membership Dues, Gifts and Donations.

Its administrative officers and directors receive no remuneration.

During the past year the Society has

Investigated 5,180 complaints.

Rescued 1,613 children.

Placed in charitable institutions, 88.

Admonished 2,119 owners and drivers.

Laid up, etc., 1,147 horses unfit for service.

Removed by ambulance 412 animals.

Humanely killed 738 disabled animals.

Prosecuted 220 persons for cruelty to animals.

Prosecuted 126 persons for cruelty to children.

With the tremendous growth of Chicago the demands upon the Society are increasing and becoming more varied in character. To meet these demands we need increased support and interest. The Society, therefore, earnestly invites you to become an Annual Member. This will cost you only Five Dollars. If interested, please sign enclosed form of application and mail to the Society at the above address. Your co-operation and assistance in this way will be greatly appreciated.

Yours respectfully,

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY,

By John L. Shortall, President.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY FOUNTAINS IN CHICAGO

South

1145 South Wabash Avenue.
 Fifteenth Street and Wabash Avenue (two fountains).
 Thirty-fifth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
 Thirty-eighth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
 Thirty-ninth Street and Rhodes Avenue.
 Forty-fifth Street and St. Lawrence Avenue.
 Forty-sixth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
 Fifty-fifth Street and Lake Park Avenue.
 Sixty-third Street and Greenwood Avenue.
 Sixty-fourth Street and Woodlawn Avenue.
 Sixty-eighth and State Streets.
 Seventy-fifth Street and Railroad Avenue.
 Seventy-ninth Street and Cheltenham Place.
 Eighty-fifth Street and Buffalo Avenue.
 Ninety-third Street and South Chicago Avenue.
 One Hundred and Third Street and Michigan Avenue.
 One Hundred and Sixth Street and Torrence Avenue.
 One Hundred and Seventh Street and Michigan Avenue.
 One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Michigan Avenue.
 One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Michigan Avenue.

West

Brown and Sixteenth Streets.
 Polk Street and South Pulaski Avenue.
 Polk Street and South Racine Avenue.
 Rockwell and Sixteenth Streets.
 Sherman and Van Buren Streets.
 Twelfth Street and Third Avenue.
 Thirteenth and Lumber Streets.
 Twentieth Street and Archer Avenue.
 Thirty-first and Wallace Streets.
 Thirty-seventh Street and Wentworth Avenue.
 Forty-seventh Street and Gross Avenue.
 Sixty-third Street and Wentworth Avenue.
 Sixty-third Street and South Racine Avenue.
 Seventy-ninth and Halsted Streets.
 Eighty-seventh Street and Vincennes Avenue.
 One Hundred and Third and Wallace Streets.
 One Hundred and Third Street and Vincennes Avenue.

North

Belden Avenue and Clark Street.
 Belmont Avenue and Osgood Street.
 Bohemian Cemetery.
 County Jail.
 California Avenue and Augusta Street.
 Claremont and North Avenues.
 Chicago Avenue Water Works.
 Elm and Wells Streets.
 Broadway and Montrose Boulevard.
 Fullerton and Seventieth Avenues.
 Halsted Street and Waveland Avenue.
 Lake Street and North Parkside Avenue.
 Market and Madison Streets.
 Market and Randolph Streets.
 Norwood Park.
 Noble and Cornelia Streets.
 Ohio and Green Streets.
 Ravenswood and Northwestern Station.

Rogers Park Police Station.
 Webster Avenue and Larrabee Street.
 Wells and Superior Streets.
 Washington Square.

IN OTHER PARTS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Blue Island (three fountains).	Highland Park (two fountains).
Waukegan (three fountains).	Maywood (two fountains).
Elgin (three fountains).	Oregon.
Evanston (two fountains).	

IN OTHER STATES

San Diego, Cal. (three fountains).	Vandergrift, Pa.
Los Angeles, Cal.	New Kensington, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Pa. (six fountains).	Davenport, Iowa.
Durand, Wis. (seven fountains).	Cincinnati, Ohio.
West Allis, Wis. (two fountains).	Northwood, Iowa.
Hammond, Ind. (two fountains).	St. Paul, Minn.
Seattle, Wash. (three fountains.)	Syracuse, N. Y.
Oakland, Cal. (five fountains).	Des Moines, Iowa.
Milwaukee, Wis. (twelve fountains).	Romeo, Mich.
Kingston, Ontario, Can. (two fountains).	Oakmont, Pa.
	East Chicago, Ind.
	Newport, Wash.
	Washington, D. C.



Public Drinking Fountain at Sheridan Road and Forest Avenue, Highland Park, Illinois.
 Placed There by Charles T. Yerkes Many Years Ago. This Fountain
 Combines Beauty and Utility.

Humane Advocate

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The Illinois Humane Society

MISS RUTH EWING - - EDITOR

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MARCH, 1914

THE BOYS' COURT

March fifteenth, last, saw the inauguration of a unique feature in the juvenile jurisprudence of Chicago. On that day "The Boys' Court,"—the first of its kind in the world,—came into existence, thanks to the Judges of the Municipal Court, Judges Martin, Beitler, Caverly and Scully being directly responsible.

This court has been created for the specific purpose of looking after youthful offenders between seventeen and twenty-one years of age, who are too old to be taken into the Juvenile Court and yet too young in wrongdoing to be imprisoned or tried with hardened criminals.

As we all know, the chances for young men to get into trouble are very many in a great city, particularly when the fathers and mothers are so occupied in toiling and moiling for the common necessities of life,—rent, food, fuel and clothes,—to have either time or energy left to expend in interesting and influencing their boys. For this reason many earnest, honest, well-meaning parents fail to exert any

parental authority and many boys drift into trouble.

Such trouble, at least in the first stages, is seldom to be reckoned as crime, nor should the young offenders be classed or treated as criminals. Yet this is just what has been done for many years past. The new court represents a new thought and a new system of treatment for young men who have gone wrong, and the presiding judge is to act as a big brother and advisor to the boys brought before him. It is a system of redemption and rejuvenation that has been installed, and in the very nature of things will mean the making-over of many a neglected boy.

Just as the Juvenile Court marked the first step in the administration of justice to youthful delinquents, the Boys' Court has come as the next stride in the work of reclamation. The establishment of these two courts together with the Court of Domestic Relations, about which Miss Ida Tarbell has written so interestingly in the February issue of "The American Magazine," are proving highly practical in their operations, and Chicago has good reason to be pleased with the fame that has come to her through the creation of these life saving stations.

The Boys' Court is a branch of the regular Municipal Court. In a few words it aims to reconstruct disorganized lives and pilot them into the current of honest labor and good citizenship. It aims to help boys to help themselves and anything that teaches anyone to do that is true and practical charity.

ILLINOIS HUMANE CONVENTION

The Fifth Annual Convention of Humane Societies in the State of Illinois will be held at Rock Island, Rock Island County, Illinois, on Thursday, May 7th, 1914.

There will be a morning, afternoon and evening session, devoted to addresses and papers on work for the prevention of cruelty to children and cruelty to animals in the State of Illinois.

You are urgently requested to attend. All branch and co-operating societies and agencies should send as many delegates as possible to take part in the proceedings of this convention.

A report of humane work in your locality, showing abuses to be rectified, if any, should be forwarded as soon as possible to the undersigned in order that all phases of humane conditions in Illinois can be considered in making up the program.

The object of the meeting is to advance humane activity so that every county in the state will have some agency actively at work for the prevention of cruelty and working in co-operation with all other recognized agencies throughout the state.

The meetings will be held, probably, in the Y. M. C. A. Building. Hotel accommodations are good. Rates reasonable. Local arrangements are in charge of a committee of seven appointed by Mr. W. S. Parks, President of the Rock Island County Humane Society.

The program will be made up as soon as reports come in from the State.

GEORGE A. H. SCOTT,
Secy., The Illinois Humane Society,
1145 South Wabash Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

WINNETKA HAS LECTURE

Mrs. Thomas Taylor, Jr., and some of her friends interested in humane work were instrumental in giving an interesting and instructive entertainment in Winnetka, Illinois, February 28th, at Community Hall, in the form of a stereopticon humane lecture.

The entertainment was under the auspices of The Illinois Humane Society and Mr. Thomas Taylor, Jr., acted as Chairman and introduced the speakers who were: Captain Charles C. Healey, Commanding the Mounted Squadron of Police of Chicago, Dr. A. H. Baker of the Chicago Veterinary College, and Mr. George A. H. Scott, Counsel for the Humane Society.

Captain Healey talked about traffic conditions in Chicago and the larger cities at home and abroad. Dr. Baker gave an instructive talk about the common ailments and abuses of the horse, giving much information of practical and humanitarian value, and Mr. Scott spoke of the work of the Humane Society. The audience was composed largely of young people who seemed very appreciative and were especially interested in the motion pictures showing the movement of traffic in London, Paris, Berlin and Chicago. The Society feels under great obligation to Mrs. Taylor and her assistants for arranging for this lecture.

“I hear they lead a cat-and-dog life.”

“Nonsense! Who ever heard of animals being fools enough to quarrel just for the fun of making up again?”

FACT NOT FICTION

SAVED BY A DOG'S WARNING BARK IN MILWAUKEE \$200,000 BLAZE

(By the Associated Press.)

Milwaukee, Wis., March 19.—Guests of the Windsor hotel, numbering nearly two score, were compelled to flee for their lives early today when fire, which started in the plant of the Western Newspaper Union, in the south section of the building on the east side of Milwaukee street, between Michigan and Wisconsin streets, wrecked the four story structure and caused damage to adjoining properties.

Breaking out in the stillness of the morning, the fire caused a panic among the hotel guests. Awakened by the cracking of a window pane, Louis Toby, sleeping on the second floor, shouted "Fire!" A few minutes before the proprietor, Charles Sandberg, and Ellen Polnow, awakened by the barking of a fox terrier, smelled smoke. They searched the building, but could find no trace of flames. Hardly five minutes later the building was a mass of flames. Guests were scurrying for safety, clad only in night attire.

The barking of the dog was followed by the beating on the doors by policemen and the hotel owner.

BEFRIENDS PIGEONS

In Capt. John J. Halpin's office is a large metal can which contains cracked corn. The corn costs the chief of detectives \$5 a month.

"Great oaks from little acorns grow, yes, even a mammoth family tree," mused the captain. "Four or five months ago a red-headed, one-legged pigeon appeared at my window," the captain said. "I fed him some peanuts. He came back the next day, and the next, and so on. I bought a nickel's worth of peanuts every day. It wasn't but a few days until that pigeon brought a 'pal' with him. Later three or four more accompanied them on the visits each day.

"I had to increase the peanut supply. I bought a dime's worth each day. Yesterday I fed 185 pigeons. Cracked corn is cheaper than peanuts. They seem to like it just as well.

"I started something when I began to feed that old one-legged pigeon, and do you know, he reminds me of a certain red-headed sergeant whom I know. I hope corn doesn't go higher. And I'm glad it's not eggs I'm feeding them."

TALE OF TWO GEESSE

"Petty," 36 years old, claimed to be the oldest goose in Berks county, belonging to Miss Catharine Trait, is dead, says a dispatch from Hartz's Store, Pa. She did not die of old age, but fell over a stone embankment the other day, and died in a few hours. Miss Trait performed the autopsy on the old bird and found that blood clots resulting from bruises had caused her demise. "Petty" laid eggs until four years ago.

Coincident with the shuffling off of the Berks county goose, was the death of a 35-year-old bird of the same type, owned by Peter McCaffrey of Cressona. It died a natural death and all the children of the town wept over it. Everybody in Cressona knew the old goose, and railroaders passing that way would stop and give her something out of their dinner pails. She was originally owned by Mr. McCaffrey's parents and at their death she passed into the hands of their son.

No cat or dog in the neighborhood ventured to tackle the goose after trying it once, for she could take care of herself in a fight. A broken wing from the kick of a mule ten years ago was the only mishap the venerable bird ever had.

EATS 486 GRAINS OF CORN

How many grains of corn can an eight-pound rooster eat in 20 minutes when he is the observed of all observers in a show window, and most of the observers have guessed at the number of grains in the hope of winning prizes? The answer is 486 grains.

Proof of this capacity for swallowing corn recently was given in the show window of John Martin's store in Montgomery, Mo., when a Buff Orpington rooster took 20 minutes for his dinner.

Martin had advertised first, second and third prizes for the most nearly correct guesses as to the number of grains the rooster would devour. A large crowd gathered in front of the window. A pan of corn, the grains in which had been counted, was placed in the window. Time was called. Mr. Rooster fell to on the titbits.

For five minutes he pecked vigorously at the grains. Then he began to slow up, but he continued swallowing corn at frequent intervals until the 20 minutes expired. Evidently he had enough, for he quit eating voluntarily.

The pan was removed, the grains were counted and 486 were found missing. Three persons guessed within one of the correct figure.

DOG BY PARCEL POST

Peters, Neb., March 28.—Master Richard Peters sold a dog a few days ago to E. A. Markwader of Schill, and having no other means of delivering the animal, decided to send him by mail. The dog weighed ten and one-half pounds, so he bought 15 cents worth of parcel post stamps at the post-office here. Tying an address tag to the dog's neck he affixed the stamps and stood out in the snow to await the mail carrier. The carrier came along, but made some objection to receiving the dog, saying: "It is against the rules to mail a dog."

Little Richard was ready for him, however, with his answer: "Well, this has been a male dog ever since I had him, so you will have to take him along."

The carrier laughed and consented to carry the animal. Richard has since heard from the new owner that the dog arrived safely.

MULE UNEARTHS FORTUNE

By the kick of a mule Jacob Goetz, hotel owner and mine operator of Spokane, Wash., came into a fortune of \$14,000,000. Mr. Goetz, with his bride, who was a former hotel stenographer in Portland, Oregon, are passing their honeymoon in Chicago. The story of the "strike" was told by A. Tubbs, former partner of the mine owner. The two prospectors, who had staked out the claim which afterward proved so valuable, were discouraged, according to Mr. Tubbs, and about to quit, when the mule, which belonged to a man by the name of Kellogg kicked. The kick missed the prospector at whom it was aimed, but carried away the top of an outcrop showing a vein of pure gold. Kellogg afterward was allowed \$75,000 by the courts on his claim that his mule was the real discoverer of the mine.

DOG IS PRESENTED WITH A HERO MEDAL

New York, Feb. 19.—Jim, the Great Dane dog, belonging to H. T. Galpin, yesterday was presented with a bronze medal by the New York Women's League for Animals for saving the life of his master.

On the morning of Oct. 21 last, Jim dragged his master from his burning apartment. Gas, escaping from a melted fixture, had overcome Mr. Galpin, but he soon revived in the open air, where the dog had dragged him, and awakened others in the apartment.

Jim is 2½ years old and weighs 127 pounds.

AN ACTRESS MULE

The mule, in "The Passing Show of 1913," at the Garrick, is not so inexpensive a live "prop" as might be imagined. This Miss Lena has no weekly pay, accepting hay instead, but the hotel bill at a convenient stable amounts to \$7 a week. Then a young stage hand is paid \$5 additional salary each week for escorting the mule actress to and from the theater. Besides this Miss Lena must have her appetite for apples satisfied while she is seen on the stage. This is to prevent her from braying her displeasure, at which she is a past mistress. Explicitly, the apples she devours while displaying her histrionic talents before audiences cost on an average \$1 a week. With characteristic feminine vanity, she powders her nose with great frequency, with the kind assistance of her loyal subject, George LeMaire, who wheels the powder puff in comical fashion at each performance. The powder used by Miss Hee Haw costs the management 50 cents a week.

Aside from these regular expenses, which in the aggregate amount to \$13.50 a week, Miss Lena often requires the services of a physician to check a bad cold, or some other ailment, occasioned by being constantly "on the road." These veterinary bills frequently amount to \$10. When consideration is taken of the fact that this mule actress is on the stage for only three minutes at each performance, it must be seen that she is a luxury as well as a necessity.

COW WITH WOODEN LEG

Chicago's stockyards recently saw the most marvelous cow that ever passed through its gates.

In the abattoir of the David Levy Company the marvel was reduced to ordinary beef. But even the death of the slaughterhouse could not destroy the animal's artificial limb, constructed for it by J. H. Smith of Pontoosne.

It was with the wooden leg, to which various tools were attached, that its owner said the cow:

Planted corn.

Cleaned out its own barn.

Pitched hay.

Swept paths through the snow.

Furnished the hook on which to hang the bucket into which it was milked.

The leg was made for the cow when its owner's children pleaded for its life after it met with an accident.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE PARROT

A Domestic Anecdote.

The following incident, so strongly illustrating the power of memory and association in the lower animals, is not a fiction. I heard it many years ago in the Island of Mull from the family to whom the parrot belonged. [Thomas Campbell.]

The deep affections of the breast
That Heaven to living things imparts
Are not exclusively possessed
By human hearts.

A parrot from the Spanish Main,
Full young and early caged, came over,
With bright wings, to the bleak domain
Of Mulla's shore.

To spicy groves where he had won
His plumage of resplendent hue,
His native fruits, and skies, and sun,
He bade adieu.

For these he changed the smoke of turf,
A heathery land, and misty sky,
And turned on rock and raging surf
His golden eye.

But, petted in our climate,
He lived and chattered many a day;
Until with age, from green and gold
His wings grew gray.

At last when blind and seeming dumb,
He scolded, laughed, and spoke no more,
A Spanish stranger chanced to come
To Mulla's shore;

He hailed the bird in Spanish speech.
The bird in Spanish speech replied,
Flapped round his cage with joyous screech,
[Dropped down and died.]
—From Boston Transcript.

 PARROTS

There are many varieties of parrots and they are to be found in all tropical regions. They are very distinctive, gorgeous and interesting birds; distinctive because so unlike most birds, gorgeous because of the unusual brilliance of their plumage and interesting because of their superior intelligence, monkey-like antics and ability to imitate human speech. The domes-

ticated parrots acquire the ability to articulate not only words but whole sentences. They also learn to like many food stuffs from man's table, such as bread and butter, potato and other vegetables as well as pie and cake.

In their native forest wilds they are to be seen in great flocks. They nest in trees and feed upon fruits, seeds, leaves and buds. Others live on the plains and eat the seeds of wild plants, bulbs and grasses.

Parrots are usually gentle and affectionate in disposition though sometimes capricious and bad-tempered. They have stout, short, curved beaks in the end of which are the nostrils. The tongue is large, thick, black and shaped like a peanut. The beak is used in climbing quite as much as the feet, and the feet are often employed as hands in holding the food. These are covered with scales and the claws, like the beak, are moved by powerful muscles. These birds often live to a ripe old age, sometimes as much as one hundred years.

The African parrot is perhaps the most beautiful of all, being ash-gray in color with a crimson tail. The most common parrot is about fourteen inches in length, including tail, green in color shaded with blue and mixed with orange, with touches of black on the wings. Parrots vary in size from the Great Macaw which measures three feet in length, to those about the size of a sparrow, known as Love-birds.

The world's record parrot is owned by Baron Alfred de Rothschild and he paid for it an extravagant sum. She sings with effect quite a number of songs in a voice like a banjo's twang; she speaks two hundred words of German, can answer ordinary questions, smartly rebuke those who ask

silly ones, and is careful to tell her questioners that her full title is "Laura from Africa, please."

The late Prince Whan of Corea always carried with him on his travels an enormous white parrot with rose-colored lining to its wings, and with sapphires set on each side of its perforated beak.

WHEN THE TREES WORK

By Gertrude Winham Fielder

"I wish I was a bird," said Paul. "Birds don't have to work."

"They have to dig worms to feed their babies; that's work," said Bess. "I wish I was that little white birch-tree. Trees never work; they just stand up and look pretty."

"Tut, tut!" exclaimed grandpa. "So you think trees don't do anything but look pretty? Who packed those three trunks you brought from home?" he asked, suddenly.

"Why, mother!" answered Bess and Paul.

"Well, the trees, even the tiniest ones, do their own packing," said grandpa.

"Why, grandpa, what do you mean?" asked the twins, in surprise.

"Did you think," asked grandpa, "that in the spring the different garments for all the different trees came down from the heavens ready-made?"

"I guess I never thought about it," answered Bess, slowly.

"Well," grandpa went on, "each tree packs away its finery in the fall, protects it carefully through the winter, and then waits for the sun to turn the locks and lift the lids. Then the maple and birch shake out their gowns and—"

"But, grandpa" interrupted Paul, "how can a tree pack?"

"Listen," answered grandpa. "The tree-folk all pack carefully, but they vary in their methods of packing.

Take the maple, one of the most careful of packers; its leaves are doubled from the points with the exactness of accordion plaiting. Now the sugar-maple—"

"Oh," cried Bess, "does it fill its trunk with tiny scalloped sugar-cakes, grandpa?"

"Come up in March and see," said grandpa.

"Please go on, grandpa," urged Paul.

"The sugar-maple continued grandpa, "folds its dainty fringes along with the plaited leaves as snugly as you please, but the red maple requires a great many trunks to carry its wardrobe through the winter. The twigs are large and stubby, and are of a reddish hue; this is because the buds are set closely along the stem. Instead of first unpacking its tender green leaves, the maple shakes out its flaming red tassels, at the same time the silvery pussy-willows—"

"O grandpa, are the dear little pussies packed away all winter, too?" cried Bess.

"Surely, surely," answered grandpa.

"Down by the pond in the south meadow you have seen the yellow-green willow whips. Above the leaf-buds at the base the pussies are packed with great care. They answer the call of spring at the same time the red maple bursts into a flame of flower. Why? Because they have been listening for it all winter.

"Trees differ almost as much in the style of trunk they use as in their method of packing. They all use, however, tough waterproof scales, which keep growing more delicate, until the inner folds serve as tissue for the soft leaf fabrics. Now don't you think, twinnies, that the tree-folk are pretty busy, after all?"

"Yes, grandpa," answered Paul and Bess together. "Isn't there something we can do to help you today?"



RUSSIAN CABBY

Showing Style and Amount of Livery Worn by the Men Who Mount the Box in Russia.
In St. Petersburg, During the Winter, These Cabmen Pad Their Clothes to Such
an Extent That They Resemble Dutch Cheeses More Than Men.

WHITE ELEPHANTS

White elephants are not white by any means. They are a dark cream color and so scarce as to be greatly prized by the nations that own them. In Siam they are worshiped, as they are in Burmah and other Buddhist lands. Money cannot buy them, and no king who owns one dares to sell it. If he did so his people would think that the severest penalties would follow the action.

The king of Siam once sent among other presents to Queen Victoria a golden box locked by a golden key. This box was said to contain the most precious gift of all. When it was opened it was found to contain a few hairs from the tail of the white elephant.

The white elephant is of equal rank with the king. It has a stable (or, more correctly, a palace) with twelve or thirteen keepers. Only priests are allowed to serve the sacred beast. The king of Siam owns two. Their tusks are encircled with hoops of pure gold, golden canopies hang above their quarters in the stable palace and costly ornaments decorate the walls and rooms, as if the king himself lived there. In one stable is kept a white monkey, of almost equal importance with the elephant. This monkey is supposed to keep away the evil spirits that might otherwise molest the elephant.

When the white elephant is captured there is great rejoicing. The king and court go out to meet him as he is brought to the capital. A great procession follows with banners and music. The house is prepared to receive him, and members from the noblest families in Siam are appointed to wait upon him. When he goes to the river to bathe he is escorted by other elephants, which are supposed to be highly honored by this attention.

When a white elephant dies, the nation mourns. Funeral services of the most elaborate character are held and the loss of the king himself is as nothing in comparison.

"We can easily get another king," the Siamese say, "but where can we get another white elephant?"

Fortunately these highly honored beasts are of long life, so the Siamese are saved much unnecessary mourning.

THE OLD HOSS

The motor car was stalled in snow;
With all its power it couldn't go.
It wouldn't budge a single inch,
The blizzard had it in a pinch.
The car was weak and helpless, too,
But the old hoss, he pulled thru.

The railroad train, a mighty thing,
Was stalled. It wasn't worth a ding.
The engineer did all he could,
The drifts had it tied for good.
To wait was all it could do,
But the old hoss, he pulled thru.

The street car, crowded, jammed and packed,
Tried going ahead, and then it backed.
The Snow King held it in his grip;
They tried, and then gave up the trip.
One method of transit still held true—
The old hoss, he pulled thru.

A PARROT'S RIVAL

In the house of the consul in Bangkok is a bird that keeps up an incessant chatter that might almost be called conversation, so clever is it. The voice of this bird is much like a human voice, far more so than the parrot's. The bird is called the mineur or minor. It learns much more readily than the parrot and is as clever at imitating as the American mocking bird. It whistles in exact imitation of its master and sings whole songs through without making a mistake. When it was first purchased it could only talk in Siamese, but in a short while it picked up many sentences of English.

The master of this songster always summons his servant to him by calling "Boy!" The mineur learned to do the same thing, with the result that the servant was sent on a fool's errand many times. None could tell whether the master called or the mineur. This greatly annoyed the servant, whose owner told him that he need not come unless he heard the call, "Boy, boy!" repeated twice. In three days' time the mineur had learned this trick and was doing the same thing. Then it was arranged that the master should strike on the table or clap his hands, as they do in Turkey or Siam. This was too much for the mineur, who found that his fun was over.

HEARD IN A DOG STORE

"Is this a high bred dog?"

"Yes, madam; he's a skye terrier."

"Isn't he just heavenly?"

"He's the star of our collection, madam—the dog star, I might say."—Boston Evening Transcript.

CASES IN COURT

Humane Officer Brayne's attention was attracted to an old nag rigged up in blue overalls and a harness made of a miscellaneous collection of wire, chain and rope, that was attached to an antiquated cab decorated with lithographs of an actor. The outfit was the advertising agent of the Dave Marion Burlesque Company, then playing at the Star and Garter Theatre, and was in charge of a driver.

Officer Brayne followed the cab to the theatre where he learned that it was being used as stage property during the performance by an actor who played the part of a broken down cab driver, and for advertising purposes on the streets at other times.

The officer examined the horse and found that he was old, sore in the feet, lame and very thin. When divested of its trappings the animal plunged and kicked, which the officer found was due to a deep, raw sore on the back upon which the harness had been pressing. The horse had been rented out to the show while the company was playing in Chicago.

The driver was put under arrest, the horse sent to a nearby stable, and the owner located. Case of driver, charged with cruelly working a lame horse with sore back, was called before Judge Dolan in the Desplaines Street Court. Officer Brayne and Mounted Officer Carr testified as to the suffering condition of the horse when found. The Judge discharged the driver upon gaining owner's con-

sent to have horse destroyed. Horse was humanely put out of its suffering.

Record 99; Case 845.

The Duntley Automobile Sweeper Co. had four of their employees put under arrest for pouring turpentine on a cat, and asked the Society to assist in the prosecution. Officer Nolan took charge of the case.

Judge Goodnow, of the Hyde Park Police Station, heard the evidence, and after giving each of the four defendants a severe reprimand for such wanton and needless cruelty, fined them \$1.00 each. The Society particularly appreciates and commends the action of the Duntley Company in this matter, showing as it does the humanitarian standard set for its employees.

Record 100; Case 4.

A woman reported that her husband had turned her out of home, sold the furniture and kept her clothes, and asked the Society to help her. She said she had one child, a year old.

Humane Officer Miller located the husband who was employed by a big Packing Company, and placed him under arrest.

Case was called before Judge Uhler, who after hearing the evidence, sentenced the man to one year in the House of Correction. It was learned that he had two children by a former marriage, living with a relative, for whose keeping the father had not paid a cent.

Record 67; Case 535.

Officer Flatthaer of the 35th Precinct got out of bed and dressed in order to arrest a man who was cruelly clubbing a team of mules that were hauling a load of brick and got stalled in the mud at Hayes and 43rd Avenue. Officer Dean of the Society took charge of the case.

Judge Sabath heard the evidence and fined the driver \$10.00 and costs.

Record 100; Case 11.

Mounted Officer Burrow asked the Society to send one of its officers to examine a horse he was holding for inspection. Humane Officer McDonough saw the animal and ordered it taken to a nearby livery stable. He then caused the arrest of both driver and owner. The case was called in Maxwell Street Court before Judge Goodnow, who fined the owner \$15.00 and costs, and the driver \$5.00 and costs.

Record 98; Case 506.

Police Officer Brown of the 28th Precinct arrested a man for overdriving a horse. Humane Officer Brayne assisted in the prosecution.

When case was heard in Desplaines Street Court, the complaining witness testified that the horse had been driven at a gallop for a distance of eight blocks, and was exhausted and covered with foam.

Judge Dolan reprimanded the man and discharged him.

Record 100; Case 140.

A business firm reported a driver for brutally beating a team of horses belonging to the Consumers Coal Co.

Officer Nolan of the Society examined the horses and placed the driver under arrest.

Judge Goodnow of the Hyde Park Court heard the evidence, which was to the effect that driver kicked one horse in stomach, beat it with whip, pulled its ears and struck it in the face with his fists. The Judge imposed a fine of \$5.00 and costs, which was paid.

Record 100; Case 37.

Humane Officer Brayne examined a horse reported by Mounted Officer Burrow. The animal was spavined and knuckled and was entirely unfit for service. The driver, who was also the owner, was taken into the Maxwell Street Court before Judge Goodnow. In the meantime, defendant had had the horse humanely destroyed. Defendant was reprimanded and discharged.

Record 98; Case 440.

Humane Officer Dean examined a horse reported to the Society by Mounted Officer Burk. He found the animal too sick to travel, and suffering from a sore shoulder. The owner was summoned and the horse sent to its barn in the Society's ambulance. Judge Goodnow heard the evidence in the case and fined the owner \$3.00 and costs.

Record 98; Case 328.

DIRECTIONS FOR CO-OPERATING WITH THE SOCIETY

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residence are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner, or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

Telephones: Harrison 384, Harrison 7005.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY BUILDING,

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY PERSONNEL FOR 1914-1915

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Telephones; Harrison 384 and 7005

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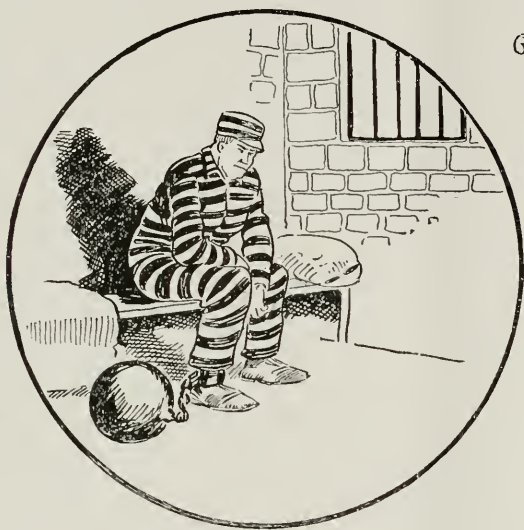
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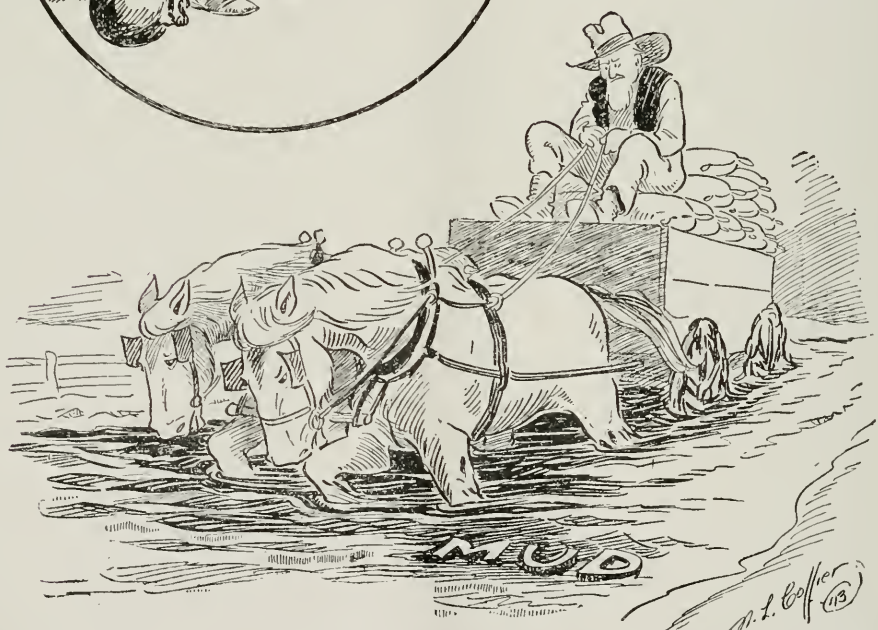
THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

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"ONLY ELEVEN PER CENT
OF ILLINOIS ROADS ARE
IMPROVED." - FROM REPORT
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HIS JOB IS WAITING FOR HIM

A Plea for Good Roads

By N. L. Coffier in the Chicago Daily Journal

(See Page 470)

Humane Advocate

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THE NOBLE MISSION OF THE HUMANE SOCIETIES

SERMON BY REVEREND DAVID SWING

PREACHED AT CENTRAL MUSIC HALL, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

JANUARY 10th, 1886

The Reverend gentleman read the 20th verse of the 74th Psalm: "For the dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of cruelty"; and addressed his audience as follows:

There are few mental phenomena more inexplicable than the passion or emotion of cruelty. That man should cause pain beyond the demand of absolute necessity is one of the contradictions of nature, as though there had been an awful mistake somewhere—a mistake greater than that reported in the Garden of Eden; for if man did thus fall into sin he need not have fallen into cruelty. One of the astounding things of history is to see a Saul of Tarsus, a man of poetic taste and power, a man of wide acquaintance with the arts and the literatures of the Hebrew and classic nations, taking delight in the storm of rocks which beat the life out of a poor, harmless teacher of some new ideas. It may be the pelting of ill-aimed stones lasted a half-hour before the victim lay dead under the heap. That those moments were moments of satisfaction to Saul seems to us incredible. That Nero and his tutor and moralist, Seneca, should have planned the death of Nero's mother is an episode as shameful as that in the biography of Saul. The mother indeed had no womanly merit, but she was a queen and his mother. Under the garb of a new friendship Nero sent a boat to bring his mother from the summer resort at Baiae to Rome. But the royal hypocrite had built the boat in such a manner that the assassins on board could unfasten some bolts, and all the structure would fall into ruins in the sea. If the mother was liable to save herself, the assassin was appointed for adding a few blows to the peril of the water.

We could forget these instances if they came before us in the form of exceptions, but the most painful fact is that these cases stand for the brutality of the world. We all dislike to study or to retain in memory this dark side of human history. In most hours we must look upon the bright side of our race in both its present and past, for thus only will come any degree of happiness and any inspiration toward the tasks of to-day and to-morrow. Nothing man forgets so soon as his tears.

We dislike pain, and next to the reality we dislike the memory of the suffering. Thus in our communion with the past we go back daily to its poets, artists, and heroes, and walk again in the vale of Tempe, or in the porches of philosophy, or amid the columns of religion's holy temples; we love to recall the Homer singing his songs on the street, the Sappho sweeping her hand across a harp to accompany some of the best verses ever written by woman; we love to imagine the power of Demosthenes, who is said to have so treated his subjects of thought that no orator could ever pass over one of them a second time; we love to pass through the studio of a Phidias, pausing by a colossal statue of Minerva thirty-six feet in height and made of ivory and gold. Thus we revisit all the lands of the past to gather up the many forms of wisdom and beauty, which seem scattered so lavishly over those sleeping ages; but notwithstanding this tendency of the memory, we must at times confess the dark side of things and lift that curtain which hides the meanness and barbarity of our world. The stream of history carries to the longest distance only the clear water; the mud settles to the bottom in the first few hours after the storm. Distance

softens all objects. As Emerson said once in a couplet:

"A score of piney miles will smooth
The rough Monadnoc to a gem."

Thus distance takes from our sight the awful infirmities of the olden times and shows us visions of genius and happiness. And yet we should all know the real facts in the case. Egypt had millions of slaves which were treated as cattle. She made dwarfs of little children by strapping them to boards that no part of the body could grow except the head. Prisoners of war were often led along to bondage by wires in the tongue. Greece possessed many forms of barbarity. Rome had its black spots. If a master was found murdered, and the murderer could not be detected, all his slaves were liable to be put to death. When Peditius was secretly killed, all his four hundred slaves were put to death that the one guilty might thus be certainly reached. Many slaves were chained to the doors where they stood as porters, many were put in jail each night. Often, infirm, old slaves were exposed to perish upon an island in the Tiber. Roman ladies, when offended at some dressing-maid, would thrust their dagger-like hair-pins into the servant's face or body. Flaminius ordered a slave killed in order to gratify the scientific curiosity of some guest. Augustus crucified a slave for killing one of the king's quails. A master could sell a slave to be made combatant with wild beasts. Vedius Pollio, a Roman aristocrat, built a grand villa upon a mountain near Naples, and after having made it an earthly paradise so far as external beauty could compass such an end, he named his home Pausilypum, a place where "care should cease," but this word did not extend its import to the slaves of his palace, for when any one committed an offense he was chopped up into food for the fish-ponds. Dying, he gave his home to Augustus, but Augustus demolished the house because it had been the scene of so many cruelties. Here, by this villa, was the tomb of Virgil; and all this belonged to what is called the golden age of Rome.

Of old war no pen can tell its needless horrors. To conquer was not enough. Generals measured their fame by the completeness of the desolation. Tacitus said of his own country: "They make a solitude and call it peace."

In some of the records of Hebrew history it was a matter of disgrace to a general in war to permit anything to live that belonged to the enemy. Little children formed a part of the common slaughter, and then dumb brutes followed in the car-

nival. The sowing the ruins with salt expressed a wish that no grass or plant ever should survive the fury of the invader. War was an insane wrath.

When we read onward toward our epoch we find some mitigation of this horror, but our hearts ache still when we mark the brutal conduct of the Christians toward the Jews and toward each other. The inquisition, with its incredible tortures, was little else than a repetition in the small or the atrocities which the nations had once all committed in the open day upon a colossal scale. It is little to be wondered at that on the confines of such a black past Calvin should have ordered the burning of Servetus; that Henry VIII should have cut off the heads of so many wives; that Elizabeth should have stained her hands in blood while she was busy with the new literature of the new era of Shakespeare, Bacon, Spenser, and Sidney; that Catherine de Medici should have put to death 50,000 persons in one night—the largest case of assassination upon record. Not very amazing, for large as was the stream of learning which had flowed down from Egypt and Arabia, large as was the stream of philosophy which had issued from the brains of Socrates and Plato, mighty as was the stream of the beautiful which rolled onward from Greece—the bank covered with flowers, yet equally broad and swift was the river of blood, its banks without any verdure, its current swollen by tears. This is that dismal, heart-sickening stream toward which an eye seldom turns, from whose memory the heart recoils—the Styx of our world, which flows black and sluggish nine times around human society as though to keep mercy's angels far away—a river, one drink from whose waters makes, as in days of fable, the heart cold and dead for a year. Such is the attribute of cruelty in man. This strange, infernal passion is passing along through our age working daily and nightly its machinery of torture. The passion, as compared with the past period, is a disrowned king, but it is still too mighty a potentate in an age which pretends to hear in the air the benedictions of Jesus Christ. With its accustomed want of reflection our millions move along their daily paths as though their laugh was running through all hearts and their peace was the peace of the world. Sad though the mask may be, we should all turn our ear away from our sounds of joy to ask what are those voices which are wafted to us at intervals laden with so much distress? Though our thought is passing toward a better period, yet it is delayed by awful impediments, and as we advance we should, like Dante on his way to Beatrice and

heaven, pause to mark the sounds that mingled in the darkened sky:

“Here sighs and groans and bitter
 plaints arose,
 Resounding through the still and star-
 less air,
 So that at first I wept those heavy woes,
 Horrible speech and diverse tongues
 were there,
 Accents of sorrow, bursts of angry
 sound,
 Hoarse and high voices, hands struck
 in despair,
 Such tumult made, such woful outcry
 found
 In that dim air unmoved by mortal
 change
 As when the whirlwind drives the dust-
 storm round.”

In this poetry Dante portrays not only the land of disembodied spirits, but the real and living world, for these sounds which fall in at night upon the listening soul come from children and youth to whom men not yet in hell have sold fiery drinks; come from the hovels where drink has removed the clothes from the bodies of children, the bread from their table, the fire from their hearth, the father's industry, and the mother's hope and life. The father comes home not to feed and clothe his little ones, but to add blows and stripes to the pangs of cold and hunger. The wife-beaters add their blows to the din; the asylums presided over by avaricious and inhuman guardians add their sorrows to the aggregate; to these are added the shrieks of children under the whip of savage parents; then follow the sufferings of dumb brutes, the millions of noble, patient horses always under the whip of cruel men; then follow the moans of millions of animals transported upon trains for successive days, half-maddened by crowding, by exhaustion, by blows, by hunger and thirst. Combine all these sounds into one never-ending wail and we are scarcely human if the eye has no ready tears.

This is one of those subjects where details are inadmissible because too painful, and unnecessary because you and I are too well educated to need all the facts in this important case. A child was whipped to death last week. We should not ask for particulars, nor wait to learn what other enormities attached their blackness to the first week of the year. We can easily run from these few premises to the full realization that there is a passion of cruelty still sweeping along in our world and our country—a passion which should be met and be eliminated more perfectly from the human heart. It was the disgrace of the past;

it is the deeper infamy of the present because the culture of the race has moved forward since the times of Nero and Catharine de Medici.

Men and women of assumed education must treat human cruelty as a disease of the mind and the heart, and join in stamping out such a remnant of the barbaric period. When a man sells liquor to a minor, when a man beats wife or child, when a cruel driver lashes his horse, it is not a mere incident of the hour not worthy of your notice, it is a link in the chain which binds you and me to all the monsters of the black past, to the Romans who exposed their female infants to the beast of the woods, to those tribes in the desert which cut their beef-steak from an ox without killing the ox; and if we do not break this chain by action and protest, it will bind us forever to this long ancestry of shocking deeds. It is high time for us to ponder upon these things and to wash our hands from this form of guilt, and from all indifference to this form of human error and vice.

Before the Humane Societies of our country there lies not small ills which some policeman can cure; but there moves along a foul disease of the mind which should be met by the union of millions of new minds, and new hearts. This disease is not what it was when the church was wont to torture unbelievers, when Jews were treated as injurious brutes, when a poor man could be hanged in England for stealing food for his children, but it still rages in our world, in our city—a painful epidemic, lasting all the years through having, like death, “all seasons for its own.” It is a weakness of the human mind, an ossification of the heart, an ailment not coming from poisonous marsh or from damp, raw climate, but one born of ignorance, temper, intemperance or the savage love of inflicting torture;—a disease which, like a fire in autumn leaves or grass, should be stamped out. Each heart this is able to read and talk and think and love should see to it that no such weed as cruelty should grow in its divine soil—a soil meant for the never-fading flowers of benevolence. You cannot afford to have any part in the barbarity of the race. Your children need no violence, your coachman needs no whip to be plied by his temper and his ignorance; your schoolhouse no rod, your servants no inhumanity from you, your religion no austerity and intolerance. Not being destined to stay long in this world you cannot afford to carry to the grave or beyond a consciousness of cruelty toward creature the humblest. From Paul's lament over his part in the stoning of Stephen we may well

hope that between us all and heaven, there may roll indeed the two streams of Dante—Lethe and Eunoe; one wave erasing all memory of evil, the other recalling all hours and deeds of good.

Cruelty is expelled from the arts. There is no demand for the fiends and pains and contortions which for a time were thrown upon canvas. Torture is transient, joy eternal. The schoolmaster who beat his children daily, the master who in the life of George Moore, the English philanthropist, would fling his oaken ruler across the school-room at the head of some little boy, never is admitted into poetry, being too brutal to pass in through that gate of pearl—the welcome and coronation of verse being held in reserve for the humane pedagogue:

“He taught his scholars the rule of three,

Writing and reading and history, too,
He took the little ones upon his knee,
For a kind old heart in his breast

had he,
And the wants of the littlest child he

knew;
‘Learn while you’re young,’ he often

said;
‘There is much to enjoy down here

below,
Life for the living and rest for the

dead,’
Said the jolly old pedagogue long ago.

“With the stupidest boys he was kind
and cool,

Speaking only in the gentlest tones;
The rod was hardly known in his school.
Whipping to him was a barbarous rule,
And too hard work for his poor old

bones;
Besides, it was painful, he sometimes

said,
We should make life pleasant down here

below,
The living need charity more than the

dead,
Said the jolly old pedagogue long ago.”

These are the pictures which come into art, and hence these are the pictures which should abound in the gallery of life.

In battling down all cruelty in your hearts and in the world you not only destroy a thing hideous, but you create a thing of beauty, for the heart does not remain empty; mercy comes in to fill all his depths. The gentleman who was in this city a year ago to teach to the public schools a first lesson of universal kindness told of a little girl whose daily task was to show tourists through a paradise valley in Wales. Before

setting out on the walk the guide took biscuits and cake in her hands, and as the visitors walked and admired the wonders of rock, tree, cascade, and flowers, the birds of every color came from their leafy homes and ate the child's cake and bread from her hands, thus making a spectacle of kindness and friendship as grand as the sublimity of the crags, as sweet as the cascades of crystal water.

It is not a question of surrender, but of acquisition. To throw away cruelty and receive universal compassion is like throwing away consumption to receive the bloom of health, throwing away blindness to receive sight.

It is singular how long mankind will live in this world without finding out its glorious sides, the secrets of its nobleness, the sources of sweetest memory! Yet the Humane Society was organized only sixty years ago in the world; in this city only sixteen years ago. Thus man refused also for ages to see liberty, equality of right, the value of education, and the forces of nature which lay around his feet. The singing steam in the teakettle could not make men understand its song, the rapid lightning tried for six thousand years to tell man that it wished to send his words instantly from city to city, from clime to clime. Thus Mercy waited and waited for a hearing. At last some one heard this gentle rapping at the door (the only spirit-rapping that can be proved). The door opened and the Spirit has come actually in, beautiful and immortal.

The Illinois Humane Society of this city now rests upon the hearts of only a few men and women. They are as noble as they are few. Nor are they fanatics, for when churches need money they ask these men to aid; when music wishes a guarantee it seeks out these men. These persons were simply quick to mark the merit of the Royal Society of England for the Prevention of Cruelty, quick to note the work of Angell and Bergh on our continent, quick to perceive that the noblest attribute of man is kindness, and they gave their hearts to the Humane Society not because of their narrowness but because of their breadth.

Such a city as this, which abounds in both virtue and vice, in happy abundance and distressing poverty, in the highest refinement and the most savage cruelty, should be able at once to point to a Humane Society having 25,000 members paying \$1 or \$2, or \$5 a year each; for in a city of more than half million, where cruelty has such opportunities, who would not enroll their names upon the side of kindness toward man and brute? The annual meeting should be held in the largest hall, where there might be exhibited

the instruments of torture found here and there, and might be told the changes wrought in the minds of persons who had never been reasoned with upon this branch of human and divine ethics. Under the impulse of such a society the sentiment of humanity would penetrate the places of cruelty and arrest many a mind not utterly lost to all the good of earth.

No moral idea can be inculcated more easily, because to become humane does not involve the acceptance of a creed; nor, except in the case of a liquor-vender, any loss of income. It does not involve the need of becoming a Calvinist, a Methodist, a Catholic, a Jew, a deist, or an agnostic. It does not ask you to frown upon the drama, nor to observe the Puritan Sunday, it asks you to oppose the tyranny of the strong over the helpless, it comes with one simple request that you go to the altar of cruelty—that heap of stones piled up by barbarism and drenched with blood, and ask to have your name erased from its roll of deluded devotees; and that you then hurry to the altar of mercy, and beg that your name be written there in the world's purer light.

Blessed fact that this humane sentiment is not compelled to wait for us to become theologians or experienced Christians. It asks for only the highest form of friendship to come. There are noble men in India who would not step on a worm nor kill a bird; there are infidels whose hearts rejoice in bringing no pain to any form of life; Henry D. Thoreau, in his two years in the woods, made the squirrels and birds his companions at the table. This is one of those sentiments which like the love of music or of woods, mountains, and oceans run through all hearts, not asking that they be Catholic or Protestant, high or low, rich or poor, but that they be human. It offers a platform upon which all civilized persons of all lands must stand, not may, but must. Cruelty is a disgrace to man or woman.

What a spectacle this should be to us all—a society founded upon the one word, mercy! All those mortals who expect God's favor on earth and a final admission to heaven base this expectation, not upon any inner whiteness, but in this outside mercy of the Almighty. Read in any religion, pagan or Christian, and in the midst of the dogmas rises up this central figure. Grace, above all, like the figure of Charity in the group drawn by the pencil of the Apostle. In the name of that tenderness of God we sing, we pray, we hope, we die. It ill becomes such mortals to go from the temples of such religions to inflict tortures upon the helpless child or the voiceless, helpless

brute. We cannot do this and still claim any of the honors of true manhood.

Let us see our world ever in newer and fairer colors. Why are we here unless we can make some life or lives happier by our having lived? Let us break up those hiding places of cruelty with which our world abounds. Let us, if possible, write love and mercy in the streets where our dumb brutes toil; let us teach better the man whose whip can make music to his savage ear; let us write mercy in the woods where the wild deer runs, in the air where our birds fly, and all along the paths where our children and our youths pass to and fro; let us close the dens of vice where they are ruined, and open to them every gate which leads to industry, education and honor. This city of Chicago should not be insignificant in anything. With the same animation and power with which it moves along the ways of business and pleasure, it should move along this most flowery and divine path of mercy. Having pitied all things with a loving heart as we have passed through these years, coming to the end we can look up when dying and ask God to be to us loving and merciful.

MERCY SUNDAY

In England about fifty years ago the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals initiated a movement to establish a Mercy Sunday (the fourth Sunday after Trinity, each year) at which time all ministers were urged to address their congregations on the individual duty of showing justice and mercy to all living creatures. This educational-religious effort has now become an established custom and sermons are each year preached from about 3,400 pulpits making an appeal to the humane instincts of the people in behalf of greater consideration for neglected children and abused animals. In a broad sense the movement was intended as a plea for more heart culture and more refinement of sympathy and feeling.

The same movement was started in the U. S. a number of years ago and met with the hearty support of a few clergymen, among whom Prof. David Swing of Chicago may be mentioned as one of the foremost. He was identified with the active work of the Illinois Humane Society from an early date, serving as a director from 1880 until the time of his death in 1894, and donated money to its working fund as practical evidence of his sympathetic interest in its activities. The foregoing sermon was one of his many eloquent efforts to interest his followers in the humane cause.

LAST QUARTERLY REPORT OF QUINCY HUMANE SOCIETY

<i>Animals.</i>	
Fed	25
Watered	6
Sheltered	15
Cleaned	10
Provided with good stalls.....	5
Blanketed	25
Taken out of work.....	8
Provided with good homes.....	5
Put to a merciful death.....	10
<i>Arrests.</i>	
Arrests	13
Cruelty to animals.....	8
Assault	1
Abuse of families.....	5
<i>Boys.</i>	
Reprimanded for shooting birds and squirrels.....	3
Required to assist parents.....	2
Employment found for boys.....	2
Sent home from railroad yards.....	8
<i>Destitute Cases.</i>	
Cases investigated and assistance given.....	16
<i>Mothers.</i>	
Reprimanded for neglect of children.....	3
<i>Fathers.</i>	
Reprimanded for neglect of families.....	14
Prosecuted for neglect of families.....	5
Paroled	2
<i>Parties.</i>	
Required to pick up nails and glass in the streets and alleys.....	9
Sent out of the county for neglect of stock and families.....	4
Sent to other cities.....	5
Sent to hospitals.....	5
Sent to the county farm.....	3
Provided with meals.....	5
Parties provided with work.....	10
Provided with clothing.....	35
Required to get crates to haul calves in.....	4
Required to get doctors for horses.....	3
<i>Teamsters.</i>	
Required to double teams.....	5
Required to load lighter.....	10
Required to lengthen check reins.....	6
Reprimanded for jerking teams.....	7
Reprimanded for fast driving.....	15
Required to get pads for horse collars.....	2
Required to repair harness.....	2

I returned a little girl to Woodland Home that was being mistreated by her foster parents at Stillwell. I attended to several complaints from the country, and visited nineteen dairies, and visited all the poultry houses and butcher shops, to see that the calves and poultry were handled in a humane way.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN FOWLEY, Humane Officer.

SOUTH BEND HUMANE SOCIETY

TO THE PUPILS OF THE DISTRICT SCHOOLS:—

In order to awaken a deeper interest in nature study and encourage a humane sentiment, this society now makes the following offers:

THREE PRIZES FOR ESSAYS

To the three winners of the prizes for the best written essays we will present a beautiful silver, gold lined cup, engraved with name of Humane Society and the name of the winner. Each cup mounted on a pedestal.

And to each school to which the winners belong, we will give a beautiful framed picture.

RULES FOR WRITING PRIZE ESSAYS

The subjects are to be Horses, Cows, Sheep, Dogs, Cats, Birds or Wild Animals, consisting of true incidents or their habits of daily life, or anything interesting and instructive.

Essays must be written with ink on ruled white paper, 8½x11 and on one side of the paper only, they must not contain less than 500 words nor more than 1,500, and the successful essays may be printed in the paper and read at the County Commencement Exercises in June.

Each essay will be judged on its grammar, spelling, chirography, neatness and general literary merit, allowing due consideration for the age and grade of the writer. They must not be rolled, but preferably kept flat and must have a title, and be signed with name of writer, age, grade, school attended and name of teacher. They are to be delivered to H. A. PERSHING, Secretary of the South Bend Humane Society, 203 E. Wayne St., before May 1, 1914.

The prizes will be publicly awarded at the County Commencement Exercises in June.

SOUTH BEND HUMANE SOCIETY.

CHAS. G. FOLSOM, President;

JUDGE T. E. HOWARD, Vice-President;

HENRY A. PERSHING, Secretary.

DEGENERACY OF THE SQUIRREL

Blizzards in the northern cities invariably call forth those comments of tender-hearted persons concerning the squirrels in the parks, which show how little they know of squirrels. The latest we have seen is a protest against the ordering of a cartload of roasted peanuts, the writer claiming that this ground nut is unsuitable to the squirrel, in that it does not give him the exercise and gustatory delight following on the use of his strong front teeth in boring for his meat.

Possibly of all creatures the squirrel in a state of nature has less cause to worry about the weather. He has a thick coat. He has the provident habit. He has the instinct of comfortable quarters. He makes hay while the sun shines and lays up nuts enough to more than keep himself during the worst that winter can send him in the way of climate. As to the park squirrel, after one or two generations he becomes a different sort of animal. Like the man found in the bread line, he comes to depend on an easy source of provender. Like the man in the bread line, also, he takes what is charity as a matter of right. When the winds howl and there is no possibility of getting a berth in the open, and food and warmth become dire necessities

of the moment, the casual citizen is glad to get possession of a snow shovel. In the summer, work insults him, and it is so with the easy-going squirrel, who has no hard nuts to crack, and who is happy with a superior wisdom on his oily peanuts. There is no more sense in pitying a wild squirrel than there ever was for condoling with a wild Indian in the buffalo country; and it is almost as foolish to talk of black walnuts for a park squirrel as it would be to tell a typical city hobo to go out and snare hares for his keep. Civilization has more crimes to answer for than the men it produces.

PREHISTORIC ELEPHANT FOUND

Los Angeles, April 11.—La Brea fossil fields near here yielded up today the practically complete skeleton of a prehistoric elephant which, it is believed, roamed the earth some 200,000 years ago. "The animal in life measured more than sixteen feet in length," said Frank S. Daggett, director of the Southwest Museum. "It stood fourteen feet high and its tusks are sixteen feet long."

Humane Advocate

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MISS RUTH EWING - - EDITOR

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APRIL, 1914

GOOD ROADS

Last August, Missouri took the initiative in the Good Roads Movement by making a practical demonstration in road building, conducted by 350,000 man and boy volunteers led by Governor Major.

For two days this unique working force donned working clothes and labored; at the end of that time roadways that had been impassable because of ruts and obstructions had been transformed into 400 miles of cleared roads, other roads had been surfaced with gravel and many new roads had been cut. This volunteer army proved that what no one man nor set of men had been able to do, could easily be accomplished if all would turn in and get to work. In this way the movement for improved roads received a real start, which opened the way for more organized effort.

Later, Governor Dunne of Illinois proposed the adoption of the doubly good idea tried out in Colorado and Oregon for the combined development of roads and penology: namely, that the state start at once to improve its neglected roads and that the "trusty" convicts be given the work to do. This plan provided that the convicts work for the state instead

of being farmed out to contractors, as has been the custom in the South.

The legislature passed the Dunne bill, providing for road building by convict labor. April 15th last, Governor Dunne had the pleasure of inaugurating the era of good roads in Illinois. On this birthday of the movement over 500 miles of dirt road in Cook County were cleared. The Governor and many state officials, including Homer Tice, father of the state good roads bill, traversed the state and urged the workers on.

Rural school teachers instructed their scholars on the importance of good roads, section foremen on all railroads ordered their men to help in the manual labor on the roads, mail carriers in rural districts were ordered to assist, fraternal orders joined and there were innumerable volunteers enlisted in the unique service. Prizes were awarded by various associations to the winners in road-dragging and stone-hauling contests.

The Department of Agriculture has thrown a strong light on the question of road improvement from the standpoint of child welfare. A statement issued recently summed up the situation thus:

"That improved roads would benefit our country school systems there would seem to be no doubt. Improved roads make it possible to consolidate or centralize schools and to establish graded schools in the rural districts. Such schools, centrally located, will accommodate all of the children in a radius of from four to five miles. In many communities having the advantage of improved roads, commodious buildings have been provided, more competent teachers have been employed, and modern facilities for teachers have been supplied at minimum cost per pupil.

"In five eastern and western states which have a large mileage of improved roads, the average attendance of enrolled pupils in 1908-09 was 80 per cent; while in four southern states and one northwestern state which are noted for bad roads, the average

attendance for the same year was 64 per cent, which means that good roads made a difference of 16 per cent in school attendance. In the states first named, 35 per cent of the roads have been improved, while in the latter group of states only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of roads have been improved. There are at the present time about 2,000 consolidated rural schools in the United States. It appears that Massachusetts, Ohio and Indiana have made the greatest progress along these lines, and it is rather significant to note that in those states about one-third of the roads have been improved."

This good roads movement is a humanitarian movement, and that for three reasons; first, because it offers the convicts the advantage of healthful, outdoor labor of a kind that is at once helpful to both the convict and the state; second, because it offers safe and humane travel for horses and automobiles, both of which are entitled to good road conditions; third, because it is in the interest of humanity generally to pull Illinois out of the mud.

Good roads literally pave the way to progress. They make possible the close acquaintance and intimate communication between all sections of a great country and permit the people of each section to become familiar with the life, ideas and ideals of all the rest. In what better way can we promote national unity and activity?

The humane societies are interested in good roads from the standpoint of humanity. In fact, no subject bearing upon the comfort and welfare of living creatures is foreign to their work for the betterment of conditions for man and animal kind. Good roads have become a practical necessity and the closest relation exists between highway improvement and the humane movement. Humanity means progress in all lines of endeavor.

MARSHAL SEYFERLICH

Charles F. Seyferlich,—"Big Sy." Marshal and member of the Chicago Fire Department for nearly forty years,—was laid to rest in Wunders Cemetery, Saturday, April 11th, 1914. The funeral cortege was made up of six hundred of his own fire ladders, two hundred and fifty marching and mounted police, members of the city council, Masons and Shriners, a band of musicians, and thousands of persons from all walks of life who wished to pay tribute to the memory of this good man and hero officer.

The casket was borne to the grave on hose cart No. 98, draped and covered with flowers,—the first motor cart put into service by the fire department (some time ago) and the particular pride of Chief Seyferlich. The giant figure of the fearless fire fighter was dressed in the uniform of blue with his rank of office emblazoned in a shield fastened on his breast.

Chief Seyferlich had many thrilling and even miraculous escapes from death, and made many daring rescues of others in peril. When assistant fire marshal, some years ago, while fighting a raging fire in a big building, he came upon the unconscious form of a man lying on the floor. At the risk of his own life he gathered the limp body in his strong arms and descended to the street below, to find that the man he had saved from death was his own brother.

Chief Seyferlich was a man of splendid courage and devotion to duty. He was the ideal fireman, full of pride in his calling, native courage, contempt for personal danger and a fervent sense of his responsibility in saving human life. In his death Chicago has lost one of its strongest defenders, but the influence of his brave spirit and devotion to duty will remain a potent factor in the life of the city he served so well.

WIDOWS' PENSION LAW

Miss Sophie I. Loeb, of the Commission for the Relief of Widowed Mothers in New York, recently sent abroad to study the Danish laws for the relief of widows and orphans, writes from Copenhagen that she is most enthusiastic over the methods in use there and the results obtained from them. Her special interest centered in the recently passed law providing state pensions for widows and their children.

The Mothers' Pension Law certainly offers new features in social legislation.

NOTES

Mr. O. W. Odell, Special Agent of The Illinois Humane Society at Chicago Heights, Cook County, Illinois, called at the Society's office on April 11th, 1914.

Mr. Jesse F. Hannah, President of the Boone County Branch of The Illinois Humane Society, paid the Society a visit April 13th last.

QUAIL PROTECTED

The Clarke county board of supervisors recently passed an order making it unlawful to kill or have in possession any quail or partridge, snipe, dove, woodcock or squirrel between the first day of March and the fifteenth day of November of any year.

Since the experts of the Department of Agriculture declare that quail destroyed great numbers of boll weevils there has been great effort on the part of land owners to protect the birds. Men who have been killing quail all their lives declare they never noticed anything but grass seed and grain in the craw of a quail, and yet there are those who profess to have found hundreds of boll weevils in the craw of this game bird. If the latter be true it would pay every county in Mississippi to prohibit the killing of quail altogether for four or five years, and then permit it only for about two months.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE CROW

Down with the scarecrow and up with the sign "Welcome" in the cornfields of the United States is the newest dictum of Uncle Sam's Department of Agriculture. *Corvus americanus*—that is Mr. Crow's real name—should be a welcome visitor. He is a benefit to the arable lands and not a detriment.

Generations, centuries, eons have witnessed the springtime elevation of a rack of laths and sticks draped with discarded coats and pants, topped with ancient headgear, to do duty in the newly planted cornfields as a warning to the crows that dire and sudden destruction await any attack on the seed filled soil. From nearby fence corners the farmer's son or the hired man has watched, gun in hand, the coming of the black visitors.

"Bang," and the innocent victim of an age long superstition was gasping out his life on the ground.

"Now," says the Department of Agriculture, "all this must be ended. After a careful study of the habits and the examination of a large number of crow's stomachs the Department experts have reached the conclusion that the crow consumes enough grasshoppers, cut worms, white grub and other injurious insects to make him highly valuable to the farm."

POULTRY FED ON PEBBLES TO INCREASE WEIGHT; U. S. AID IS ASKED

By The Associated Press.

New York, April 11.—The Humane society has appealed to H. Snowden Marshall, United States district attorney, and the department of agriculture at Washington, to put a stop to "sanding" and "over cropping" live poultry. The Greater New York Live Poultry Dealers' Protective Association, which is co-operating with the Humane society, says chickens are starved for a day or more before the consignments arrive in Jersey City and then fed on a paste composed of grain, pebbles and finely crushed stone.

This, it is said, often adds four ounces to a four pound chicken and results in large profits. It is said that from 150,000 to 300,000 pounds of sand is sold to consumers here each week at a fancy price.

The Protective Association and Humane Society representatives have placed a number of stuffed crows as exhibits before the federal authorities.

FORBIDS CRUELTY IN VIVISECTION

Philadelphia, Pa., April 17.—Judge F. A. Bregy today laid down the rule that the plea of "scientific purpose" does not absolve a vivisectionist of crime under the Pennsylvania law if he inflicts useless cruelty or torture upon an animal.

Judge Bregy's ruling was made in his instructions to the jury in the trial of Dr. Joshua E. Sweet, charged with wanton cruelty to dogs after operations. Dr. Sweet is assistant professor of surgical research in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania and has been on trial for three days. Five other members of the medical faculty of the university are under indictment for alleged cruel treatment of dogs after operations, and the trial of their cases depends upon the outcome of the proceedings against Dr. Sweet.

The jury retired late in the afternoon and court adjourned until Monday morning. If a verdict is reached in the meantime it will be sealed.

States His Attitude to Jury

Judge Bregy's interpretation of the laws of Pennsylvania on the matter of cruelty to animals in connection with vivisection is said to be the first ever made in the state. In his charge to the jury he said:

"To indicate a view on the part of physicians that these operations upon the dogs were made for scientific purposes to obtain information for the alleviation of human suffering, I charge you that the law of Pennsylvania does not allow pain and suffering, torment, or torture to be inflicted upon dogs for any purpose except the relief of the suffering of the dog itself.

"Surgeons have no right to torture a dog or violate the law, as I have read it to you for the purpose of obtaining scientific information. The law says that any person who does a thing as I have read it to you, that is, if a person is guilty of wanton and cruel torture of an animal, shall be guilty of a crime. The law does not say they shall not be guilty if they do it for a scientific purpose. Scientific purpose does not excuse cruelty."

Judge's Stand a Surprise

The court's reference to vivisection came as a surprise to both sides in the case because the indictment against Dr. Sweet mentioned only alleged cruel treatment after operations and because testimony as to why these operations had been performed and

other subjects pertaining to vivisection had been ruled out of the evidence in the trial of the case.

John R. K. Scott, counsel for the Women's Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, announced when the importance of the court's declaration was realized that arrests probably would be made of scientific investigators on the charge of cruel treatment of animals in specific cases of vivisectional operations.

—Chicago Tribune, April 18th, 1914.

HUMANIZATION, NOT CIVILIZATION

Chicago, April 20.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—Referring to your editorial, "War" (the general distinguished excellence of which I want here to commend in a fervid way), let me make a protest in favor of the word "humanization," or some equivalent, instead of "civilization."

The onward and upward course of social development has carried us to a grade of spiritual sentiment and aspiration where the word civilization is empty of those significations and suggestions that are really intended. Civilization is "city living" as contrasted with comparatively segregated life. It connotes law and order, and that grade only of comity that enables men to live in close neighborhood in tolerable quiet. It does not signify or connote that grade of comity that influences a man to desire not merely his own well being but in addition the well being of all in common.

But the word that quite aptly fits the case is the word humanity.

FRANCIS C. RUSSELL.

AN ARMY OF LADYBUGS

No Caesar or Napoleon was ever yet born who could make successful defense against an insect invasion. Apparently the only possible way to cope successfully with pernicious insects is to get the aid of other parasite insects who will eat them. Acting on this plan, the California state horticulturist has procured 75,000,000 ladybugs, which he will distribute this spring to farmers. The ladybug is a beetle that delights to prey upon the aphids which attack melons, hop, bean and grain crops. Hence more ladybugs, more melons. More melons, less melancholy among the sons of men.

CHILDREN'S CORNER



MASTER FREDERICK TOWNSEND BUEL MARTIN

Son of Mr. Bradley Martin, Jr.

Photographed by Curtis Bell

LADY ANN GORA'S PARTY

Lady Ann Gora was giving a tea-party. It was a very select affair, for all the best Cats in the neighborhood were invited. There was Muffti, the proud Maltese who lived next door, Miss Kitty-cat from the big house across the street, Frisk, a lovely kitten whose home was in the yard over the alley, and Ebony, a stately black cat who had just moved into the neighborhood.

As the guests sipped their tea (which really was only milk!) in their very best company manner, Lady Ann Gora politely inquired if Ebony liked his new home.

"Very much, thank you," he replied with a bashful glance at his hostess, "though the railroad journey tried my patience exceedingly."

"What kind of conveyance did you have?" asked Muffti.

"A bag. My young mistress tied the drawstrings firmly around my neck, so as to keep my paws out of mischief. She knows how I dislike traveling and that I am apt to forget all my bringing-up when I feel the jar and creak of the wheels! But really, I did not mind it very much after all, because she kept stroking my head and talking to me, and making me forget my troubles."

"Don't you miss your old home terribly?" asked Miss Kitty-cat.

"Not a bit. I was afraid I should, at first. But as soon as we were in the new house, my mistress let me run about wherever I wished, from cellar to garret and examine all the nooks and corners. It isn't considered very manly to weep, but I confess I had a good cry at the strangeness of it all. My mistress surely understands our feelings, however, for she gave me a dish of my favorite food, and then took me up on her lap and petted me, while she explained that though the house was new, the family and furniture were not—they were just the

same, and there was no use worrying. So I didn't, and have been happy ever since."

"Do you know, I have heard of such a sad case," remarked Frisk, with his most grown-up air. "A Tiger cat's family shut up their house and went away for the summer, leaving poor Tiger behind. He was sure, at first, that there had been a mistake, and they would come back after him. But they did not, and the poor fellow has had no place to sleep and not a thing to eat except the scraps he could pick up. It's pretty hard on a petted cat to be treated in that way. The last time I saw him he was so thin and weak he could hardly stand."

"I know something even worse," said Miss Kitty-cat, after a moment of pained silence. "A friend of mine was locked up in the empty house when her family went away. They simply forgot all about her. There wasn't anything to eat or drink, and she couldn't get out—and so—she starved to death."

"Horrors!" cried all the cats. "How can people be so wicked?"

"Oh, please let's change the subject," said Lady Ann Gora, distressed that the table-talk should have taken so gloomy a turn. "Try a little of this cold chopped meat."

"I have never tasted better," remarked Ebony, helping himself bountifully. "I am so fond of cooked meat, but I can have it only once a day. And raw meat, never!" and he sighed regretfully.

"Is that so? What a shame. Why not?" cried Muffti, all in a breath.

"Oh, my mistress thinks the taste of fresh blood makes me too anxious to cultivate the acquaintance of birds and young chickens! And she wishes me to lead a moral and upright life."

"I'm being brought up a strict vegetarian," said Frisk, smoothing his fur complacently. "I have corn, beans, potatoes and other vegetables, besides

all the milk I can drink. And I drink a great deal of fresh water. I'm sure I look as healthy as any of you."

They all gazed admiringly at the plump, well-nourished kitten.

"Well!" said Muffti, "the main point with me is to get my two meals a day!"

By this time the milk and the meat had entirely disappeared, and therefore the guests saw no reason for remaining longer. So, assuring their hostess that they had had a charming time, they took a dignified departure.

—From "The Book of the Beastie."

THE ROBIN'S SECRET

Do you know the secret true
That the robin tells to you
As he chirps and calls and chirps
When upon the lawn he flirts.

'Tis a message bold and clear
Full of courage and of cheer
You may know that friends are near
When this herald's voice you hear.

That the little wren you'll see
Flitting swift from tree to tree
That the songbird's sweet refrain
Echoes in both sun and rain.

That the meadow lark's clear note
Issues from his golden throat
That the bobolink's mad mirth
Springs from lore of heaven and earth.

And each bough is full of hope
And each bud anxious to ope
And this bare and brown old earth
Just about to give new birth.

When the robin's call you hear
Listen to his message clear
And the promise of the Wood
And you'll know that life is good.

Rose Martha Babcock.

A UNIQUE EXPERIMENT

A unique musical experiment has been conducted recently in France. It was resolved to institute concerts for animals for the purpose of observing the effects of music upon them. The results of the observations made established the fact that disconnected tones on stringed instruments created no effect upon horses beyond causing some of the animals to manifest signs of impatience, but when a melody was played the horses turned toward the players, pricked up their ears, and showed plainly the pleasure they experienced.

An orchestral concert was given before

the elephants in Le Jardin des Plantes. The animals became excited and impatient when passionate music was played, but calm when a sustained, melodious, and flowing style was adopted.

Dogs were found to be partial to the various instruments according to the breed, but the dog that will show affection, or even respect, for the bagpipe is not yet born. Dogs have marked musical likes and dislikes. Some have a liking for, others aversion to, the piano, violin, and flute, but all became enraged when tunes were played at a very rapid rate.

THE CHICKADEE

Because of its delightful notes, its confident ways and its fearlessness, the chickadee is one of the best-known birds of the United States and Canada. It responds to encouragement, and by hanging within its reach a constant supply of suet, the chickadee can be made a constant visitor to the garden and orchard.

Though insignificant in size, titmice (another name for the attractive little bird) are far from being so in an economic sense, owing to their numbers and activity. While one locality is being searched for food by a larger bird, ten are being scrutinized by the smaller species.

The chickadee's food is made up of insects and vegetable matter. Moths and caterpillars are favorites, and form about one-third of the whole. The vegetable food is composed largely of seeds and weeds. There are few more useful birds than this.

APRIL SONG

Mary E. Wilkins

Now the willows have their pussies,
Now ferns in meadow lands
Hold little downy leaflets,
Like clinging baby hands.
Like rosy baby fingers,
Show oak leaves 'gainst the blue;
The little ones of nature
Are ev'rywhere in view,
The little ones of nature
Are ev'rywhere in view,
Are ev'rywhere in view,
Are ev'rywhere in view.

There's purring in a sunbeam
Where Tabby's babies play,
The hen is softly brooding,
Her chickens came to-day.
Up in the crimson maple
The mother robin sings;
The world is full of caring
For little helpless things,
The world is full of caring
For little helpless things,
For little helpless things,
For little helpless things.

WORK OF AMBULANCE DEPARTMENT FOR ONE MONTH

This Society owns and operates two ambulances for use in the removal of sick and injured animals. One of these is drawn by horses and the other propelled by motor power. Both are at the service of the public, day and night, upon proper application.

Application may be made over the telephone (Harrison 384 or 7005) or otherwise, by the owner of disabled animal or any one authorized by owner or any driver or person responsible for animal at the time.

This service is conducted by the Society from its stable and garage in the rear of its office building at 1145 South Wabash Avenue.

In cases where animals have fallen into holes or excavations, the Society's hoisting apparatus, consisting of a derrick with chain pulley and sling, may be had upon application.

This department responds to calls made within the city limits and special arrangements can be made for longer hauls to outlying points. The Society employs an officer whose sole business is to be in constant charge of this department.

A moderate fee is charged for the ambulance service when the person served is able to pay although it is given gratis when he is not, the first interest of the Society being the immediate relief of the suffering animal. The collections made for ambulance hauls go to assist in defraying the expense of maintaining the service which is always considerably in excess of the receipts.

The following record shows the volume of work accomplished by the ambulance department during the month of February alone:

February 2nd, 1914. Horse fell from exhaustion while hauling snow. Animal in weak condition from lack of proper feed and care. Picked up by ambulance between one and two o'clock in the morning at Wabash and Madison and hauled to 3144 West 40th St. Owner warned against continued mistreatment.

February 2nd. Horse belonging to Peterson Planing Mill Co., down at 79th and Morgan with spinal trouble. Hauled to Veterinary at 213 W. 62nd St. Animal in good condition. Difficult to handle, as horse thrashed about in its suffering.

February 2nd. Splendid horse owned by Lauk & Miller, seriously injured by a reckless teamster who drove his wagon, heavily loaded with brick, over its hoof, tearing the hoof off. Ambulance carried horse from 3458 N. 40th Ave. to Dr. Jaffray's, where it was given best of care.

February 3rd. Horse owned by Charles May, down at Elizabeth and Fulton Sts. with spinal trouble. Hauled to Wright and Merrillat, Veterinary Surgeons. Horse died.

February 3rd. Horse owned by Boston Store, caught foot behind loose strip of metal rim on stone coping, in alleyway back of store, and pulled off hoof trying to extricate itself. Carried to Boston Store Stable, 15th and State Sts., and given Veterinary attention.

February 4th. Horse with spinal trouble, belonging to Albert Eich, hauled in ambulance from South Water St. and Fifth Ave. to 118 W. Division St. Horse died. This was a particularly pitiful case, as the animal was blind in both eyes and suffered greatly from fear.

February 5th. The "Chicago American" asked that ambulance be sent to care for one of its delivery horses that was down at 19th and Halsted Sts. with spinal trouble. Horse was carried to 217 S. Sangamon St.

February 5th. Horse, property of A. Cherney, taken with spinal trouble at Wabash Ave. and Harrison St. Hauled to Dr. McEvers for treatment. Horse got well.

February 7th. Horse, owned by Wenig Teaming Co., hit by moving street car and injured in hind quarters. Hauled from Western and Grand Aves. to 16th and Peoria



Horse abandoned by heartless owner and left to starve in vacant lot. Case reported by public spirited citizen. Horse hauled in ambulance to Society's stable, where it had to be raised in a sling before it could be fed or watered. The animal was 25 years old and suffering extreme pain from lack of food and water; also from bruises on the body and a badly injured foot. As the poor beast was too far gone to recover it was mercifully destroyed.

Sts. Horse recovered, though somewhat crippled.

February 7th. Horse hauling for Bristol's Express Co., stricken with spinal trouble at Taylor St. and the River. Carried in ambulance to Dr. Jaffray's Hospital. Perfectly well in three days.

February 7th. Horse, owned by E. G. Nieman, attacked by spinal trouble. Hauled from Wabash and Randolph to Dr. Shaw's Hospital. Got well.

February 8th. In this case, a mule and a horse had been shipped together in a car over the railroad. Upon arrival in Chicago horse was dead and mule half frozen and nearly dead. Dr. McKillip sent for ambulance to remove mule from foot of South Water St. to McKillip's Hospital. Mule recovered.

February 9th. Horse, belonging to American Express Co., slipped on street at Monroe and Michigan and crushed hip. Hauled to Sebor and Clinton. Dr. Bovett treated case. Animal recovered.

February 10th. A smooth-shod horse, owned by Joe Karpinski, slipped and fell in front of Auditorium Hotel, and was unable to get on its feet. The animal was in weak and bad condition. Ambulance carried horse to Humane Society's stable, where it was raised to its feet by means of a sling. When owner called to take horse he was told to give the animal better care.

February 10th. Paul J. Saomicke Co. called ambulance to haul one of its horses that was down with spinal trouble. Haul made from 915 W. North Ave. to 1624 Milwaukee Ave. Horse recovered.

February 10th. Fine, large black horse, owned by Matthew Stift, went down with spinal disease. Carried from 811 W. 18th St. to 21st and Halsted. Recovered.

February 11th. Horse hauling building material for its owner, Henry Krumroy, fell on street with spinal trouble. Hauled from Ashland and Madison to 1928 Jefferson St. Animal got well.

February 11th. Veto Semmo's horse, used drawing a junk wagon, fell at 128 W. 47th St. with spinal affection. Hauled to Dr. Baker at Chicago Veterinary College. Soon recovered.

February 12th. Horse, belonging to G. Stable, milk dealer, fell in owner's barn with spinal disease. Carried in ambulance

to Dr. McKillip's Hospital. Animal recovered.

February 12th. Horse, owned by John C. Moninger Co., attacked with spinal trouble in owner's barn. Hauled to Dr. Jaffray's Hospital. Horse got well.

February 14th. Ambulance called to 35th and Grand Blvd. to take charge of horse belonging to Colby's Express Co. that had severe attack of blind staggers. Horse hauled to owner's barn.

February 15th. Old white horse, half-starved, down on the snowy street at 31st and State. Animal was infirm and weak. Officer obtained owner's consent and humanely destroyed horse.

February 16th. Horse, owned by Chicago Glass Transfer Co., down at 5860 State St. with spinal attack, taken in ambulance to Dr. McEvers. Horse recovered.

February 16th. Chicago Fire Department called for ambulance to haul horse, owner unknown, which was in a serious suffering condition. Horse humanely destroyed by officer of Society.

February 17th. Horse, owned by Pentecost Bros., attacked with spinal trouble, hauled in ambulance from South Water and Lake Sts. to Dr. McEvers' Hospital. Animal too far gone to be saved.

February 18th. Horse in starved and exhausted condition fell in harness at 462 East 33rd St. Hauled to owner's barn, 3200 Wabash Ave. Animal sold to killers and destroyed the following day.

February 19th. Horse owned by Brink's Express Co. suffering from spinal attack. Taken in ambulance from Southport and Wolfram Sts. to 711 W. Monroe St.

February 19th. Ambulance called to haul horse down at 24th and Princeton Ave., suffering from weak kidneys. Owing to the fact that neither the owner of the horse nor the man renting it by the day would be responsible for the animal, the horse was carried to the Society's stable, where it was given rest and good care. Three days later, owner called and claimed animal, promising to give it better treatment.

February 19th. Ambulance called to move splendid draft horse belonging to Sprague, Warner & Co., that had slipped and injured itself on pavement near Erie St. bridge. Officer Mariotti found horse had broken a leg, and advised owners to give him permission to destroy animal, which they did.

Horse was shot to end extreme suffering. This case is a pathetic instance of the tragic way in which fine horses often fall victims to slippery pavements. Would that the inventors would evolve a practical winter shoe for horses or a non-slippery pavement for streets.

February 21st. Horse down at 36th Place and State St., having fallen from weakness in hind quarters due to kidney trouble. Hauled in ambulance to Robert Lloyd's (owner) barn at 122 W. 32nd St., where it soon recovered. This horse is subject to fits of weakness, when it falls on the street and is unable to rise, though apparently able to travel when assisted to its feet. The ambulance has helped the animal home on five different occasions.

February 23rd. The E. W. Burke Transfer Co., Annual Member of the Humane Society, called the ambulance to care for one of its fine draft horses stricken with spinal trouble while at Monroe and Market Sts. Animal was hauled to Dr. Quitman's but it was too far gone to be saved.

February 23rd. Horse belonging to John Levanga fell on street with spinal attack. Hauled in ambulance from Chicago Ave. and Robey St. to Dr. McEvers' hospital. Horse recovered.

February 23rd. Express horse, owned by Mrs. Walker, fell on street from weakness. Hauled in ambulance from 29th and Dearborn to 3150 LaSalle St.

February 24th. Horse overcome with spinal trouble at South Water and LaSalle Sts. Taken to Dr. Jaffray.

February 24th. Splendid gray horse belonging to Wm. Morris & Sons Co., attacked with spinal trouble while at 49th and Cottage Grove Ave. Carried in ambulance to Dr. McKillip's hospital. Speedy recovery.

February 24th. Ambulance called to remove horse injured by moving street car. Upon examination horse was found to have broken leg and was humanely destroyed.

February 24th. A horse hauling metal for C. Seelig went down on the street at 23rd Place and Canal St. with spinal trouble. Taken in ambulance to Wright and Merillat, veterinarians. Horse could not be saved.

February 25th. Horse owned by M. Feslenberg, and used for hauling junk, dropped with spinal disease at 28th and Loomis Sts.

Hauled in ambulance to Dr. McKillip. Horse died.

February 25th. Horse with spinal trouble owned by I. Goldstein & Son, was hauled in ambulance from 1111 Frank St. to Dr. McEvers, but could not be saved.

February 26th. Horse neglected while in hospital until blood poisoning developed. Rushed in ambulance to Dr. McEvers' hospital, but too late to be saved. Horse destroyed to end suffering.

February 26th. Ambulance called to go to the rescue of a horse that had become stuck in a mud hole. Animal in weak and half-starved condition. Hauled in ambulance from 3201 LaSalle St. to Chicago Veterinary College. Recovered.

February 26th. Ambulance sent for by Muivihill Bros. to care for horse stricken with spinal trouble while at Hubbard and State Sts. Taken to 821 W. 18th St. Horse got well.

February 26th. Ambulance called for horse owned by Borden Milk Co. that caught its foot in railroad track (when being driven on a trot over crossing) and pulled one hoof entirely off. Hauled from 111th St. and Western Ave. to 215 W. 62nd St. Horse finally grew a new hoof.

February 26th. Ambulance called to carry injured horse from 35th and Indiana Ave. to Society's stable. Horse found to have broken leg. Owner, Mr. Hummel, ordered that animal be immediately shot, which was done.

February 27th. Horse with spinal trouble, property of Hagen & Klein, was hauled in ambulance from 2024 N. Halsted St. to Dr. McKillip's hospital. Animal did not recover.

February 27th. White horse with spinal trouble fell at N. Leavitt and Belle Plaine. Hauled in ambulance to 3415 N. Claremont Ave. Horse died. Owner, John J. Wolniewicz, florist.

February 28th. Horse belonging to "The Fair" went down at 71st St. and Bryn Mawr station. Hauled in ambulance, by order of owners, to 71st and Wabash Ave. Horse died.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY PERSONNEL FOR 1914-1915

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Telephones; Harrison 384 and 7005

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SOLOMON STURGES.....	Vice-President
CHARLES E. MURISON.....	Treasurer
GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.....	Secretary

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ILLINOIS STATE HUMANE CONVENTION

The Fifth Annual Convention of Humane Societies in the State of Illinois will be held in Rock Island, Rock Island County, Illinois, on Thursday, May 7, 1914. There will be a morning, afternoon and evening session, devoted to addresses and papers on the various branches of work for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals.

All branch and co-operation societies and agencies should send as many delegates as possible to take part in the proceedings of this convention. The object of the meeting is to advance effort so that every county in the state will have some agency actively at work for the prevention of cruelty in co-operation with all other recognized agencies throughout the state.

The meetings will be held in the Y. M. C. A. building. Hotel accommodations are good. Rates reasonable. Local arrangements are in charge of a committee appointed by Mr. W. S. Parks, president of the Rock Island County Humane Society.

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HUMANE ADVOCATE

MAY, 1914



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY
CHICAGO



FOUNTAIN IN WASHINGTON PARK, QUINCY, ILLINOIS
Given to the Humane Society many years ago by Charles and Anna Brown

Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

VOL. IX.

MAY, 1914

No. 7

ILLINOIS STATE HUMANE CONVENTION

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

It was an enthusiastic and interested body of humane workers that met in Rock Island, Ills., May 7th, 1914, to hold a convention of humane societies in Illinois; it being the sixth anniversary of the birth of the movement for united effort in humane endeavor in this state which took place in Chicago, December 3rd, 1908.

The convention was held under the auspices of the Rock Island County Humane Society and Ladies' Auxiliary in the auditorium of the new \$100,000 Y. M. C. A. Building. The programme was divided into three sessions—morning, afternoon and evening.

Mr. William S. Parks, President of the Rock Island Society; Mrs. Belle Jones, President of the Ladies' Auxiliary; Miss Florinda O. Abrahamson, Secretary; Miss Dina Ramser, Chairman, Child Welfare Committee; Mrs. Fred Rinck, Chairman, Band of Mercy Committee; Mr. W. H. Robb, Humane Officer; and other prominent members of the local society were on hand to give a hearty welcome to the visiting delegates.

The following register shows those who were actively interested in the conference, no account being kept of the incidental visitors who attended the sessions.

Hon. Harry Schriver. Mayor of Rock Island
Mrs. S. Demuth.....Alton, Ill.
Rose B. Jolly.....Macomb, Ill.
W. S. Parks.....Rock Island, Ill.
Daniel Montgomery.....Rock Island, Ill.
Florence O. Abrahamson..Rock Island, Ill.
Mrs. Geo. Elliott.....Rock Island, Ill.
Dina Ramser.....Rock Island, Ill.
Geo. F. Miller.....Quincy, Ill.
Mrs. J. Williams.....Rock Island, Ill.
Fred G. Wolfe.....Quincy, Ill.
Capt. H. S. Brown.....Quincy, Ill.
Georgia Turnbull.....Rock Island, Ill.
Edna Flannigan.....Rock Island, Ill.
Will Jones.....Rock Island, Ill.
H. H. Robb.....Rock Island, Ill.
George A. H. Scott.....Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Belle Jones.....Rock Island, Ill.
Mrs. Fred Rinck.....Rock Island, Ill.
G. W. Johnson, M. D.....Savanna, Ill.
Charles H. Brayne.....Chicago, Ill.
Miss Mattie D. Havermale, R. N....
.....Canton, Ill.
Mrs. M. C. Root.....Rock Island, Ill.
Miss Ruth Ewing.....Chicago, Ill.
Henry Waterman.....Geneseo, Ill.
Myrtle A. McBride.....Geneseo, Ill.
C. H. Atwood.....Geneseo, Ill.
Cotta Bartholomew.....Rock Island, Ill.
Mrs. Eslaman.....Staunton, Ill.
Rev. H. W. Reed.....Rock Island, Ill.
Fred W. Rinck.....Rock Island, Ill.
Nellie A. Bliss.....Rock Island, Ill.
Mrs. Samuel J. Ranson...Rock Island, Ill.
Mrs. Alice A. Wagstaff...Rock Island, Ill.
Miss Corinne Elliott.....Rock Island, Ill.
M. C. Root.....Rock Island, Ill.
Elihu Root.....Rock Island, Ill.

MORNING SESSION

Mr. William S. Parks, President of the Rock Island Society, called the meeting to order in a brief, cordial speech which made every one feel very much at home. He appointed Mr. George A. H. Scott, Secretary of The Illinois Humane Society, Chicago, to act as Chairman of the meeting.

Reverend H. M. Reed, pastor of the First Baptist Church, made the opening invocation in which he emphasized the prayerfulness of all good work.

Hon. Harry Schriver, Mayor of Rock Island, then made an address in which he welcomed the members of the various societies in Illinois and expressed his keen appreciation of the value of the work they represented and his hope for an ever increasing interest on the part of the public.

Numerous telegrams and letters received from prominent humanitarians connected with some of the oldest and most influential societies in this country, were then read. These messages from those in the van of this great movement were greatly appreciated and gave much added encouragement to the workers in this field.

Following are some of the communications, all of which cannot be published owing to limited space.

LETTERS

Minneapolis, Minn., May 6, 1914.

Dear Mr. Scott: Your invitation to attend the convention of Humane Societies is received. We regret exceedingly our inability to be present, although we expect to be in Chicago on that date.

We wish to thank you for your remembrance and also wish to say that it is a source of great inspiration and help in our work in the Northwest, knowing that you are so faithfully carrying on anti-cruelty work in our neighboring state. We realize every day

that the "harvest indeed is plenteous, but the right kind of laborers are few."

Wishing you a very profitable and pleasant convention,

Yours very truly,

THE MINNEAPOLIS HUMANE SOCIETY,
BY WELCOME W. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

New York, N. Y., May 8, 1914.

Dear Mr. Scott: I did not receive your letter of May 4 until the 6th instant—too late to write to Rock Island as requested, but I did telegraph on the morning of the 7th instant and hope the telegram arrived in time. I rather think, that had I received notice of the State Convention sufficiently early, I could have been able to arrange to go out to Rock Island, at least for the first session, and would have taken great pleasure in doing so.

Will you write me at your convenience telling me whether the convention was a success, and whether you were able to work out the thought you had in mind, that is, impressing upon the delegates the necessity of humane work for children and animals, as worked out by our own societies throughout the country, as has been the practice here in New York under our own State Convention, of which Judge Wilkin is chairman of the executive committee. Believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

THOMAS D. WALSH,
Superintendent.

Toronto, Ont., May 6, 1914.

We are glad to learn that the Humane Societies of Illinois are holding a convention at Rock Island, and desire you to convey to the convention expression of our congratulations and good wishes. It is our sincere hope that the convention may be an unqualified success and that all the delegates may be imbued with a determination to bring humane work more and more prominently before the people of their respective districts.

We are enclosing copies of some of our literature, which may be of interest.

Yours truly,

THE TORONTO HUMANE SOCIETY,
R. C. CRAVEN,
Secretary.

Kalamazoo, Mich., May 6, 1914.

Dear Friend Scott: Several days' absence from home are responsible for my not receiving your favor of the 4th instant until this evening—the night before your convention—and as a consequence it will be impossible for me to send you a report of our work, etc., in time to be of any use to you for the purposes mentioned in your letter.

I will send this by special delivery and if I can manage to get it to town tonight there may be a chance yet of having it reach your hands before the close of your gathering. But all this necessitates brevity in what I have to say—or I will be too late.

If ever you should come across anyone who has any doubts as to whether humane societies and their work are big or little things, just ask them to look the whole wide world over with an unprejudiced eye and notice what they perceive. The most highly civilized, the most prosperous, the healthiest and the most secure countries to live in are those in which humane societies or their equivalents have driven cock, dog and bull fights to the wall, have been instrumental in child protection and have enacted and enforced laws, which almost have eliminated the infliction of needless cruelty and hardship to dumb animals.

And right here let me state that after an experience of 'way over a quarter of a century in humane work, I have come more and more to the conviction that it is not the society of the largest number of court convictions which is the most effective, most beneficent, by any means. Quite the contrary! In my opinion the organization managing to settle the largest number of cases out of court will be the one accomplishing the most good—at the least expense—in the long run—with which private view of mine, of course, no lawyer is expected to agree.

I always have maintained that it is far more humane and much cheaper to buy a bale of hay for a fellow (or rather his horse) who has been complained of for starving his critter, rather than to haul him into court and secure his conviction. In the first instance you not only help his horse but also made a friend of him; in the second, you make him less capable of providing for his beast than he was before and besides secure his undying enmity for anything connected with humane societies in general.

And—supposing the much-wished-for conviction has not been secured. What then? The society failing to get a conviction simply stands branded as a defamation of character, not a very desirable thing for the regulation of a humane society.

But, be the work done in a helpful, conciliatory way or by way of courts and con-

victions, one thing is incontrovertibly certain, and that is the fact that the existence alone of a humane society in any community is in itself a most potent factor of suppressing cruelty and preventing neglect and abuse.

The people of the class with which our work brings us most frequently into contact have learned to realize that the whole community looks with disfavor on and despises the fellow who gets into a conflict with the humane society.

Wishing you success with all my heart, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

CARL G. KLEINSTUCK.

TELEGRAMS

New York, N. Y., May 6, 1914.

The parent Anti-Cruelty Society of America founded by Henry Bergh sends greetings to the Societies of Illinois and wishes them Godspeed in their noble work.

ALFRED WAGSTAFF,

President, The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 6, 1914.

Am most happy to congratulate your State Societies at their Annual Convention which promises so much for the cruelly treated and send you our best wishes for a successful and profitable meeting.

ROBERT J. WILKIN.

Chairman, New York State Convention of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty in the State of New York.

Chicago, Ill., May 7, 1914.

While expressing regret at my inability to be present, request that you please convey my kind regards to all and best wishes for a meeting successful in every way.

JOHN L. SHORTALL,

President, The Illinois Humane Society.

Albany, N. Y., May 6, 1914.

The American Humane Association sends cordial greetings to humane colleagues and workers in the State of Illinois. May your convention prove a gratifying success and humane work in your State be greatly stimulated and helped. Humanization is better than civilization, for civilization is found lacking in humanity. Best wishes.

DR. WM. O. STILLMAN,

President, American Humane Association.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 6, 1914.

We extend to the delegates attending the Fifth Annual Convention of the Humane Societies of Illinois our hearty congratulations, trusting that the interchange of thought will result in much benefit to the cause in which we are so much interested. If we can be of service at any time, command us.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY P. C. A.,
F. B. RUTHERFORD,
Secretary.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 6, 1914.

We send greetings and every good wish through you to the delegates to the meeting of the Illinois Humane Societies from its friends and co-laborers in Buffalo. Its splendid work you are engaged in helping the abused child and tortured animal stands among the highest work of modern civilization.

H. CLAY PRESTON,
General Manager, Erie County S. P. C. A.

New York, N. Y., May 7, 1914.

Congratulate Illinois on State organization for the Prevention of Cruelty. Every society for children or animals in Illinois should be aligned with your convention. These conventions form the bulwark of our protective work throughout the Union.

THOMAS D. WALSH,
Superintendent.

Other and equally welcome letters were received from:

Mr. H. Behr.....Bloomington, Ill.
Mrs. Augie Rand Schweppe...Alton, Ill.
Mr. W. I. Kendall.....Princeton, Ill.
Dr. Hugh T. Morrison, Jr..Springfield, Ill.
Col. A. S. Frost.....Evanston, Ill.
Dr. George W. Johnson....Savanna, Ill.
A. S. Leckie.....Rockford, Ill.
Fay Lewis.....Rockford, Ill.
Nellie T. Rew.....Rockford, Ill.
Mrs. D. G. Williamson..Edwardsville, Ill.
James T. Allen.....Cincinnati, O.
Arthur W. Towne.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dr. Francis H. Rowley....Boston, Mass.
Miss Juliet Sager.....Belvidere, Ill.
Mrs. M. H. Lalor....Chicago Heights, Ill.

"CHILD SAVING WORK IN M'DONOUGH COUNTY," BY MISS ROSE B. JOLLY, SECRETARY, THE M'DONOUGH COUNTY HUMANE SOCIETY.

Miss Jolly spoke extemporaneously and in the course of her address brought out the following facts relative to the McDonough County Orphanage:

Since the institution was opened three years ago 68 children have been received and cared for. The orphanage received its first assistance through the board of supervisors who contributed \$300 a year, but later raised this amount to \$600. In return for the contribution the supervisors were allowed to send dependent children to the institution free of charge. No children are received from any other counties except McDonough unless a payment of \$15 per month is made for the care of each child. At the present time there are three children from Hancock county at the orphanage, their care being contributed for by that county.

The main object of the orphanage is to care for those children during the mental or physical disability of the parents, and no child has yet been adopted from the institution. Twenty-four children were cared for and returned to their parents last year. At the present time, 35 children are in the care of the home and four are to be returned to their parents next week. Children over 16 years of age are not admitted and after they attain this age homes are found for them in good families. There are six children now at the institution for whom homes will be found this summer, as the parents are unable to care for them.

When the orphanage was first started the expense of keeping it up amounted to \$1,700 and last year the cost of maintaining it was \$1,900. A home containing 12 rooms was purchased at a cost of \$4,500 and an addition costing in the neighborhood of \$1,800 was added a few months ago. There is still a small indebtedness on the building which the board hopes to dispose of some time in the near future. Not only is Macomb interested in the splendid work which is being accomplished, but the entire county is interested and are helping keep up the institution by giving entertainments, suppers, socials, teas, etc.

Too much praise cannot be given Miss Josie Westfall, the matron, who gives her entire time and attention to the care of these little children. To her is due the greatest amount of credit for the work which is being

carried on at this institution, toward which every person in McDonough looks with pride.

Miss Jolly's talk called forth much animated discussion which was later reduced to a resolution to the effect that all active Societies should canvass the facilities of their respective counties to establish homes for the proper care of destitute, neglected, or abandoned children.

Under present conditions in most counties, parents are obliged to give up their children under stress of unfortunate circumstances and forfeit all right to reclaim them.

"THE VISITING NURSE'S OPPORTUNITY IN HUMANE WORK," BY MISS MATTIE D. HAVERMALE, R. N., SECRETARY, CANTON HUMANE SOCIETY.

One year ago last January I was asked to take up the School and Visiting Nurse work in Canton by the President of our School board, she with some others of the school officials and a number of other citizens having previously organized a society of Associated Charities. The superintendent of our public schools is the president, the School and Visiting Nurse is the superintendent, also the secretary of the Humane Society. The truant officer of the public school is the humane officer for the children—so you see we are linked together in such a way as to accomplish some successful work.

When one who is a stranger to the lives and ways of living of the very poor goes among them for the first time he is impressed chiefly by the tragedy of their want—the greatness of the contrast between the comforts and luxuries of his own plane of living and the discomforts and privations of theirs. Very different, however, is the feeling of the Visiting Nurse who goes to such homes day after day and who becomes so familiar with this difference in outward seeming that it no longer obscures her view of the real life, of joys and sorrows, hopes and fears which these fellow kings share with their seemingly more fortunate brothers. Very often in the poorest homes the nurse will find treasures of affection, of seeming sacrifice and of family unity which makes many a materially comfortable home seem, from a spiritual side, poverty stricken and empty of all comforts.

No nurse could stand the strain of working day by day in the midst of scenes where

tragedy was as omnipresent as it is to the chance visitor in such homes.

I cannot begin to tell you what a comfort it is now at the end of 16 months to hear some of the results of the work that has been done. One of the most satisfactory to me has been the way one girl has made good. One year ago last February we took this girl, aged 16, from a house of ill repute in our slum district, called Oklahoma, and the court committed her to the Training School for Girls at Geneva. She was not a bad girl from choice, but from environment, which she has proven. I kept writing her encouraging letters in which I told her to remember she was not sent there for punishment, but just to *help* her to be what we felt she wanted to be, but could not for her environment. She wrote to her mother shortly after she entered the Training School among other things that she was glad to be there, as there was every thing there to make her better. Each letter has told of her success in one way and another, and some time ago she asked for special permission to write a letter to me—the girls are only allowed to write one letter a month, and that to their parents or nearest relative. In this letter she said she could say with pleasure she had made a good record and would graduate in July and then would be ready to go out and show us that she could do as we wanted her to do. She seems so grateful, she says she is so thankful she was sent to the Training School, for it had shown her what it is to do right. Instead of feeling resentful she considers us her "dearest friends," as she says. The first of April I received a second letter in which she was so thankful for the interest taken in her, and said now she had a chance to make something of herself as we wanted her to do, for in a short time she was to enter a hospital in Chicago and take a nurse's training; that she had no desire to return here to her old associates. I wrote her if she did I knew she would make a successful nurse, for she had proven to us that she was able to accomplish what she undertook to do. We are watching this case with a great deal of interest—is it not worth while?

I could give a report telling in detail of many of my patients and of many things of special interest that have come up during the months that have passed, but I cannot begin to tell of the varied requests aside from nursing that come in for a day. They are as different as the people who make them. One day last week our humane officer received a call from a neighbor saying a certain father was beating his little three-year-old boy. We had received calls about the cruelty of these parents several times before, but each time the officers went the parents pleaded—spite work, etc.—but this time I went along and

bared the child's back and legs and they were covered with black and blue welts. We sent three doctors to see the child, while the officer swore out a warrant for the father. He pleaded guilty and paid a fine and the costs and the court took the child from them, they signing the papers. I took the child to an orphanage the next day. He was a bright, fine-looking little boy.

The greatest trouble we have to contend with is the desertion of the wife and children by the husband and father. We seem to be unsuccessful in arresting them and gaining anything. What can be done?

The chief of police and his patrolmen, as well as the State's Attorney and the County Judge, are all in sympathy with the humane work, but we lack members and funds with which to carry on the work. In a town of 14,000 population we only have 30 members. How can we create enthusiasm and gain new members? The people seem interested, but are willing a few shall do the work. We have had a great many calls this winter where the wife and children were cold and hungry, the majority of the suffering caused by liquor. We hope to have less of this to contend with, as our saloons were closed this week. A business man said to me last week, "It will be very hard for Canton the first year, there will be a great many empty store buildings," but how much better that will be than so great a number of empty stomachs, for the men who own the buildings don't know what it is to be hungry and cold.

From September 6 to April 1 the nurse made 1,016 calls, distributed 438 articles of clothing, furnished groceries to 21 families without the aid of the Supervisor, placed 38 persons in homes or institutions, furnished employment for 17, took 7 children to dentist for treatment, furnished 11 children with glasses, took 6 patients to the hospital, gave special examination to 300 school children.

The people in general in Canton and surrounding country and small towns are much interested in humane work, we receive calls from them all. They report the cases and seem grateful for the work accomplished, but as I said before are not so free when we need financial support. Can you help us to solve this problem?

Miss Havermale is an active and experienced worker, and her paper stimulated considerable discussion of practical interest.

"CHILD WELFARE WORK IN MADISON COUNTY," BY MRS. S. DEMUTH, PROBATION OFFICER FOR MADISON COUNTY,

POLICE MATRON, AND AGENT OF ALTON HUMANE SOCIETY.

Unfortunately for our readers this capital speech of Mrs. Demuth was made extemporaneously without notes of any kind and was not reported as it was given. It was so full of practical good sense and the real spirit of humanity that we regret our inability to incorporate it in the records. Mrs. Demuth has been actively and officially engaged in charity work in Alton for fully twenty-five years, having gained a remarkable experience during her service of twenty-two years as police matron. She is generally known in her community as the "Angel of Madison County." In her talk she outlined the work done in her town and county and gave many interesting and humorous personal experiences she had had in her double office of Probation Officer and Agent of the Alton Humane Society.

"THE DIFFICULTIES IN STARTING A HUMANE SOCIETY IN A SMALL TOWN," BY MRS. M. F. ESHBAUGH, PRESIDENT, EVANSTON HUMANE SOCIETY, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS.

About three years ago I came to live in the town where I now reside and as always, whenever I had visited, was touched by the poor condition of the horses on the streets. This struck me as odd, because this particular town is rather well known for its good works, its refinement and intelligence, and it seemed incongruous that people living in such a community could be so indifferent to the condition of things confronting one everywhere.

Upon inquiry I found people were not so indifferent as at first glance appeared. There was a little local humane society and individuals identified with it included some of the most charitably inclined persons in town. But for lack of active interest the society had languished and most people were being comfortably or uncomfortably unconcerned as to whether the horses were blanketed properly or fed properly or overloaded or housed comfortably or worked when they were sick or anything else. Then a particularly bitter spell of winter set in, the flagging enthusiasm was roused again and I was, for some reason or other, elected president.

One of our first acts after I became president was to identify ourselves with the Illinois Humane Society, as we felt we could, by so doing, work to better advantage, thus having the advantage of their experience and expert advice. We never had cause to regret this step, which gave us at once a prestige we should otherwise have lacked.

The chief difficulties we had to encounter were indifference on the part of the general public and lack of funds. People seemed to think the humane society was a sort of magic affair which could be every place at once, appear as witnesses whether any member saw anything wrong or not, swear out warrants on the testimony of someone over the telephone who did not want to give his or her name, act with propriety and common sense at all times and take advice which, had it been taken would have been enough to convict all people interested in seeing children and animals given decent treatment, or being driving idiots.

I don't know whether all persons interested in the present popular uplift movement have the same difficulties we had or not. I suppose they all have to a certain extent at least, but one thing I know. It is a whole lot easier to conduct an altruistic association in a community where the particular charity advocated is good form, to put it in plain English than in one where it is considered a little bit out of keeping with the general peaceful line of least resistance policy permeating the atmosphere.

To cite definite difficulties. Hundreds of people seemed to feel that the fact that they let a humane society exist without too much protest or fed it two dollars a year, let them out of all responsibility. Did they see a lame horse? They would apparently say, "How can the Humane Society allow such things!" regardless of whether any member of the society saw the animal in question or not. Or, if they did go further, and called up a member of the society or the police, they would all too often say, "Please do not ask me my name. I do not want to appear in this," regardless of the fact that the members of the society are absolutely powerless, as the police is powerless, to arrest anyone on the word of someone else, unless that someone else is willing to come forward as a witness. Sometimes I used to explain this as patiently as I could. In such cases, the party at the other end of the line was apt to sigh and say it was a perfect shame and ring off. And the worst of it was I have no doubt they thought they were doing really good work in the sight

of the Lord because they took the trouble to telephone about something they didn't really lift a finger to remedy.

A second difficulty in organizing and running a local humane society is the apparent indifference of the police or the chief executives. Sometimes this indifference is only surface and when one inquires closely, politics are found to enter in this matter, as in all other matters of the social body. The chief of police may, so far as he himself is personally concerned, be most zealously inclined, but the police magistrate may be indifferent. Or the police magistrate may be very humane, but the policeman on the beat may be in league with some of the worst offenders against the humane laws. Or again the policeman may be all right, the chief all right, the magistrate all right and owing to some miscarriage of justice in our petty courts a most excellent case may be lost to the high indignation of everyone except the culprit.

A third difficulty lies in the fact that in a small town, boasting but one or two veterinarians, though the veterinary may be, and usually is, a most humane man, he cannot, unless he has a very large practice, afford to come forward and tell all the facts at his command. He may be doing, in a quiet way, his very best to persuade his customers to do the right thing, but if he is too courageous he is apt to find himself without a practice and matters in less humane hands than his own. So he is often obliged of two evils to choose the lesser and keep silent when he would like to say a good deal.

None of these remarks apply to any single town. But are true, so far as I can find out, of all towns in which a humane society is trying to keep up an existence; and they could all be obviated to a remarkable degree where there are enough funds to maintain a special officer constantly working for the society and a veterinary. In a town too far from the city, to count on quick action from the society there, I believe a local society not related to the Illinois or similar society might thrive, provided there is real active interest in the work but in a town near a city, where the residents are wont to count on that city for help in general emergencies, small and large, of their lives, identification with a great humane society is by all means to be recommended. Otherwise, the lack of funds, pretty usual with all charitable organizations will prove such a serious handicap that all interest in the local society may drop and the work stop altogether.

Colonel A. S. Frost, President of the Evanston Humane Society, was to have taken part in the programme, but was unavoidably detained at home the last minute. As evidence of good work we quote the following from his recent annual report:

"During the year few complaints of cruelty to children or animals were received. All cases were found to be such that a word of warning was sufficient.

"In order to arouse the pride of the people and of horse owners in the horses of the community, I have elsewhere suggested following the lead of Boston and setting apart a certain day in each year for a parade of horses. For this purpose funds must be raised for suitable prizes. I hope this idea will be worked out by the next administration.

"Certain horses used in the cab and express business are not creditable to a city like this. If people would refuse to patronize such vehicles the horses would quickly improve in appearance. Another remedy would be for the city to inspect horses before issuing licenses.

"In this place I wish to recognize the courtesy of Dr. F. H. Anderson, V. S., who offers free professional service in the examination of injured or mistreated animals brought before him by the society.

"Two drinking fountains, accommodating man, horse and dog, have been installed. One of these is at the corner of Church street and Dodge avenue; the other is at the junction of Dempster street and Dodge avenue. By permission, the patterns of the Illinois Humane Society were used, changing the name on the base to 'Evanston Humane Society.' By the courtesy of the water department, the city workmen took the fountains at the freight depot and set them up without further expense to the society, thus enabling us to buy two fountains with the funds on hand, instead of one, the cost of installation, as shown by the report of the Illinois Humane Society, being equal to the cost of the fountain."

AFTERNOON SESSION

Hon. Fred G. Wolfe presiding in the Chair.

"PROBLEMS ARISING IN SMALL COMMUNITIES," BY HON. HENRY WATERMAN, PRESIDENT, GENESEO AUXILIARY COMMITTEE, HENRY COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

It is the generally accepted view that the smaller communities have few, if any, problems which require the attention of a humane society or any organized effort to alleviate them. Manifestly this is the view prevailing throughout the State unless indifference be assigned as the reason, as it appears from the last annual report of the State Society that in Illinois with its 102 counties and 465 cities having a population of 1,000 or more there are in existence only 34 branches and 29 State agents in cities and counties not having branches, making a total of 63. It is true that the grosser forms of cruelty occur only at rare and not oft repeated intervals in the smaller towns and when they do occur, popular indignation usually results in prompt punishment and correction. The fear of detection on the part of the offender and the ease of detection by others are, no doubt, important factors in keeping down the number. The disinclination of many to criticize and much more to prosecute their friends and neighbors, and in small communities in a general way it may be said that all the people are friends and neighbors, permits minor infractions of the law to go unnoticed and unchallenged. But I beg leave to take issue with the view that there is but a limited field of work in small communities for those who are endeavoring to restrain the passion of cruelty as well as to advance the moral education of man so as to induce a kindlier and more humane treatment of those over whom he exercises dominion. And as civilization advances and the sensibilities of individuals and communities become more keen a larger field of work presents itself.

In Geneseo, where we have had a branch society for seven years, we have given attention each year to only a few cases, but it must be confessed that the activities of the society have been circumscribed and limited in taking care of cases constituting a transgression or violation of the statutes or ordinances and which may be included under the head of the common or grosser forms of cruelty. But there is a larger field for the society in smaller communities and a greater obligation by reason of our greater interest in the individuals which compose the community. Permit me to present here some of

the things which appeal to me as being proper problems for our consideration and attention:

1. SUITABLE AND SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

It is true that watering troughs are provided quite generally for horses, but little attention is paid to making proper provision for dogs. In Geneseo we have a granite fountain presented by the National Humane Alliance and also a duplicate of that fountain presented by former Mayor O'Bryan and we are accordingly well equipped with watering troughs for horses. Yet, although the fountains have separate receptacles for furnishing drinking water for dogs, for some reason or other on the one fountain the dog watering troughs have never been in operation and on the other only for brief periods. Our society is about to take the matter up with the City Council and through its co-operation hopes to put both fountains in complete working order.

2. FURNISHING HOUSING FOR THE BIRDS AND THE FEEDING OF BIRDS AND SQUIRRELS DURING THE WINTER.

We are accustomed to assume that squirrels and birds can take care of themselves and no doubt that assumption is quite correct when they are left in their native haunts, but it is said to be particularly true of squirrels that when they come to live in the cities and villages that they suffer demoralization from close association with the higher civilization the same as do human natives and that not only is their natural supply of food diminished from what it would be in their native haunts, but they learn to depend more and more upon being fed as they are in the summer time. We should accordingly endeavor to protect them in their weakness, for which we are responsible.

3. TAKING CARE OF AND, WHEN NECESSARY, THE HUMANE DESTRUCTION OF STRAY CATS AND DOGS.

This is a matter that ordinarily is entirely neglected.

4. THE PROPER HOUSING OF ANIMALS BY THEIR OWNERS.

We sometimes inquire into the matter of feeding, but not the housing.

5. THE USE OF TRAPS AND OTHER CRUEL APPLIANCES FOR THE CAPTURE OF FUR BEARING ANIMALS.

Our stores display and sell these appliances with impunity.

6. THE COLLECTION OF BIRD'S EGGS AND THE DESTRUCTION OF BIRD'S NESTS.

7. THE MUZZLING OF DOGS IN A WAY WHICH WHILE AFFORDING PROTECTION TO HUMAN BEINGS NEEDLESSLY ANNOYS THE ANIMALS OR PREVENTS THEM FROM EATING OR DRINKING.

8. THE PROTECTION IN THE WINTER TIME OF SLIPPERY AND OTHER DANGEROUS PLACES IN PAVEMENTS.

9. THE HITCHING OF HORSES ON PUBLIC STREETS WITHOUT PROPER PROTECTION FROM THE WEATHER AND FOR PROTRACTED PERIODS OF TIME.

10. THE SHOOTING OF BIRDS BY BOYS FOR MERE AMUSEMENT.

11. THE HUMANE DESTRUCTION OF DECREPIT AND AGED HORSES.

12. THE MAINTENANCE OF FILTHY STABLES.

13. THE MUTILATION OF HORSES AND DOGS FOR FANCIED IDEAS AS TO ENHANCEMENT OF THEIR PHYSICAL BEAUTY.

14. PROVIDING PROPER CLOTHING FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

It often happens that school children are not properly clothed, mainly due to the poverty of the parents. In Geneseo a plan has been pursued whereby funds are provided, though not by the Humane Society, however, whereby the teacher is enabled quietly to procure proper clothing for such children who may be in need of the same. Relief, however, of this character is confined almost exclusively to the winter season.

15. WHERE PHYSICAL DEFECTS ARE FOUND TO EXIST AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN AND THE PARENTS THROUGH FINANCIAL INABILITY OR IGNORANCE DO NOT PROVIDE RELIEF, TO HAVE SUCH CURABLE DEFECTS REMOVED.

16. THE PROPER HEATING AND VENTILATING OF SCHOOLS.

17. THE FURNISHING IN PUBLIC PLACES OF PROPER REST ROOMS.

18. THE PROVISION IN THE COUNTRY SCHOOL HOUSES, PARTICULARLY, OF PROPER AND HEALTHFUL CONVENIENCES AND PARTICULARLY THE USE OF PROPER CHAIRS AND DESKS FOR THE SMALLER CHILDREN.

19. INTERESTING THE CLERGY TO ADOPT THE VIEW THAT THE FURTHERANCE OF HUMANE EDUCATION IS A PROPER SUBJECT TO BE TAUGHT FROM THE PULPIT.

It was with some interest that I noted a comment by Dr. William O. Stillman, President of the American Humane Association and editor of the National Humane Review, probably prompted by an experience which may have come to others. His comment is as follows:

A CONUNDRUM

A humanitarian in Kentucky recently complained bitterly that the clergy in Louisville were not interested in humane work. It seems that they had been asked to devote a service to the subject of "MERCY," but had made a very indifferent response. It was stated that they seemed to feel that lessons of kindness and mercy had nothing to do with their work. Quite a number of

clergymen in the United States devote a Sunday service in May to an appeal for kindness to the helpless, but there are not nearly as many as we feel there should be.

The conundrum which we wish to propose is: "Why is it that clergymen in England are willing to preach over four thousand sermons a year in behalf of the interest of humanity while, probably, there are not four hundred preached in the United States, in spite of a persistent campaign in behalf of a Mercy Sunday observance?" The United States has a much larger population than England. We believe that our clergymen are equally kind-hearted and progressive with those of the older country. Why does this condition exist? We should like to hear from our friends of the clergy. W. O. S.

20. REQUIRING COMPLIANCE WITH THE STATUTES OF THE STATE AS TO THE TEACHING OF HUMANE INSTRUCTION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND PARTICULARLY "KINDNESS AND JUSTICE TO AN HUMANE TREATMENT AND PROTECTION OF BIRDS AND ANIMALS AND THE IMPORTANT PART THEY FULFILL IN THE ECONOMY OF NATURE."

21. PROVIDING HEALTHFUL WAYS AND PROPER MEANS FOR THE YOUNG BOYS AND GIRLS TO SPEND THEIR HOURS OF RECREATION IN HEALTHFUL AND PROPER WAYS AND ALONG EDUCATIONAL LINES.

This I consider one of the most useful and necessary fields of activity. A small town is almost always without proper meeting places and amusements for children outside of school hours. It is necessary and proper that they should congregate and play and work with each other as a part of their training for future activities in the serious affairs of life. The homes of the children too often are unattractive and without proper regulation or control and the depot, the railroad yard's, "the movies," or some popcorn stand become the rendezvous. Some place under proper regulation and control should be provided where the children may meet and study along the interesting methods now in vogue for imparting education and giving them not only profitable but also pleasant employment.

22. THE CENSORSHIP OF MOVING PICTURE SHOWS FOR THE PURPOSE OF ELIMINATING THEREFROM SCENES OF KILLING AND THE EXPLOITATION OF OTHER FORMS OF CRUELTY AND PARTICULARLY WHEN NOT ACCOMPANIED BY SCENES SHOWING PROPER PUNISHMENT THEREFOR.

23. ASSISTING THE STATE SOCIETY IN SECURING MEANS FOR ITS CONTINUED EXISTENCE AND ENLARGING ITS FIELD OF ACTIVITY AND USEFULNESS.

These are some of the things which have occurred to me as being appropriate and

useful subjects to engage our attention. I recognize, however, the difficulties that would be presented in dealing with at least some of them. We encounter the oft expressed resentment of the person who is the subject of attention that the one bestowing it should attend to his own affairs and the disinclination to interfere with those with whom he comes in daily contact. We have found that association with the State Society in a large measure overcomes this difficulty. In Geneseo, Mr. W. F. Butler, has been State agent ever since the organization of our society and he has devoted considerable time and attention to the work, fearlessly and honestly and I believe the greatest good that has been accomplished was brought about by the knowledge of the public that there was in Geneseo, a person appointed by the State Society authorized to deal with such cases. Notwithstanding the great advance made by mankind in its mental and moral standards, yet we must all admit that the fear of punishment is a potent incentive in keeping us at times within the paths of virtue. And while such a motive may not be deserving of much commendation, yet that conduct, if persisted in sufficiently, may bring about a real change in the minds and hearts of those who otherwise would be offenders.

There are some problems above suggested the correction of which cannot be accomplished through the instrumentalities of the law as the conditions prevailing are not in violation of law and these are to be accomplished by moral suasion and education, but where the transgression is a violation of the law, I have always felt that civic societies might better accomplish their purpose when as far as possible they work through regularly constituted and authorized authorities. The offender does not feel the same resentment towards the regularly constituted officer acting within the confines of his duty as he does towards persons who voluntarily assume, even though proper, jurisdiction, and one of the important things to be accomplished by the work of the Society is the education of officers to a keener sense of their responsibility and a higher regard for their duties as well as the voluntary effort of offenders to remedy evils and to join sincerely in a desire to prevent their recurrence.

And permit me in conclusion to present a suggestion made by that eminent Chinese statesman, Mr. Wu Ting Fang. In his recent work on the American people, he states that we spend a great deal of time and effort in endeavoring to make other people good. The Chinese, on the other hand, direct their chief efforts toward self reformation and regeneration.

Mr. Waterman's paper was listened to with close attention and elicited some interesting discussion. He is an active and valuable factor in humane work.

"HUMANE WORK IN WABASH COUNTY," BY MR. D. L. M'CLINTOCK, SPECIAL AGENT, THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

This subject was assigned to Mr. McClintock but he was not present. Wabash County has a record for remarkable work in the establishment of humane libraries in the schools and for the distribution of humane literature.

"THE HISTORY OF THE QUINCY HUMANE SOCIETY," BY MR. H. S. BROWN, VICE PRESIDENT, QUINCY HUMANE SOCIETY.

During the month of May, 1880, several meetings were held by citizens of Quincy, for the purpose of arranging for the organization of a "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."

Application was made to the Secretary of State, and articles of incorporation to the Society were granted under that name, bearing date of July 20th, 1880. Later, in the year 1882, the name was changed to "The Quincy Humane Society."

At this time, officers were elected, and committees appointed, to draft a suitable Constitution and By-Laws. These were afterwards presented and adopted. From that time to the present, the Society has continued to grow and prosper. It has had a checkered career, but it has been able to overcome some very discouraging obstacles. The lack of funds was the principal difficulty with the society in its early years. In our struggle then, little did we realize the extent to which we were educating those who, in after years, were to solve the financial problem. During those early years, we were not situated so that much work could be attempted. Not until the receipt of the magnificent bequest of over \$14,000 from Mrs. Anna E. Brown, wife of Charles Brown, Junior, was the society on a sound financial basis. Since the society came into possession of this money (in 1896), it has greatly enlarged and increased its usefulness.

An important action on the part of the officers was to employ an attorney to act for the society. This was done in order to make sure that all proceedings might be

legally taken; thereby protecting the Society against suits for damages; the attorney served also as a terror to evil-doers. All our attorneys have been selected from among the membership; and they have been of most valuable assistance. Their fees have been made up out of fines collected. The magistrates and the county judge have almost invariably given the matters of the society a careful hearing.

The Society at once employed a humane officer, whose duty it was to be ready at all times to investigate complaints. He was made a member of the city police and deputy sheriff, and consequently could act in all respects as such, although appointed and paid by the society. This latter point proved a highly satisfactory one; as our officer could thus act independently of any political bias. This fact left him free of any fear of being displaced, except by the action of the Society itself.

The humane officer should be fearless in the work he has to do. At the same time, he should use tact and diplomacy. In fact, the successful work of the society is largely dependent on the officer who must do the investigating of complaints that may come to the knowledge of the membership. Upon complaint being entered, he goes to the offending parties, and makes inquiry of them. If the offense is not too rank, they are first warned. Then the humane officer watches the case. If the warning is not heeded, he will, upon advice of the Society's attorney, swear out a warrant, and make the arrest. The case is brought before a justice of the peace, or the county judge, where verdict is rendered. A fine is not sought, except on aggravated cases, but often a workhouse sentence, or a fine under suspension, pending on good behavior.

For a time, during the first attempts to bring about a reform, we found cases that tried to defeat us by employing lawyers to fight for them, also to work political interests in their favor; but it was soon found that the offenders got little sympathy; and their lawyers got little glory for attempting such defense. Consequently, little of that sort of thing is now done. The result is, that offenses are seldom committed the second time by the same person. The humane officer is frequently called out of the city to different parts of the county. He has become well known, and his coming to a town is recognized to mean that he is after somebody. The advantage of his being on hand so frequently often results in his finding other cases demanding attention.

The phases of work have been broadened beyond what was contemplated when the society was first organized. Naturally, we

have taken in the succor of neglected children, and also of the old and infirm that are at the same time indigent. Where young children were orphaned or abandoned, they are taken by our humane officer to Woodland Home, an orphanage in the city, or to some such refuge, or else placed with families that are properly vouched for. In all cases where the father was living, he has been brought into court and compelled to contribute to the cost of support. In one case the father was held up until he had paid over three hundred dollars to an orphanage for the support of his two children. In several cases, where indigent parents are suffering from neglect, the grown children have been compelled to contribute to their support. In one case as a sample, a son was compelled to pay nine dollars a week to his old mother for thirteen years.

Sanitary conditions have been rigidly looked after, to better the condition of fowls and beasts, as well as that of little children. Mothers have been reprimanded and compelled to keep children off the streets at night. The probation officer and the truant officer (employed by the city) have been assisted in their work. In all, the Society has investigated over twelve thousand cases of reported cruelty or neglect. This number includes such a variety of offenses that some of the offenders were inclined to regard the action as being infringement on personal liberty.

The establishment of drinking fountains is recognized as a strictly humane move, and has added greatly to the prestige of the Society.

A public bathing beach was attempted, by selecting a site on the river front, and putting it in charge of an expert waterman; but all that he could do would not prevent the boys from going outside the lifelines. This resulted in the drowning of one boy. The consequence was that the society was sued for damages by the parents, but no damages were awarded. The result, however, was the abandonment of the baths.

Another work of the society is, at all times, to look up distressed and indigent cases, and to give temporary relief, using the funds of the Society. Then to secure the needed permanent relief from the County Supervisors, who have always responded to our recommendations.

We have not tried to exact fines in many cases; especially not where the offender is of the poor or improvident class. But we have rather turned the penalty to the support of the family, especially where there are little children.

The members pay no annual dues, except

for the first year, so there is but a trifling income from that source. The fines are mostly used up in legal expenses. The income is mostly from the rent of the business building bought with part of the Anna Brown bequest, the balance of that fund being loaned out. In connection with this fact, I should like to suggest that all branch and co-operating Societies and agencies should make strong endeavors to secure an endowment, by bequest or otherwise; in order that they may be provided with funds; the interest on these funds will keep up the organization, without need to have recourse to drumming up money from the public, from time to time.

In conclusion, let me express the hope that I am sure is shared by every one present at this meeting; the wish that, year by year, our Humane Society may work in still closer connection with all the agencies that are laboring towards the betterment of the race. In our own little Society, as I have shown, we have done something to aid neglected old people, and ill-treated children, as well as abused animals. Before long, I hope that we shall extend our efforts to cover not only punishment but prevention. The making and enforcement of laws to protect women workers; the blotting out of child labor; the enforcement of strict sanitation, both moral and material, in our cities; all this is a part of the work of every truly Humane Society.

It was a great honor to have the Vice-president of the second largest humane society in the state attend the convention and contribute a paper, and the delegates expressed warm appreciation of the effort Mr. Brown had made to be present and take part in the proceedings.

"THE FOUNTAIN WORK OF THE QUINCY HUMANE SOCIETY," BY MR. GEORGE F. MILLER, CHAIRMAN FOUNTAIN COMMITTEE OF THE QUINCY HUMANE SOCIETY.

The Quincy Humane Society has at the present time eighteen drinking fountains of various kinds, distributed on the principal streets and in public parks. Twelve are made of steel and most of them are so arranged that they can be heated in the winter with gas. In the said fountains close to the bottom a hole is cut large enough for a dog to put his head into another small basin placed beneath the larger one, where dogs, rabbits and birds can secure

water during the entire year. Both of these fountains are heated by one gas burner. The cost for gas consumed on an average in the double fountains during the past winter amounted to ten dollars, and seventy cents for the two. The heat is turned on when the thermometer registers below twenty-six above zero.

During the past four years the city has kindly paid for all the water used by the Society. The water consumed through meters in eleven of the steel fountains, amounted to one million and thirty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-five gallons for the year

the fountains always in first class repair there is no reason why they should not last upwards of forty years.

The steel fountain situated in Washington Park, in the center of the city, has four attachments to drink from, and is used by people only. Water consumed through a meter in this fountain amounted to forty-eight thousand gallons last year. This fountain was donated to the society many years ago by the Hon. Charles Brown and wife.

The six concrete fountains owned by the Society vary as to their cost. The largest one, is located in the street at the work



PRACTICAL DRINKING FOUNTAIN FOR PEOPLE AND ANIMALS

Made of Solid Concrete and Fed With Spring Water

Erected by Quincy Humane Society in Factory District of That City

1913. This amount of water was used by horses, mules, dogs, rabbits and birds.

The average cost in erecting these steel fountains including the small fountains inside and meter wells is about one hundred and fifty dollars each. Our aim is to erect a new fountain each year. These fountains are painted once a year with one coat of paint at a cost of two dollars and twenty-five cents each. The annual expenses for repairs on all the fountains amount to about one hundred and fifty dollars yearly. In keeping

house, which is in the south part of our city, and in our factory district. In erecting it the Society secured men from the city work house free of charge for digging and filling up trenches, also men for mixing the concrete, quite a neat sum was thus saved for the Humane Society. The entire cost to the society for this fountain was only one hundred and forty-four dollars. The water comes from a fine spring on the side of a hill one hundred and fifty feet distant, through a two inch galvanized iron water

pipe, and has a flow approximately of five million gallons per annum. This spring will supply water for all who may wish to use it for years in the future. It is made of solid concrete, and lined with a steel band where the horses drink and the wagon tongues hit the fountain. It is an everlasting monument and great credit to the Humane Society and is so constructed that it might be called a combination drinking fountain for people, horses, mules, cows, dogs and birds. All can use it at the same time and not interfere with each other. This fountain should be seen to be appreciated.

In the parks all of the fountains that are erected by the Humane Society are made of concrete and water used from springs, except one which uses water from the Citizens Water Work Company. At all of these fountains people can drink water without a cup and can also secure a pail of water. The Society usually finds some workmen connected with the parks who have had some experience in concrete work. Under our management they do good work in that line. We arrange with the Boulevard and Park Association to furnish the labor free of cost, and the Humane Society to furnish the superintendent and all the material, in that way both derive a benefit. All the fountains erected the last twelve years have on them a steel plate securely fastened which reads as follows, viz.:

“Erected by the Humane Society,” then giving day, month, and year when erected. Wherever it is possible it would be advisable to use the springs, from a good flow the spring water never freezes in the fountains and are always reliable the entire year. We find experience is the best teacher in building concrete fountains. We have found out to our sorrow not to use any more creek gravel for durable work as there is too much dirt in it. Where the water comes in contact with the concrete, double the amount of cement should be used. Say one sack of cement to two sacks sharp river sand and two sacks fine crushed stone, our best work was done with only one sack cement to two sacks sharp clean river sand well mixed.

* There is quite a knack in controlling springs. They should be kept perfectly clean at all times and walled up all around with concrete except the point where the water comes into the fountain, then put on top a concrete cover that can be taken off when desired. We have a number of fountains in use from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet from the spring, fountains connected with a two inch iron pipe. The iron pipes should be no less than one and a half to two inches,

if smaller iron pipes are used there is a great danger of them clogging up, and the spring water, would seek some other outlet and leave the fountain dry; in that case a new one would have to be erected at the spring. It is also advisable to have a two inch iron pipe for an overflow, placed in fountain about one inch above where the other pipe lets the water out and have this pipe hid so the boys cannot find it. Our Society has had cases in extraordinary rainy seasons that the overflow pipes saved the fountains.

Estimated drinks of water used from all of the fountains for the year 1913:	
Allowing three gallons of water to each horse and mule.....	529,908
Allowing one quart of water to each person	832,000
Allowing one pint of water to each dog, rabbit and bird.....	40,000

Grand total.....1,401,908

Now as to the boys they are all right if properly handled. In a number of cases the police tried to arrest them for damaging the fountains. The average boy delights to have a policeman chase them, the boys knowing that they can outrun them. Our fountain committee has a plan that has never failed to get good results from the boys and make friends of them. Here is one case of many others, one of the fountains was repaired three times in one week; the fountain committee hunted up the worst boys in that locality and gave them to understand that the fountains were erected for the boys' benefit as well as all others and that we wanted them interested with us and to help the society to care for them. This case happened two years ago and we had not any trouble since, frequently the boys meet us on the street and tell us the fountains are all right.

Mr. Miller is a director of the Quincy Society and a very enthusiastic helper in its work, particularly in that branch which pertains to the furnishing of public drinking fountains for people and animals. He believes there is a heap of humanity in good drinking water, and that supplying it in public places is one of the most important branches of humane endeavor. Because of his special interest in this direction he is singularly

well fitted to serve as chairman of the fountain committee.

"THE RELATION OF THE STATE'S ATTORNEY AND OTHER PUBLIC OFFICIALS TO THE WORK OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY," BY HON. FRED. G. WOLFE, STATE'S ATTORNEY OF ADAMS COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND SECRETARY OF THE QUINCY HUMANE SOCIETY.

My talk this afternoon will not be from a paper. I am not much for writing down what I have to say because often I do not want to say what I have on my paper. The subject I have is of importance to every society in the state.

Unless the officials of the society and the city work in harmony, but little can be accomplished. We have for our county judge at Quincy a man who is a prominent member of our humane society. I have been the attorney for the state for the past eighteen months, and secretary of the society at Quincy for about four years. The attorney for the society is my partner, so we just about run things. Our attorney is paid five dollars for each case he prosecutes, a small sum, but still enough for him to devote some time to the society. All fines collected by the society in case they prosecute go into the treasury.

Nine times out of ten there is nothing to the case we prosecute. It does no good to fine a man for not protecting or supporting his family, for the money we could obtain from the fine should be spent upon the family. We had some money left us several years ago by a benevolent person. We bought a building which brings us in a nice income, thus helping our society along.

Our president, who is losing his eyesight, is not as active as he was a few years ago, but he still directs the workings of our society. When we elected him the last time he said that when he got a case he meant to go after it. A contractor in the town at that time was a brute to his horses. So he waited until he had a case and then he swore out a warrant for his arrest. This man was convicted. Pick on the big fellows and let the little ones go. Then prosecute to the full extent of the law. When this is done, people won't say that the society jumped on some poor fellow just to get a fine.

The one who reports the case should always give his name, so that we may have some proof before we go after the party. We have an old Irishman for our humane officer, and he can't be beat. He reports to our office every day. Prof. Kelly, of the city of Hannibal, Missouri, wanted to organ-

ize a society, so he came up to Quincy to get a few pointers. We told him to go after the big fellows, and this he did. The first thing we knew he had the chief of police arrested for beating his horse, and they convicted him.

Our worst trouble in a good many places is wife abandonment. But nine out of ten of these wife abandonment cases you can make child abandonment, which we consider more important. It is then the man's duty to show why he is not supporting his children. After they are arrested it is hard to tell what to do with them. A great many of these men plead guilty so they can go to jail. We now have a rock pile for them to work on, so they are not so anxious to plead guilty. We had one man in jail who delighted in it because we did not have work for him, but for the second offense we sent him to the rock pile, while his wife is supporting herself and the children. Bums in our town do not do small offenses because they hate the rock pile. Some of them run away but the majority of them stay, and out of about forty, only seven or eight left.

We have a great many people in the county who take an interest in the work. To the newly organized societies I want to urge them on, even though they may at first be discouraged. Success won't come the first thing. And if your society officials work with the city officials, success can not help but come.

Mr. Wolfe augmented his paper with an extemporaneous postscript in which he said much of interest and practical value. His address as a whole was highly instructive. As secretary and attorney for the Quincy Society, Mr. Wolfe has been doubly active and valuable to that organization.

"PUBLICITY WORK," BY MISS RUTH EWING, EDITOR, HUMANE ADVOCATE, PUBLISHED BY THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Press publicity relative to humane work may be accomplished in two simple and practical ways;—first, by means of the local press which, if properly approached, offers the same assistance to both small and large societies; and second, by the use of the official publication of the state humane society, providing said society has sufficient financial resources to enable it to have such an organ.

Humane work has ceased to be a fad. It has become a large and important business. It should be remembered that the Humane

Society is a public institution, organized for the benefit of the public and supported with money donated by public spirited people for the conduct of the specific relief and protective work it was founded to do. It is a public business and therefore a public trust. To be sure the character of its business differs from that of most organizations in that instead of being in business to make money it is in business to spend all it can collect. For the very reason that it makes a business of expending moneys intrusted to its care for the relief of suffering children and animals, a particularly strong obligation devolves upon it to give publicity to the otherwise private nature of its activities and expenditures. Aside from furnishing information due the public, such publicity safeguards the interest of the Society as well as those engaged in its work and defends them from possible charge of graft and the misappropriation of funds. The fact that the Humane Society owes a public accounting to its financial supporters, to the public it serves as well as to the people engaged in the service, is the first and foremost demand for publicity in humane work. If a public office is a public trust a public business should issue a public bulletin.

If our humane workers who are operating this public service are striving for honesty and efficiency, they are constantly trying to learn of the most progressive and practical methods employed in the work as regards office detail, work on the streets and the handling of cases in and out of court.

Now how are these earnest, conscientious workers to keep informed on all these important matters except through publicity work,—the publishing of their own views and experiences and the reading of those of others. It is the only practical way in which the distance that divides them can be annihilated and make it possible for them to study various practices, make close observations and comparisons and arrive at final deductions.

Every other business makes known what it stands for and what it hopes to accomplish. Why not ours? Advertising to that extent is just as legitimate in humane business as in any other.

Every society and agent should adopt some means of doing publicity work. It is essential to the growth of the movement in every community. The local press usually welcomes such material as the societies can furnish, providing cases reported are stories of human interest, where definite results have been accomplished, and if the information is sent in promptly enough to have value as *live news*, and is devoid of any personal exploitation on the part of the

humane society officials. Report should be made of the work and not of the workers, if press and public are to give respectful consideration and assistance. The work itself is the matter of interest, and the workers should make it a rule to sink all personal exploitation in the larger interest of the cause they represent. Neither should they make the mistake of preparing long winded articles for publication in the daily press. Newspapers do not want that kind of humane "stuff." It takes too much space and gives too little information. They do not care for anything of the sermonizing, theoretical, sentimental side of the work. What they do want is reliable information about the concrete work of the local humane society and data about actual cases involving children and animals, especially where the facts furnish striking human interest stories. A brief statement of facts in cases where something remedial has been done, published as a news item in the local paper, is the best possible advertising the local humane work can have. The copy should be attractive, have news interest and be timely. Whatever else it is or is not, it *must* be *timely*. Information must come "right off the reel" to have any value for publication. Late news is no news, according to the rules of the daily press. An hour's time may make all the difference between "live" and "dead" matter. Even a small account of such press work,—one case a month,—attracts the attention of many readers, excites sympathy for the cause and interest in the operations of the society, and oftentimes is the direct means of increasing its membership as well as its working fund, thus greatly developing its power of usefulness.

Societies and agents should seize their opportunities to send brief accounts of interesting cases to the local press—or better still—to notify the paper when cases are pending and give the editor a chance to send a reporter to "cover the case" in his own chosen way.

Frequently such reportorial work has been the means of bringing members of the editorial staff into such close knowledge of the work of the humane society that they have championed its cause thereafter. Editorial comment of this character in an influential and widely read paper is a munificent gift of good will,—the value of which is hardly to be reckoned in dollars and cents.

So much for the desirability and feasibility of doing publicity work with the daily papers. Now for the second best means of reaching the public through the columns of the State Society paper. In Illinois we have the Humane Advocate. This paper stands for humane education and co-opera-

tion. It aims to give interesting features of the society's work from month to month and tries to inculcate humane sentiment and give practical and accurate information concerning all manner of humane activities. It desires to reach and serve the state societies and agencies and be of every possible assistance in the work throughout Illinois. It wants to be a forum for the exchange of humane ideas and practices and to act as an agency toward humane education and organization and as a promoter of unification of methods in humane progress. Above all it hopes to bind the various societies in the state together with a greater feeling of friendship and co-operative spirit.

The Advocate is sent each month to editors, judges, schools, police department and officials generally in Cook County, the annual report being distributed among officials all over the state, and goes regularly to hundreds of members of the Society and subscribers. What is needed to widen its audience and increase its field of usefulness is to have all societies and agents working in co-operation with The Illinois Humane Society contribute to the columns of the paper at least four times a year. Such contributions may be signed articles on various and sundry subjects pertaining to humane work.

Some systematic, sensible publicity work of this nature from the field in the Advocate would accomplish much in the way of exploiting humane ideas in general as well as the needs and deeds of the numerous societies. It would seem a practical, tangible way of joining hands and forces in our same but separate work and ought to prove a mutual benefit to all concerned that would accomplish the greatest good to the greatest number.

Publicity is essential to success in all forms of organized endeavor. We should not overlook its value in promoting humane interests. How can we expect the general public to be informed about our enterprise unless we give out information about it, and how can we expect the public to give our work sympathetic and financial support unless we make an appeal for sympathy and help. It is mock modesty and bad business to hide our light under a bushel. We should lose all sense of self in a work that is essentially for others, and do all in our power to enlighten the world as to the work and worth of the Humane Movement.

"STATE HUMANE OFFICERS AND THEIR WORK," BY MRS. T. A. GRIER, SECRETARY, THE PEORIA HUMANE SOCIETY.

One of the best offices established by the state, from the humanitarian's point of view,

is that of State Humane Officer. Just how many are appointed by the Governor of Illinois we do not know, but have heard of one in East St. Louis, two in Chicago and one in Peoria. The original idea undoubtedly was that they be stationed at the Stock Yards to avoid cruelty in loading and unloading, and to see that stock in transportation was properly fed and watered. Any abuse of stock on the way to the packing houses would necessarily tend to fever in the animal and a consequent deterioration of the meat as food. The idea was excellent, but unfortunately, in this day and generation, the humanitarian idea has been lost sight of, and the political appointees are men who have done good work in the field, and, are to be rewarded by the gift of a paying position, by the successful candidate. In fact, the office of State Humane Officer is a political plum. If the man recommended to the Governor for the position is a Humane man so much the better, but the State Humane Officer having been appointed by the Governor,—not a man recommended by the Humane Society,—is under no obligation to the City Humane Society, and only makes a report to that Society when out of pure good nature he chooses to do so. He is not on the street to watch for cases of cruelty but may be telephoned to by persons who wish to make complaint.

No good man, *really* good man, for the position of Humane Officer can be obtained at a low salary. A man of too quick temper and poor judgment, would do more harm than good.

A man possessing a level head usually can command a better salary than an impecunious Humane Society can afford to pay. Therefore the State Humane Agent is very much better for the city and the Society than a poor man or none at all. The only grief to the Society is that pull is required to have a man appointed who will give his entire time to the job he has landed, and most of the members, who are especially interested in humane objects are not persons interested especially in politics.

Several times in past years the Peoria Humane Society has sent petitions with numerous signatures, recommending men suitable to the position of State Humane Officer, but with no result. The Peoria politicians have always had a man ready for the place. How it is in other cities I can not say. We only hope the day may come when we may have a man for the place, not a place for the man.

"THE QUESTION OF SECURING THE CO-OPERATION OF WOMAN'S CLUBS IN FURTHERING HUMANE WORK," BY MISS JULIET SAGER, SECRETARY, THE BOONE COUNTY HUMANE SOCIETY, BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

Lack of money is the root of most of the troubles of a Humane Society, judging from our experience in Boone County. We began our existence with an unlimited stock of good intentions, absolute ignorance of how to carry them out, and a capital of \$40, cash. The advice and help of Mr. Scott of the Illinois Society lightened our ignorance very considerably, and experience did a great deal for us, sometimes gently, sometimes without sparing our feelings. The good intentions lasted. The work lasted—and grew, for the public assumes that one good turn guarantees another. Everything lasted but our capital. Promptly we discovered that poverty hampers and cripples an organization as much as it does an individual. We needed money for a hundred and one small, inevitable expenses, we wished to make our agent some return for his time and labor, and we wanted to feel that, if necessary, we could pay a lawyer's fee or a veterinary's without being at once plunged into bankruptcy. In short, the problem of continued activity resolved itself very soon into a problem of dollars and cents. At least, so it appeared to us then. Now we are inclined to think that the real problem lay underneath that one.

A certain bishop, speaking in one of our local churches a few years ago, made a remark that was not wholly inapplicable to us. He said something like this: "Do not expend too much thought and anxiety on the question of financial support for your church. Make it a church worthy of support, see that the right spirit animates it, that it is the right kind of church, and people will rally to its support of their own accord."

That was churchly faith, of course, though it is interesting to note that this particular parish, after some apparently fatal misfortunes and reverses, is now one of the most flourishing and prosperous in town. Applied to a non-churchly organization like a Humane Society, it may seem too idealistic a theory to act upon, but—is it, really?

At the start, a Society seems like a small body of enthusiasts completely surrounded by indifference. But investigate a little—explore—and we find that all around us are goodness and sympathy and generosity. Often they are hidden and in the most unpromising places and forms; often they are passive, waiting for opportunity to be thrust upon them; often they are deliberately re-

pressed, through caution or distrust. But they are there. The existence of all the great charities and reform movements proves it. Once show a community that its Society is doing efficient and needed work, and doing it in the right spirit with the right motives, and as surely as birds answer the call of their kind—if sometimes pretty slowly!—these unknown friends will respond with sympathy and help. To disbelieve that is to disbelieve absolutely in human nature.

The first two years of our Society's life, when we were proving our right to live, were years of uncertainty and struggle, which would have witnessed our timely end but for the liberality of five or six big-hearted, open-handed women, and the unselfish labor of our president, who acted as agent without remuneration. Yet we were gradually achieving a standing, we had earned respect and the public was relying more and more on our good offices. Even in quarters where we were not regarded with affection, we were looked on as a sort of necessary evil.

The third year, what can be called only an inspired recklessness seized upon us. We decided that our president must devote his whole time to the work, and, clenching our teeth and shutting our eyes, we plunged boldly into an agreement to pay him \$1,000 a year. This included his salaries as Traut and Probation officers—positions secured largely through the Society's influence—but even so, an apparently hopeless amount remained for us to raise. One generous member guaranteed to make up any deficit, but we were determined that should be unnecessary. And it was. We had made good and thereby made friends, and when our need was known, money began to come in—a dollar from here or there, a five or a ten and occasionally twenty-five.

It was a hand-to-mouth existence, but we survived, emerged triumphant, and this year are confidently assuming still heavier financial burdens. We still want money—want it desperately in any and every amount, but our old question, "How can we get it?" is answering itself. "Do good work and let the people know it. Then the money will come." Our problem has changed into, "How can we bring our cause most effectively before the public."

We are blessed in Belvidere with a paper strongly in sympathy with our work. It is not only willing but glad to publish gratis anything we send in, and such cases as we prosecute are written up accurately and fairly. The help that the "Republican" has given us from the beginning can hardly be overestimated. But after all there is something impersonal about a newspaper—printed words are always colder than spoken ones. To some extent, of course, our mem-

bers individually are missionaries, spreading the gospel and making converts. But we have been looking for some bigger, more official method, and at last we hit upon the idea of addressing the women's clubs. In this way, we figured, we could reach the maximum of hearers with the minimum of effort, and do it with a certain formality that would insure attention.

Accordingly, arrangements were made with the officers of the various clubs, and at one of the regular meetings, a member of the Society briefly explained its aims, methods, and general workings, giving a short resume of what had been accomplished, and requesting the co-operation of the club as a club and of its members as individuals. It was astonishing to find how little the general public knew of our affairs, and most gratifying to see how quickly interest was aroused. The result is that two or three clubs have donated \$10 each, others are planning donations, and one, through its own committee, has solicited and obtained twenty new members for us. Moreover, they are considering making these regular, annual donations, and giving a permanent place on their yearly programs to humane topics. And these are just the immediate and visible results—the first-sprouting seeds of the many planted, which cannot fail to bring us still more new friends and supporters.

Next, we plan to attack the Granges. Here we will come in touch with our country people, otherwise so hard to reach, and with men as well as women. Aside from any financial help they may give, their co-operation is extremely important, because they have so much to do with animals constantly, and because they see and know of cases requiring attention which unless reported promptly would never come to the knowledge of an agent living in town. If small, neighborhood Societies could be formed throughout every large county, what endless good might be done!

But to return to the women's clubs: is not here a possibility that all our Societies have been slighting? At the big Federation meetings, we read of speeches and papers on every conceivable subject from back-yard gardens to suffrage, but how about Humane work? Is it discussed? Are committees investigating it, reporting it, advocating it, urging and forcing legislation? If so, this writer has missed all mention of the pro-

ceedings. Surely it is the most fundamental, all-inclusive reform on earth. If these immensely, increasingly powerful organizations took it up, what could they not accomplish, especially with the vote in their hands? Suppose in every town the clubs were interested in the local Society? Suppose their delegates were instructed to vote for the introduction of humane topics at Federation meetings and to insist on official support and backing? Suppose, in a word, that the matter was forced on the attention of the thousands who get their ideas of life largely through their clubs? A great social and political machine would be set in motion—put to our work, and the result would be beyond computing.

The beauty of it is that the chance and the power to do all this is ours, this very day. We are making a start in Boone County—small and feeble, of course, but a start just the same. Will our sister counties join in and help?

It was matter for sincere regret that Miss Sager could not attend the meeting and deliver her own paper, as she is one of the most energetic and successful workers in the field, but she was unavoidably detained at home. In her absence, her paper was read by Miss Ewing.

"CO-OPERATION AND UNIFORM PRACTICE IN HUMANE WORK," BY MR. JOHN L. SHORTALL, PRESIDENT, THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

It was matter for regret to the delegates and to Mr. Shortall himself, that he was not able to attend the Convention on account of pressing business engagements in Chicago. Mr. Shortall's active interest in all things pertaining to the work is well known.

The time allotted to his address was utilized in reading reports from different parts of the state giving information regarding local conditions.

"OUR CHRISTIAN DUTY TO THE SUB-HUMAN RACES," WRITTEN BY MISS E. T. KIESELHORST AND READ BY MRS. BELLE JONES, PRESIDENT, THE LADIES' AUXILIARY OF THE ROCK ISLAND COUNTY HUMANE SOCIETY.

Several years ago there appeared on the front page of one of the daily papers a

NOTE: An entering wedge was made in this direction at the tenth biennial meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs, held in Cincinnati, May 11-18, 1910. At the invitation of Dr. William O. Stillman, President of the American Humane Association, Miss Ruth Ewing represented the Association and addressed the Convention at one of its educational sessions on the subject of Humane Education.

story—the sweetest story ever told—and a picture. It was the story and picture of the Babe of Bethlehem surrounded by animals. We cannot get to the Savior of the world without passing the animals. As nothing in our Savior's life is without its lesson for us, may we not feel that His first days upon earth were spent among animals, to teach us to widen our circle of love and sympathy until nothing that God has created is shut out?

There is a tendency among Christian people to overlook the subject of cruelty toward animals, and regards it only as a sentimentalism. As Christians we are talking and writing about the cruelties of other nations, while we are permitting worse things in our own country. Many lessons of reverence and humanity we may learn from the so-called heathen nations. It is incomprehensible how so many Bible students can overlook this duty when the Bible is so very clear upon the subject. If a man or woman refuse to help support this great humane cause, he or she cannot be a Christian according to the teachings of the Bible. We can understand how a man can be a humane man without being a Christian, but he can hardly be a Christian unless he is humane.

In trying to introduce humane teachings in Sunday schools and churches and in conversation with ministers and Christian teachers generally, several reasons are given why apparently so little interest is taken. The first and most frequently given reason is that the human comes first; that there is so much to be done for the human, it is wrong to spend money for the care of animals. In looking over the report of charities of several states we find that the largest proportion was seven societies for animals to six hundred for human beings. This certainly is a small proportion. In other states it was even less. We are all glad so much is being done for the humane, particularly children. It is indeed needed, but while we recognize this need, is it right to refuse to see and help the need elsewhere?

There is another point of view: What is done to better the condition of animals helps the child. It certainly is not an elevating object lesson to see diseased starving dogs or to witness the uncontrollable passion of cruel drivers. Another reason was that they are not capable of understanding the Gospel, therefore it was not meant for them. We might say the same of infants and the mentally unsound. Whether we believe that animals have souls or not does not make any difference; the obligation remains the same. We do not stop to ask whether a man or child has a soul when we seek to

relieve pain. It is the physical suffering that arouses our sympathy.

The chief reason, and a contemptible one, for our attitude toward the animal creation, seems to be that they cannot demand reward as our human helpers do, and are even unconscious of our obligation to them. From the earliest time, animals have been man's helpers and friends. The horse, mule, ox, and camel have nearly made man what he is. Civilization would not have progressed as it has done without these willing and ready slaves. To accept these indispensable services while refusing to protect them is shameful neglect and unworthy a Christian. If there were no other statement in the Bible than just this: "A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast," it would be sufficient to show us our duty. The great lesson of the Holy Scriptures from Genesis to Revelation is the lesson of love and mercy.

We must admit that this great humane cause has not received the financial support of the wealthy nor the moral support of a Christian community as it should. Of all philanthropic enterprises for the good of humanity, the object and need of this work has been least understood by the public in general, and because of this, there is need of great discretion, wisdom and dignity among its workers.

This great cause was begun as all great and good enterprises—by prayer. Let us remember to make our work the subject of daily prayer; and although sometimes discouraged, always remember that

"Not all, by heroes tall and strong
Moves the tide of right along;

The 'tiny push' of each and all

Will help the cause of wrong to fall;
And God keeps count."

Mrs. Jones was one of the pioneers in humane work in Rock Island and has been persistently and consistently hewing to the line for a number of years. She and the other women of the Auxiliary have done valiant work which is bound to yield a harvest of good results.

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY HUMANE SOCIETY REPORT OF WORK FOR THE LAST YEAR

ANIMAL CASES.

Complaints received and investigated..	7
Horses and mules examined in harness..	4,488
Drivers reprimanded	47
Horses suspended from work, as being unfit for it	15
Horses destroyed	3
Dogs destroyed	3

Cats destroyed	1
Case of dogs reported to Moline police.	1
Circuitfits examined	2

HUMANE CASES.

- 5 Adult cases.
- 5 Childrens' cases.
- 3 Letters of warning sent out.
- 1 Warrant issued.

Miss Dina Ramser, Sec.

A LETTER FROM MRS. HOWLAND J. HAMLIN ON HUMANE WORK IN SHELBY COUNTY

I have been asked to write of Humane Work in Shelby County. Well, I'll begin at the beginning and tell you how I began my humane work. As near as I can remember, it was in the early Spring of 1871, a glorious morning after a hard rain, in fact several rains and Illinois black mud was good and soft.

I had gone to the attic to "ransack" as children do, when I heard a loud noise in the back alley. On going to the window, I saw three men sitting on a wagon piled high with cordwood. In those days the alley crossings were made of two long boards with nothing on the sides to roll a wagon over, so when the team reached the crossing the wheels sank "hub deep" in the mud. All the swearing and racket did not help to pull them out. One man reached back and took a stick of wood and began beating the horses already covered with foam. Up went the window and I called with all the voice I could command, "You lazy (don't ask what I said) get off *that* wagon and pry up the wheels." They stopped, looked in every direction, when I added, "You ought to be ashamed of yourselves." They looked up at the window, laughed and all climbed off the wagon, taking wood as I suggested and pried up the wheels.

Though only a child, this set me to thinking of the injustice done dumb creatures. I decided to do something to stop it. In later years to please me, Mr. Hamlin called a meeting one night at his law office to see if we could find people enough in Shelbyville to form a Humane Society. Lawyers, doctors (no ministers), and business men came. A public meeting was called at the court house and a good society formed. There was much need of the work then, as much cruelty was to be seen and lame and crippled horses were to be found both in the country and in town. Our Society went to work. Many arrests were made and many fines paid and a farmer held up, could beat the Record Herald or Chicago Tribune two to one on advertising the Society. Threats

were made by the farmers of not coming to Shelbyville to trade and of going to other towns. Of course this scared some of the business men. They were willing to report cases but would not be witnesses. Dr. Thomas L. Catherwood, our last President, was a great lover of animals and children and he never waited to see what anyone thought, when they were being mistreated, but went right after the case himself. You had only to call his attention to what was needed. On his professional visits to the country, he was never in such a hurry that he could not stop and explain the law to a farmer when he found him cruel. I believe, this is one reason why so many of the cases are brought in the county by the people through the State's Attorney. The Society depended so much on him, that at his death there was no society left. Humane work, like slavery and prohibition, is bound to win. "The harvest will be great though the laborers are few," and many are called but few "show up." But we must not be discouraged for isn't it said, "A wise man changes, a fool never does." It's to change the wise man, we have the law for the fool. I believe that real true humane work must come through education, that much cruelty comes through ignorance more than a bad heart, and if the heart is bad it has been made bad by association and example. Humane education in the schools and from the pulpit, "Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy" and yet it is almost impossible to find a minister who will give one day in the year to preaching it. After years of trying I found one minister, Dr. Norton M. Riggs, now of Quincy, Ill., M. E. Church, who, while Pastor of M. E. Church in Shelbyville, gave one whole day to mercy. He had a printed programme and special music and formed a Band of Mercy in the Sunday School. He formed a Band while Pastor at Beardstown, Ill. Such sermons reach people that you could reach in no other way. There's nothing in all the world more noble in man or woman, boy or girl, than defending the helpless, whether child or dumb creature, yet men and women educated and refined, supposed to be Christians, will laugh in your face when you talk humane work, as though it was a silly fad and you a crank.

But in the *real* beginning of teaching mercy, it's the mother who counts and *she* does not count for much who gives her child a puppy or kitten to drag around by the neck with a string or buys little chickens for Easter gifts to be crippled and starved. "Look a horse in the face and know his master," so watch a child with its pets and you know its mother.

I've great faith in literature attractive and instructive. We need more books on

the style of Black Beauty—Post Cards of things seen by the Society. I believe a post card with the State seal and address of State Society and the law of Illinois regarding children and animals, leaving off the special laws for Chicago, would do a world of good, not to be sent to people alone who need the law, but to those who would be willing to uphold it, if they only knew what the state law was.

I believe every member of the Society ought to be interested in good roads and the making of them by convicts.

We ought to have a special law in regard to the shipping of poultry in crates. They should be of a certain length, width and height and covered with wire to protect the fowl, then there should be only a certain number of fowl to each crate.

Two years ago, when we had saloons I had the police take eleven horses from the hitch racks late at night and put them in the livery stable. The owners were angry but that's the kind to give humane work good, free advertising. I've driven all over the county in an automobile and in the last ten years I don't believe I've seen ten lame horses or any with harness sores on them. They are nearly always found in or near town. They are nearly always old horses sold by their owner after years of hard work to some man who never walks so long as the old horse can walk or limp. In the city they would be shot. This has been a very hard year on animals on account of short crops. Teamsters out of work have had a hard time to care for their families and feed their teams. Where cruelty to children is concerned I've found in many cases that ignorance, poverty and a worn out, tired, discouraged mother had much to do with it, sometimes bad surroundings and meddling neighbors. We have very few mothers who drink and they keep out of sight.

On account of sickness in my family for a number of years, I've had but little time for active work, I've tried to investigate everything that people had called my attention to, but most of the work has been done at my desk. There's hardly a day in the year that the mail does not carry a message some place, and the newspapers have been very generous with me. I hope my effort this year will give me a city ordinance for humane law. Then there will no longer be excuse for saying, "It's a case for the state; there's no ordinance against it." Through the County Superintendent of Public Instruction I hope to introduce Humane Education in each country school. If I can do this I shall feel that I've done much for the future.

Sincerely yours,

Ella Hamlin.

Mrs. Hamlin could not be present at the meeting, and her paper was read by Mr. Scott. Mrs. Hamlin has the unique distinction of being the only woman humane agent in the state. Her husband was a great advocate of the cause, and she is carrying on the good work in a quiet and effective way that is a credit to his interest as well as to her own.

CHICAGO HEIGHTS SOCIETY REPORT FOR THE PAST YEAR.

In giving a report of the work done by the Chicago Heights Branch of the Illinois Humane Society for the past year it is only just to ourselves to state that in an ever changing community such as ours, it is very much more difficult to see permanent results than in one of more stable character.

We have no reason, however, to be discouraged, as each succeeding year of the four since our organization finds us recognized as a force which has come to stay, and not to be overlooked.

Our meetings are held regularly on the second Monday evening of each month, and, although we suffered a great loss in the resignation of our president, Mr. J. T. Murphy, in December last, with the help of our faithful Special Humane Officer Odell and Rev. Fleming, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, as temporary president, the work has gone on.

We have been much interested in the efforts being made by different humane organizations to secure more humane interstate transportation of immature calves and food animals, and the shipping of old, poor, wornout, and crippled horses around the country. We have made an effort to eliminate snake whips from among our drivers, and have recently put up "Warning Cards" in our parks, and public places, for the protection of our birds.

Through our efforts, and those of the local Woman's Club, the boys in the Manual Training Department of our school are making bird houses, which they will put up in their respective yards.

At present we have four deputies, who are on the lookout for individuals who may be guilty of making some creature suffer.

Leaflets have been distributed in stores, and other places, urging kind treatment of animals. Cards have been sent to those storekeepers and express companies handling fowls, asking that the birds be placed in comfortable quarters.

CASES CARED FOR.

Children neglected through drink.....	119
Children otherwise neglected.....	22
Children cases prosecuted.....	56
Children placed in homes.....	23
Juvenile court cases.....	67
Total number of children benefited in	
various ways.....	337

ANIMALS.

Horses found unblanketed.....	16
Horses found with sore shoulders.....	9
Horses found with little or no bedding..	11
Cows found with little or no bedding...	5
Horses found starving.....	5
Horses found lame.....	9
Horses found suffering from fistula.....	2
Horses found suffering from spavin.....	1
Horses taken out of work.....	1
Brutal whippings	4
A fine of \$3 imposed in one case.	
Case of dealing in old, decrepit horses.	
Fine of \$50 imposed.	
For general neglect of pair of horses.	
Owner fined \$3.	
Total number of horses relieved.....	75
Total number of horses humanely des-	
troyed	13
Smaller animals	4
Also many minor cases of which no record	
has been kept.	

Respectfully,

Mrs. M. H. Lalor,
Secretary-Treasurer.

RESOLUTIONS

That the thanks of the convention be conveyed to the Hon. Harry Schriver, Mayor of Rock Island, for his kind words of welcome and the interest manifested by him in the progress and growth of the humane cause.

That the thanks of the convention be extended to the Rev. H. W. Reed for his eloquent invocation in opening this meeting with prayer.

That the grateful appreciation of the delegates present be given Mr. Wm. S. Parks and the officers of the Rock Island County Humane Society and The Ladies Auxiliary for their hospitable treatment and the entertainment provided for the enjoyment and pleasure of the delegates.

That all children or girls paroled from Geneva under a recent practice should be placed under the supervision of a probation officer or some responsible officer exercising

supervisional authority, whose duty should be to keep constantly in touch with the environmental conditions of such paroled girl.

That every active society in Illinois should canvass the facilities of their respective counties for the taking care of destitute, neglected, or abandoned children, and should strive to have homes established in counties where homes for children are needed but do not exist, for the proper care of children with the object of making each county of the state the protectors and guardians of their own destitute, neglected or abandoned children, pending the time when good homes can be found for such children.

That legislation be enacted by the State of Illinois and the societies of the state use their good offices in having enacted a law to prohibit the sale of old, worn out, broken down horses and providing for the imposition of a substantial fine for any violation of this law. That the evidence of any competent veterinary surgeon shall be sufficient to establish the condition of the animal when such veterinary has been called to examine such animal by a regularly incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, etc. That a law be enacted by the legislature of Illinois regulating the time or hours of labor to be performed by working animals, making it illegal to work any animal more than 15 hours at any one time or more than ninety hours in any one week.

That every society in the state should make it a part of its work to establish one or more drinking fountains in the community of the society as a means of providing in a substantial form humane treatment for animals as well as people.

That this convention condemns the cruel practice of separating young immature calves from their mothers and shipping them to distant points for sale and commends the effort now being made to have enacted by Congress legislation prohibiting the shipping across state lines of young calves under six weeks old excepting as permitted by the rules and regulations that may be established by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

That all societies should make a special effort to co-operate in every possible way with public officials in carrying on their humane work for the reason that it is public work and must be carried on through the channels of regular public work, as without the sympathy of those who administer the laws little or no results can be obtained.

That the thanks of this convention be given to the newspapers of Rock Island for their courtesy in publishing favorable notices of the holding of this convention and also reports of its proceedings.



GROUP OF VISITING DELEGATES TO ILLINOIS STATE HUMANE CONVENTION

MAY 7th, 1914, ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS

AUTO TOUR OF TRI-CITIES

Immediately after the close of this session, the delegates were given an extensive automobile ride thru Rock Island, Davenport and Moline, which afforded great refreshment and a wonderfully comprehensive view of the tri-cities.

These cities, like the celebrated Langham sisters, are three famous beauties. They were cradled in the most fertile valley in the world—that of the upper Mississippi—and the unique grouping of the sister cities, encircling as they do the most beautiful island in that great river, gives them a setting that is particularly picturesque.

They possess the usual assets of successful towns in the matter of schools, churches, libraries, hospitals, stores, factories and public buildings; with vastly more than the usual amount of well paved and cared for streets, lined with attractive homes. The bluffs are fairly crowned with beautiful residences and Prospect Park commands a magnificent panoramic view of all three cities.

Together they have a population of 85,000 and form a financial stronghold in the united capital of their banks. In everything they are a trinity in unity, in spirit as well as in commercial interests. Instead of entertaining a sense of rivalry each city seems to feel that no one has any advantage over the others and that they are all bound up in each other and animated by one interest,—that of the common good.

Rock Island, consisting of 999 acres of woodland, upon which is situated one of the largest arsenals in the United States, is a wonderful park. Although owned by the Government this is virtually the property of the three cities. Perhaps this mu-

tual interest in the park is responsible for the generation of so much of the spirit of co-operation.

The Indians appreciated the beauty of this Island which was a wilderness of oak, black walnut, elm and basswood, famous for its strawberries, blackberries, plums, apples and nuts as well as for the fine fish found in the surrounding waters. According to a legend, they thought it an enchanted isle where a good spirit, gigantic in size with white wings like a swan, lived in a cave. The cave, situated in the rocky bank of the northwest corner of the Island, is still pointed out to the tourist as a never failing object of interest.

Louis Joliet and Jacques Marquette discovered the Island in 1673. Fort Armstrong, named for the Secretary of War, was established in 1817. The Black Hawk War broke out in 1831, and the Island became a frontier post, at which time many men, afterward of national prominence, became associated with the Island, notably, Abraham Lincoln, Gen. Winfield Scott, Zachary Taylor and Jefferson Davis. Col. George Davenport, the first white man to settle on the island, was appointed a contractor's agent for the U. S. Government in 1840. This was before a commissary department had been established in the army and provisions were supplied by contractors.

In 1836 the fort was evacuated and the troops sent to Fort Snelling. Col. Davenport was in command at the time of the evacuation. He remained on the Island and was the first white man to take up residence in that vicinity. But "that is another story," as Kipling would say, and Miss Cotta Bartholomew on the staff of the Rock Island Argus has told it so well that we give it from her pen:

THE DAVENPORT HOUSE

"Long ago, at least it seems a long time ago, a sturdy Englishman who for many years had braved the storms and tempests and hardships of a sailor's life, and who had seen and participated in the battles common to early frontier life, started up the Mississippi, and after much trouble and many hardships, landed on a beautiful, densely wooded island. It was a garden spot to which the Indians came for nuts, wild blackberries, and strawberries and plums, and over which brooded a beautiful, good spirit that lived in a cave among the rocks where the water lapped the shore. On the north side of this island, on a slight elevation and commanding a magnificent sweep of the river with a view of the blue hills beyond, Colonel George Davenport—for it was he—selected a spot to erect a home.

No white man had made any permanent settlement for miles around, and the Indian chiefs and their people did not look with favor on the coming of a white man among them. But Colonel Davenport, with rare, good judgment, treated them kindly and gave them many gifts, soon winning their confidence and love. To him they brought in return gifts of corn, pumpkins and wild fruits, to show their trust.

The house, still standing on the island, was erected 73 years ago, and has become a landmark in the history of the Mississippi valley. But it was fast falling into decay, and its complete obliteration was rapidly threatening, when the Old Settlers' association of Rock Island County recently took up the task of its restoration with real seriousness. It was through the efforts of the association that the attention of the Misses Davenport, granddaughters of the colonel, was called to the desirability of preserving the home, and it was through their beneficence that its restoration was begun. Work was commenced at once, and the house has now been completely restored. With the rebuilding of the house, much that was really interesting about the house and its construction will be covered up and even forgotten.

This house was the scene of many merry parties, where gay crowds of young people gathered. One old lady, still living, tells how she and her husband many times in the early evening rowed over from the little village of Rock Island to the Davenport home, and there spent the evening dancing the minuet and Virginia reel. She tells how the rooms were brilliantly lighted with long wax tapers in brass and silver candlesticks, and how they gathered in a circle about the colonel, who was a man of generous disposition, jovial and fond of company, and lis-

tened by the hour while he related stories of wild adventure and interesting anecdotes.

Notwithstanding the natural attractions and the interests of this historic building, there are connected with it some melancholy associations which have made it an object of romance and curiosity. Left alone in the house one Independence day, while the members of the family picnicked in the village, Colonel Davenport was accosted by three strange men, who inflicted a gunshot wound in his thigh. They then bound him with oak thongs and dragged him by his hair and collar to an upper room, where they demanded that he open a small safe. Finding nothing there, they tortured him in a fearful way until rendered unconscious, and, reviving him with cold water, demanded to know the secret hiding place of his wealth. The old colonel, half dead, could only point to a drawer, but which his assailants could not find. Again they tortured him into insensibility, and again revived him, until at last they found a sum of money. Leaving him for dead, they escaped, but he was able to call for help, which soon arrived, and he then told of the torture to which he had been subjected, and which in a few hours caused his death.

He was buried not far from his home and the Indians told the story of his kindness to them and of their love for him by means of pictures carved on a tree close by. Many years later his body was removed to Chipiannock Cemetery and a facsimile of the tree carved by the Indians was made and placed at his grave, where it still stands.

Then the house was deserted and left to fall into ruins, but to the walls there still seems to cling stories of the times of long ago."

After this romantic history the island became in 1862 the home of The Rock Island Arsenal. It was chosen above all other sites because the situation was such as to make it entirely secure from the enemy approaching either by lakes or river. The arsenal consists of the storehouse and ten enormous shops with a floor area of 40 acres, the cost of which with equipment has been one billion dollars. The machinery is run by water power, second only to Niagara. In this great military manufactory, carriages, implements and equipments, as well as harness for field and siege artillery, are made. It has

vast and excellent shops and employs about 2,300 workmen. If as Washington said "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving Peace," this arsenal is a big factor in the movement for International Peace.

EVENING SESSION

Following the auto trip the delegates were entertained at dinner as the guests of the Ladies' Auxiliary. Later in the evening, a general public meeting was held, which was well attended. This was very informal in character, there being no set programme. Mrs. B. H. Lachner, a well known musician of Rock Island opened the meeting by singing a group of songs.

Mr. George A. H. Scott, Secretary for the State Society, then gave a thirty minute talk on humane work in general in which he marshaled various arguments to show that aside from the humanitarian view point it is good business to be humane to animals and that business men are beginning to recognize the fact.

Mr. Scott's talk was entirely impromptu and no report was made of it. He said in part:

The impression made on the public mind of today by the appearance of well conditioned stock and equipment *is a business asset*, denoting as it does consideration and care on the part of the owners and employers. It is a positive detriment to a firm to have in its employ a driver who abuses his horses or who neglects to give them proper care and attention. Successful business men are now taking pains to educate and discipline their employees along humane lines.

If the equipment on the street, subject to public scrutiny idealizes care and consideration, psychologically speaking, the firm is sure to be a good one. I overheard a conversation between some women, one of whom was about to move to another section of the

city. She had canvassed the moving concerns in the neighborhood, and received bids from three of them. The lowest bidder was rejected by the woman because of the prejudice created in her mind against the firm by the failure of one of the company's drivers to blanket his horse while left to stand for some time one cold winter day.

The public is becoming educated to the point of taking special notice of the treatment accorded animals, especially horses. For instance, when a moving van stops in front of a house, people up and down the street, especially the women, have an opportunity to observe the driver and the consideration or lack of it which he shows his team. If he blankets his horse on a cold day, it makes a favorable impression as it reflects the humanity of the owner or employer. This is good business as people like to patronize individuals and concerns that are kindly disposed.

RESUME

Rock Island, the scene of many conventions, may have held gatherings of larger proportions but never one of higher aims than those which animated the Illinois State Humane Congress. The meeting was both a pleasurable and profitable one and should result in great good to humane work in Illinois, and to the societies and agencies separately and collectively.

The coming together of the active workers in the field for an experience meeting of this kind is calculated to extend acquaintance with the work and the workers and is a distinctly instructive and valuable event. Gradually the counties in our State are rallying to the support of the State Society and before long we will have a powerful system of protection for children and animals which will extend to the four corners of the State.

Co-operation and system are essential to the success of humane work. Individual interest is the driving-force but this must be concentrated into a system for its intelligent direction. The annual convention gives effect to the humane impulse as a whole,—an impulse that is waxing strong all over the world.

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STATE HUMANE AGENTS

BERNARD SHINE, U. S. Y., Chicago.	
RUDOLPH VON ACHEN, Peoria, Illinois.	
W. J. KANE, East St. Louis, Illinois.	
NICHOLAS HEMMER, East St. Louis, Illinois.	
Alexander County—Cairo.....	J. W. Grief, Special Agent.
Boone County—Belvidere.....	Joseph H. Moan, Special Agent.
Boone County—Poplar Grove.....	Waldo E. Hull, Special Agent. A. S. T. Ogilby, Special Agent for entire County, excepting Poplar Grove.
Bureau County—Princeton.....	W. I. Kendall, Special Agent.
Bureau County—Tiskilwa.....	Ernest W. Lee, Special Agent.
Carroll County—Mt. Carroll.....	W. W. Parkinson, Special Agent.
Carroll County—Savanna.....	R. L. Henderson, Special Agent.
Christian County—Pana.....	W. F. Fisher, Special Agent.
Cook County—Chicago Heights.....	O. W. Odell, Special Agent.
Cook County—Evanston.....	John S. Keefe, Special Agent.
Cook County—Oak Park.....	George A. Amacker, Special Agent.
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DeKalb County—Sycamore.....	S. L. Scheidecker, Special Agent.
Du Page County—Downers Grove.....	Jacob Klein, Special Agent.
Effingham County—Effingham.....	George Austin, Special Agent.
Henry County—Cambridge.....	James Pollock, Special Agent.
Henry County—Geneseo.....	W. F. Butler, Special Agent.
Iroquois County—Cissna Park.....	Joseph D. Ambrose, Special Agent.
Iroquois County—Milford.....	Samuel Washburne, Special Agent.
Iroquois County—Thawville.....	Peter Wallis, Special Agent.
Jefferson County—Mt. Vernon.....	George E. Green, Special Agent.
Jersey County—Grafton.....	John M. Stafford, Special Agent.
Kane County—Carpentersville.....	Fred Pertit, Special Agent.
Kane County—Elgin.....	W. H. Kimball, Sr., Special Agent.
Kane County—St. Charles.....	M. E. Sinton, Special Agent.
Kankakee County—Kankakee.....	Wilber Reed, Special Agent.
Lake County—Waukegan.....	Clarence E. Hicks, Special Agent.
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La Salle County—Ottawa.....	E. C. Swift, Special Agent.
La Salle County—Peru.....	F. E. Holberg, Special Agent.
Lee County—Dixon.....	William G. Kent, Special Agent.
Macon County—Decatur.....	Eurit Schroeder, Special Agent.
Madison County—Edwardsville.....	Dr. Otis Barnett, Special Agent.
McHenry County—Harvard.....	W. C. Wellington, Special Agent.
McHenry County—Union.....	Guiles Durkee, Special Agent.
Ogle County.....	A. S. T. Ogilby, Special Agent for the entire County.
Peoria County—Peoria.....	John Brodbeck, Special Agent.
Sangamon County—Springfield.....	James M. Bretz, Special Agent.
Shelby County—Shelbyville.....	Mrs. Howland J. Hamlin, Special Agent.
Stephenson County—Freeport.....	Frank Brubaker, Special Agent. A. S. T. Ogilby, Special Agent for the entire County, excepting Freeport.
Vermillion County—Hoopeston.....	A. H. Trego, Special Agent.
Wabash County—Mt. Carmel.....	D. L. McClintock, Special Agent.
White County—Carmi.....	Earl McHenry, Special Agent.
White County—Grayville.....	E. F. Johnson, Special Agent.
Will County—Manhattan.....	P. H. Wagner, Special Agent.
Winnebago County—Rockford.....	A. S. T. Ogilby, Special Agent.

SPECIAL AGENCIES AND BRANCH SOCIETIES

The following remarks are drawn up for the assistance of those who want to help promote the humane cause in communities where there is no Humane Agent:

Experience is the best teacher and convinces us that, in the smaller communities, a system of personal representation of The Illinois Humane Society is more effective for the prosecution of the work of preventing cruelty, than a system of branches, and with the belief that an individual can represent this society effectively, we have concluded to advise that a good man, a resident of the city, town, or county, be appointed a special agent of The Illinois Humane Society, to look after all cases of cruelty. This special agent should be appointed only at the request of the people residing in the locality and be acceptable to the Society.

By this process of selection and appointment of a special agent, the interest is centered about a visible head, who is assisted in his work by the constant expression of that interest.

We believe, upon examination, you will find this the preferable method of enforcing our laws in your locality.

If it is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well.

The duties of a special agent are such as require a cool head, good judgment of men and things, a humane and benevolent disposition, courage and unquestionable integrity.

Procedure

In this view, the following plan of organization is suggested: Having invited a number of representative people, who are not only friendly to the cause but anxious to see some organization established, to join in the movement, and having obtained their promise to attend, call a meeting for consultation as to the selection of some competent person to act as special agent (who should be a proper person to be invested with police power), and those present, having made such selection, have the chairman and secretary of the meeting certify such selection to the parent society here, and ask that the person named be appointed as special agent.

This society will act promptly upon the application and will issue the appointment if it agrees as to the person selected.

Upon the receipt from the parent society of the appointment, the same people should be called together again, and certain of them—number not limited, but recommended to be not over nine—chosen, who may be called upon, from time to time, by that special agent, for counsel and assistance in the prosecution of his work, i. e., the enforcement of the laws for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals in his (your) vicinity, not extending beyond your county. Those persons would constitute its Auxiliary Committee.

We would be glad to have the selection of a special agent where a branch has existed, but no longer exists or is feeble, left to the surviving active members of the branch and such added friends as they may select, proceeding in the form above suggested, in cases where no branch society exists.

The Illinois Humane Society

FORM OF PETITION FOR APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL AGENT

The undersigned residents of.....and vicinity, in the County of.....and State of Illinois, hereby request The Illinois Humane Society to appoint.....of said.....to act as its Special Agent, for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals within the said county, subject to the constitution, by-laws and rules of said society.

Dated at.....

.....
.....
.....

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY PERSONNEL FOR 1914-1915

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Telephones; Harrison 384 and 7005

JOHN L. SHORTALL.....	President
SOLOMON STURGES.....	Vice-President
CHARLES E. MURISON.....	Treasurer
GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.....	Secretary

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THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.

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HOME OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY
1145 South Wabash Avenue
CHICAGO

2 3 5 212216

HUMANE ADVOCATE

JUNE, 1914



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY
CHICAGO





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THE SISYPHOS
G. STANNETT

Humane Advocate

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VOL. IX.

JUNE, 1914

No. 8

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES

A recital of a few cases recently prosecuted by the Society will serve to show, more forcibly than hecatombs of comment, the varied character of the work of the Society and the great need and use for it.

The reader may have passed the historic old brick building at 1145 S. Wabash avenue, Chicago, labelled The Illinois Humane Society, and casually inquired of himself or his neighbor, "What does that Society do?" The following sketch will answer that inquiry in part. It will give at least a sample of the rescue work accomplished by this organization, which, in the aggregate for the past year, amounted to 5,180 complaints of cruelty to children and animals.

A case reported the latter part of May was one of extreme cruelty to a little six-year-old boy, living on the North Side in Chicago. It was charged that the father and step-mother kicked and beat the child and in various ways vented their ill-temper upon him.

When the child was first seen by Officer Brayne of the Society he had a bad bruise on the left side of his face, but the mother denied having struck him, and the boy, himself, said that he had received it from a fall. The father, also, denied having touched the child and defended the woman, saying that she never struck him, although he was a particularly

bad boy. The officer was satisfied at the time that the woman had not told the truth, and that the child was afraid to do so, but he had to wait to prove his case. He learned that the boy's own mother had divorced the father, soon after which he had married the woman in question, by whom he had two other children, nineteen and six months old. The officer warned the woman to give the step-child proper treatment, and then made immediate efforts to gain more intimate knowledge of the case.

Within a short time several witnesses to the cruel abuse of the child—men and women both—had been found, who said that at that very time the boy was penned in a filthy room, clad in rags, and suffering from the intense heat and a badly bruised eye. It was also learned that the boy had been afraid to tell the officer about his step-mother's abuse of him, because he had overheard her say to his father that if the Society sent her to jail for beating the boy, she would murder him when she got out. Such was the terror-stricken state of mind of the child when the officer had questioned him.

One witness said she had seen the child empty garbage in the alley at 12:45 o'clock at night the preceding Saturday, and eat hungrily from the pile of refuse as he did so; and that when questioned about his bruised eye

he had answered that his mother had hit him with a poker. He had said this, not in a complaining way, but quite as though it were a delicate attention to receive from one's mother. It probably was more delicate than most that had been bestowed upon him.

Another witness testified that he had often seen the child with ugly cuts and bruises on his face and arms, and that his general condition showed habitual neglect. Still another said the boy had been heard to scream out at night in a terrified way, and that on one occasion he had been burned with a hot poker.

Several more witnesses said they had frequently heard him cry as if in fear and physical distress, and that when seen with his father and mother they had not treated him with common decency. They said the curtains of the house were almost always drawn down, and for that reason they had not actually *seen* what went on indoors, but all agreed that the boy's appearance was "evidence of things unseen."

Inquiry was then made of Officer Dwyer, in charge of a big Catholic Industrial school, who, it was learned, had been approached by the father of the boy with a view to putting him in the school. Officer Dwyer expressed himself as not being well impressed with the man, whom he felt was over-anxious to be rid of the boy. He said he would investigate further and report to the Society, which he did.

Upon receiving the added evidence in this report, Officers Dean and Brayne of the Society arrested the man and woman (who had moved to another neighborhood), and served summons and subpoenas on all witnesses.

June 9th the case of the child was called in the Juvenile Court before Judge Pinckney. The boy was dressed

in a ragged suit, and had a bad scar over his left eye and some cuts on his head. After a few of the witnesses had given their testimony as to the inhuman treatment accorded the child—ending with the statement from one of them that he had once found the boy with his little feet so swollen and bruised from having them crushed into a pair of shoes much too small for him, which he had been forced to wear, that he was literally crippled with pain—Judge Pinckney suddenly called a halt in the evidence and quietly asked the child to come behind the bench and talk with him. Upon this unexpected request, the father excitedly shouted out to the boy to tell the truth. The baby face blanched and the child began to tremble and cry. After a momentary pause the Judge turned to the father and mother and said: "I do not need to hear more evidence. It is plain enough that the boy is afraid and that he has been shamefully abused."

The Court ordered that the child be taken from the custody of the parents, sent to St. Mary's Training School for Boys, and that the father pay \$10.00 per month for his support. A little later, the boy was taken to the school in the care of an officer.

One of the witnesses, a grocer, offered to pay the first month's board rather than have the boy returned to the parents until the first ten dollars could be raised. Save for this man and a woman (the complainant in the case) the boy would have suffered from hunger many a time and would still be under the brutal rule of his inhuman parents. The details of the malicious attacks made upon this innocent little child, as recorded in the full report of this case, read like a chapter from the records of crime perpetrated in the dark ages.

Record 68; Case 49.

MONKEY CABARET

A citizen witnessing a show at Riverview Park, called "The Monkey Cabaret," asked the Society to investigate the act to ascertain whether or not it imposed cruelty upon the monkeys.

The Society sent Officers Dean and McDonough to attend the next performance given by the monkey troupe. The officers arrived early and found seven monkeys seated with diminutive musical instruments strapped to their arms or wrists, and still another—the leader of the orchestra—was tightly bound by means of straps around its body to a chair.

Then the show began. It consisted of five regular acts: (1) A monkey walking a tight rope; (2) one hunting with a gun; (3) one jumping hurdles; (4) one dressed as an opera star, singing a song; (5) one performing on a trapeze. These "stunts" were set off by incidental music by the monkey orchestra, and it was the jaded appearance of these little monkey musicians that had attracted the attention and roused the suspicion of the complainant in their behalf.

After the performance was over the officers made a thorough examination of the performers. Three of the monkeys had drumsticks strapped to their left wrists; a horn was tied to the arms of another; and three others had fiddle bows fastened to their right hands. The bows, drumsticks and all attachments were found to be connected to ropes under the stage, which were manipulated by a man behind the scenes in such a way as to make it appear to the audience that the monkeys themselves were playing the instruments. As this was accompanied by music in the wings the illusion was complete. When the uniform of the monkey leader was removed he was found to be encased in a strait-jacket, attached to which were straps which were bound to the chair. This con-

trivance forced him to sit up very straight and held him immovable, save for the freedom of his arms.

The officers sent for the owner and told him that immediately after each performance the instruments must be removed from the arms and wrists of the monkeys and that the leader must be unstrapped from the chair. They said the use of the strait-jacket was absolutely prohibited by law. Except for this cruel confinement, the monkeys were in excellent condition. The owner expressed his desire to conform with the humane laws pertaining to the treatment of animals and to do anything to satisfy the Society.

Three nights later the officers went again to see the performance and found the owner obedient to instructions. In conversation the man said that as soon as possible he would substitute a dummy in place of the live monkey leader.

Record 101; Case 37.

A ONE HOSS SHAY

On June 9th, an Italian peddler attempted to remove his household goods from 41st avenue and Lake street, Chicago, to East Chicago, Ind. He had no money with which to hire a van, so his ramshackle peddler's wagon and old horse were brought into service.

When he reached the loop district the wheels of his wagon caught in the street car track, and it was another case of the "one hoss shay." The man was thrown out, but was not hurt. Both he and his horse were suffering from the intense heat. He unhitched the horse and removed the harness and gave the jaded animal some oats and water. He had no money with which to buy food for himself or to have the wagon repaired. As he spoke no English he was unable to make his helplessness known. He was faint from hunger and the excessive heat.

The accident happened about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and although crowds of spectators curiously viewed the situation, no relief was offered until 3 o'clock the next day, when Mounted Officer Costello reported the case to the Humane Society.

Humane Officer Mariotti drove to the scene with the Society's ambulance. He talked with the peddler in his native language and soon understood the entire situation. He then loaded the disabled wagon into the motor ambulance, and hauled it to a wagon repair shop, where two new wheels and some repair work made the peddler's cart fit for service again. The horse was led to the shop, and when all was ready was again hitched to the cart to continue the travel.

In the meantime a collection of \$8.00 was taken up by volunteer sympathizers among the bystanders, and the man invested in food and drink. The Society donated a sack of oats for the horse and paid the repair bill for the man, sending them on their way rejoicing.

Record 101; Case 142.

TWO GLOBE TROTTERS

While at the Central Detail on June 10th, Humane Officer Brayne's attention was called by Desk Sergeant Brady to a man and a dog that had just been brought into the station by Officer Jim Tobin because of the crowd of people that were following in their wake.

The odd pair who commanded so much curious attention were Julius Roth and his dog, and their story is one of unique adventure.

Roth, it seems, was selected from among 100 newsboys as the best fitted to accomplish the feat of walking 100,000 miles around the world in 18 years. On January 1st, 1897, he started from St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A., with the intention of bringing up in San Francisco, Cal. In reaching Chi-

cago he rounded out the 100,000-mile limit, although he cannot terminate his travels until he gets to California. According to the terms of the contest he was not allowed to work, beg, borrow or steal and must have \$1,000 and his dog to the good at end of his tour.

He was allowed to sell his photos and printed cards telling of the "Newsboy's Transcontinental Triumph" for any amount people were willing to give. He has \$500 at present and confidently expects to have the rest of the money before Jan. 1st, 1915, the time limit allowed him. When crossing water it was stipulated that he must walk 12 hours daily on deck of steamer.

He has worn out 342 pairs of shoes, 30 suits of clothes and filled out 500 daily diaries of his life. If he succeeds in accomplishing the feat he will be proclaimed the champion long-distance walker and be given \$30,000 as his reward.

Officer Brayne was particularly interested in the dog, which he found to be a cross between a Russian wolf and an Alaskan dog. He is six years old and has been with Roth on his "hike" for five of them. The officer found him to be in particularly sound condition and that he gave evidence of sensible and humane care. When interviewed the famous four-footed globe-trotter was wearing a muzzle (to conform with the law), which was humane enough to permit the animal a natural use of his mouth. He is fed meat once a day. His dogship has been decorated with license tags from most of the cities of the world, and these he wears attached to a light harness made especially for that purpose.

Roth was dressed in Khaki suit and covered with medals. Captain of Police Gibbons put no restrictions upon his movements except to deny him the privilege of parading in the "loop district."

Record 101; Case 174.

\$100,000 TO ALLEVIATE SUFFERING OF MAN AND BEAST

BY JULIET G. SAGER,
Secretary of Belvidere, Ills., Society

(Note: Sometime ago "The Star," of Belvidere, asked for contributions to its columns in the form of suggestions as how to spend \$100,000 to best benefit humanity. Miss Sager sent the following.)

"How bequeath \$100,000 so that humanity shall profit most by it? I know exactly how I should do it, and why. Let me tell you the why first.

"Endowing colleges, libraries, and the like does not seem real philanthropy to me. Libraries are nine-tenths for entertainment, colleges to help people better themselves who are already comfortably situated or able, by a little extra effort to accomplish their aims without help. So with most of the cultural opportunity—giving institutions and movements. They are good—some of them fine and delightful—in their way, but they are luxuries and can wait till the world's necessities have been looked after.

"There are hunger and suffering and hopeless misery everywhere, even in prosperous communities like ours. If you doubt it, ask some active charity worker, or go out on the streets and keep your eyes and heart open. Much of it is human, more of it "animal," as we say, condescendingly forgetting that man is an animal, too, and that his sensations of hunger and pain cannot be very different from a horse's or a dog's. A very great deal of it is unnecessary and preventable—and right here is the field I should choose for my benefactions. My \$100,000 should go to help feed the hungry, to protect the defenceless, to make life a little less like Purgatory to so many of God's creatures. And, personally, I should not discriminate between man and beast. Two-legged or four-legged, whoever needed help should receive it as far as possible.

"The method? Because a properly conducted humane society does just this sort of fundamental, comprehen-

sive, common-sensible relief work, I should set aside a sum sufficient to insure the existence of such a society in my home county as long as it be needed. This sum I should put in trust with the Illinois Humane Society of Chicago, because that is an organization with enough money of its own to be financially responsible and to continue in existence indefinitely, because it is conscientious and successful in its work, and because it has had long and valuable experience.

"Say that disposes of \$20,000. Half of the remainder I should give to the Illinois Society, either the entire sum or the income from it to be used in the regular work or devoted to such special branches as I might designate—such as endowing homes for old people or children, assisting struggling small societies in the state, putting up drinking fountains or animal shelters, etc.

"The rest should go to the American Humane Society, which is the national organization, and in addition to the regular, routine work, carries on a perpetual campaign for humane education and the enactment of laws to better the condition of children and animals. In this case, too, I should stipulate how the money be expended.

"The amount of direct, immediate, visible good that \$100,000 would do in the hands of such honest, capable organizations! And then the indirect farther-reaching, slower-growing good,—for to extend their power is to extend their preaching of their gospel of "Mercy and Justice for All," whose result inevitably is to make men better and the world, therefore, happier.

"Shakespeare understated the facts, I think, when he said that Mercy is twice blessed. It blesseth not only him that gives and him that takes, but also him that looks on—the innocent bystander—softening his heart, waking his conscience, and persuading him, perhaps, to go and do likewise."

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE ILLIONIS HUMANE SOCIETY

For the Month of May, 1914.

CHILDREN.

Complaints of cruelty to children.....	78
Children involved	440
Children rescued and conditions remedied.....	188
Children temporarily placed in institutions.....	6
Child cases decided in Juvenile Court.....	00
Cases of cruelty to children prosecuted in other courts.....	6
Fines imposed \$360.00, and costs, \$12.50.....	\$372.50
Persons admonished	38

ANIMALS.

Complaints of cruelty to animals.....	300
Animals involved and relieved.....	2,443
Horses laid up from work as unfit for service.....	85
Disabled animals removed by ambulance.....	30
Abandoned and incurable horses killed.....	25
Small animals humanely destroyed.....	53
Teamsters and others admonished.....	97
Poultry involved.....	355
Poultry relieved	120
Poultry not sheltered.....	20
Cases prosecuted	17
Fines imposed, \$93.00, and costs, \$57.50.....	\$150.50

CHILDREN.

Parents intemperate (father).....	12
Parents intemperate (mother).....	2
Parents deceased (father).....	1
Parents deceased (mother).....	1
Parents in prison.....	2
Children involved.....	440
Women involved.....	5
Men involved.....	4
Number of children rescued and conditions remedied.....	188
Placed temporarily in institutions.....	6
Children deserted by father.....	4
Children neglected by father.....	12
Children neglected by mother.....	11
Failure to provide (father).....	23
Failure to provide (mother).....	1
Children begging or peddling.....	2
Number of persons admonished.....	38
Children taken into Juvenile Court.....	...

ANIMALS.

Animals laid up.....	85
Working horses with sores.....	25
Working horses that are lame.....	23
Working horses that are weak and thin.....	15
Sick, old or injured animals.....	51
Large animals humanely destroyed.....	25
Small animals humanely destroyed.....	53
Animals abandoned.....	1
Animals sent to veterinary surgeon.....	18
Horses ordered properly harnessed and harness properly adjusted.....	11
Blinders adjusted.....	1
Animals overworked and overdriven.....	2
Animals beaten and tortured.....	9
Animals abused.....	13
Failing to provide feed and shelter.....	4
Barns inspected.....	36
Hauled in ambulance.....	30
Animals examined.....	1,906
Animals involved.....	2,443
City dumps visited.....	6
Excavations visited.....	12
Roadways repaired and improved.....	2
Calves involved.....	500
Teamsters and others admonished.....	97
Poultry involved.....	355
Poultry relieved.....	120
Poultry not sheltered.....	20
Pigeons involved.....	14
Birds involved.....	8
Snake involved.....	1

Humane Advocate

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MISS RUTH EWING - - EDITOR

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JUNE, 1914

INTELLIGENT CARE FOR ANIMALS

To anyone interested in the welfare of animals plenty of cases of cruel abuse or neglect are to be detected on our city streets and country roads.

For animals, as for people, the summer is the period of greatest strain. The burning hot sun and humid atmosphere so much in evidence during this season impose the same hardships and discomforts upon them as upon us. Particularly is this true of animals that toil, like the horse, but even the care-free birds suffer when the relentless sun evaporates all the moisture on the leaves and grass and forces them to long flights to procure a drink.

Only the other day, a brown thrasher fairly tumbled down into a garden where a bowl of flowing water had been placed for the birds in a shady spot. The little traveler was a weary object as he lighted with drooping wings on the edge of the fountain, almost too dusty and tired to go into the water. If ever a tourist looked travel-stained and faint, it was that particular bunch of dusty, rusty feathers.

After a brief rest he plunged into the bowl and splashed about in the water and drank of it for some little time. When his spirits began to rise he came to the edge and started to sing, but his notes sounded as dry as

chips. He seemed to think so himself and promptly waded back into the water, taking one sip after another. Finally he emerged and after some preparatory manoeuvres common to professional vocalists, tried his voice again. This time the notes came sweet and clear, as liquid as the water itself. He lingered for sometime and then flew away. Who knows how far that thirsty little bird had come to wet his whistle. No one does, nor can. But everyone knows about the possibility of putting a bowl of water in his door yard and everyone can do it.

Then there are the cats and dogs, which are perhaps the worst sufferers of all, because generally thought to be so independent and resourceful as to be able to take care of themselves. As a matter of fact much domestication and petting have made them singularly dependent upon man.

It is a fact, that most of the ailments common to dogs during the "dog days" are due directly or indirectly to lack of drinking water and irritation and exhaustion from fighting fleas and flies. Dogs that are mad for water and tortured by heat and insect pests have not far to go to become rabid. Victims as they frequently are of much cruel deprivation and abuse, the wonder is that as many keep their wits as do. If dog owners would provide proper food and water for their own dogs and would observe the city dog laws concerning them, and would notify the dog-pound of any cases of ownerless strays, most of the trouble of the "dog days" would be met; and if the daily papers when reporting the number of rabid dogs discovered each day, would seize the same opportunity to suggest that a pail of water be placed in every dooryard by the inhabitant thereof, it would be good press work that would be of practical help.

As for the tabbies,—few people, even those who care for cats, ever

think of placing a dish of water where it is always accessible to them. Always the eternal milk but never any water, just as if cats did not enjoy water quite as much as any other animal. Perhaps it was some milkman who sympathized with the cat's extremity in this matter who first put aqua pura in his milk. It surely is the only way in which many cats ever get any.

But the serious, hideous cruelty perpetrated on many cats is the way some masters and mistresses have of going away for a vacation in the mountains or at the seashore and leaving their cats either shut in or shut out of the house, with absolutely no provision for food or care. This sounds unbelievable but that it is more or less common practice is shown by the many cases recorded by the humane societies. There is no excuse for such criminal neglect, as a temporary home can always be found for a cat either with some friendly neighbor or as a regular boarder in a cat and dog home.

To return to the horse: A great number of the horses used in delivery service are over-worked, over-loaded, over-driven, under-fed, insufficiently watered, improperly shod and oftentimes subjected to countless annoyances at the hands of unintelligent drivers such as being driven with loose blinders flapping against their eyes, or with badly fitting harness and without fly-nets, or being constantly jerked on the bit and flogged or lashed with the whip—a process that is calculated to break the spirit and gait and physical endurance of any horse. The most obvious ill-treatment occurs in these ways.

A horse having such a driver soon settles down to a discouraged and drooping pace, and after dragging out a miserable existence becomes, fortunately for it, a dead loss to the owner's business.

Any person who protests against such cases of cruelty to the Humane Society performs a distinct service.

The ill-conditioned team is invariably the handiwork of the unintelligent driver and the equally unintelligent owner who doesn't know enough to employ an intelligent one. That the standard for drivers is much higher than it used to be is attested by the countless teams that show excellent care to be seen at the present day on our streets.

The impression made on the public mind of today by the appearance of well conditioned stock and equipment is a business asset, denoting as it does consideration and care on the part of the owners and employers. It is a positive detriment to a firm to have in its employ a driver who abuses his horses or who neglects to give them proper care and attention. Successful business men are now taking pains to educate and discipline their employees along humane lines, and the public is becoming educated to the point of taking special notice of the treatment accorded animals, especially horses.

The men in charge of the big team owning interests say that while it used to be well nigh impossible to secure competent men to whom valuable horses could be safely entrusted that now—thanks to the systematic crusade made against the ignorant handling of horses, many intelligent humane teamsters are to be found.

The lecture courses and schools of instruction dealing with all subjects pertaining to the proper care, harnessing, shoeing, driving and physical condition of the horse, conducted by the Mounted Squadron of Police and The Illinois Humane Society, have been the means of sowing many "seeds of kindness" in the minds of horse owners and teamsters, and have resulted in a fine crop of good barn rules posted and enforced in many stables, private and public, in the city of Chicago.

BIRDS FLY TO HIGHER COURT

The Federal Bird Law has "migrated" to the United States Court. Judge Jacob Trieber of the U. S. District Court of Arkansas recently rendered a decision pronouncing the federal migratory bird law to be unconstitutional. In consequence, the matter is being carried to the Supreme Court for action.

It is hardly to be expected that the Supreme Court will knock the props of constitutionality from under the migratory bird law. It could scarcely do so consistently unless it decided to pull down a score or more of other laws that the American people have enacted for the practical and ethical good of humanity. According to past rulings of the Supreme Court, common sense and many good lawyers, the birds and their defenders have nothing to fear.

The first decision on the status of the migratory law was that given in South Dakota by Judge J. D. Elliott of the Federal Court, (on April 18th, 1914), who decided that the law is constitutional. This was in the case of A. M. Shaw, who pleaded guilty and was fined \$100, which was paid.

VISION OF HORSES

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has spoken the word that many have waited to hear. It has condemned the use of blinders on horses. Our streets abound with blind horses. There are comparatively few blind cows. This is because man has blinded the horse with leather side pieces at the edge, shutting in his vision and confining the eyes to a close hot box. In his stable the horse is kept in a semi-

twilight. The American society properly calls blinders "horse torture" and shows how their use, interfering with the natural axis of sight, compels an oblique sight on the part of the animal, "which impairs vision if not entirely destroys it." Nor does it accomplish the aim intended, for the horse gets an oblique vision, by which he is more likely to be frightened than if he had the natural use of his eyes. But drivers will tell you—where they know at all—that, without blinders, horses, being able to see back by a slight turn of the head, will "loaf," and you must be continually using the whip. This is only true of horses that have been driven with blinders. It is as easy to train a horse without them, as with them, to go his gait. The horse is still with us. The auto does not diminish nor rapid transit stale his use and attraction. We are coming into the light with so many things that we ought to bring this oldest slave of man into the light with us. We should improve the vision and health of the horse, get better results from him. The American society says it cannot find the origin of the use of blinders. It probably sprang from barbaric ignorance and desire to conceal from the horse what went on behind him, so that he could be scared into greater speed. But we are coming on a better time. It would be a great step in progress if America could lead the world to make an end of the use of blinders for horses. The society ought to have agents everywhere and ought to take wise measures for co-operation with those that control horses in a large way. Prejudice dies hard and so does ignorance. But neither can withstand the steady inpouring of the light of a better day.—Editorial, Indianapolis News.

JOHN T. DALE

Hon. John T. Dale, for forty-nine years a practicing lawyer in Chicago, passed away May 14th, 1914, at his home, 1305 Astor Street. The funeral was held in the New England Congregational Church, and the burial was in Rose Hill Cemetery.

Mr. Dale was born on April 25th, 1841, in England, and came to Chicago in 1849. He was admitted to the bar in 1865. Five years later he platted the town of Winnetka and named its streets, serving for six years as alderman and four terms as mayor.

He was the author of two books, "How to Win" and "Heroes and Great Hearts," the latter having been written in the interest of humane education. He was deeply interested in the humane cause, taking an active part in the work by contributing to the humane journals, serving on committees and attending the State and National Humane Conventions. He was a life member of the Illinois Humane Society and at one time served on its executive board and as vice-president for a period of years.

The Society expresses its sorrow at his death and extends sympathy to the sons and daughters who survive him.

 LOUIS ANTHONY BURK

Louis Anthony Burk, who died at Bloomington, Ill., last month, was one of the best known painters of animals. His work gained for him the name of the American Bonheur, comparing favorably with that of the noted French painter of animals.

Mr. Burk was born May 23, 1845, in Shelby county, Ky., and came to Illinois with his parents in 1849, the family settling at Atlanta. During the civil war Mr. Burk served in two Illinois regiments for nearly two years.

He began his art career with sketching animals for American farm publications. His ability brought him commissions from many well known breeders both at home and abroad. In later years he also took up landscape painting.

He is survived by the widow, two sons, and five daughters.

NEW PLAN FOR CHILDREN'S COURT

Justices Robert J. Wilkin and Morgan M. L. Ryan, sitting in the Children's Court for the County of Kings, Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y., have inaugurated a new system of trying the youthful offenders of the law that are brought before them. Instead of trying their cases in the open court, before the gaze of hundreds of persons, the children are conducted into a private room, where their cases are heard. No one not directly interested is admitted.

The new system works very smoothly. Heretofore many of the youthful offenders had scared looks on their faces as they were brought up before the high bench, where the justice sat, surrounded by an array of blue-coated attendants. Most of the children were so small that their heads did not touch the brass rail in front of the bench. By the time the youngsters had clambered to the witness chair and had taken one glance around at the sea of curious faces, it was only with great difficulty that any information could be gained from them. Now the children are, from the time that they are brought downstairs from the detention pen, taken through a private hallway directly to the private office. They do not even pass through the courtroom. Their accusers and witnesses who sit outside in the courtroom, enter the room through a separate door.

Justice Ryan disposed of a long calendar recently by the new system. The children spoke with great frankness when they saw that the only people in the room were their accusers and their parents. They were arraigned directly before the low desk, behind which the court sat. They told their stories in marked contrast to the old manner.

ANNUAL MEMBERS

Elected in May

Hon. Jesse R. Baldwin.
 Mrs. Dudley Schumacher.
 Mr. Daniel Holzman.
 Meyer & Co.
 Mrs. Ferd O. Baumann.
 Mrs. E. G. Keith.
 Mr. Edward Perry Russell.
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 Mr. David Anderson.
 Mr. E. H. Bennett.
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 Miss Juliet T. Goodrich.
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 Cochran & McCluer.
 Mr. Edward F. Carry.

HUMANE AGENT FOR OAK PARK

Some little time ago, Mr. Fred M. Krueger of Oak Park, Illinois, called at the office of the Society and presented the following letter of introduction:

Oak Park, Illinois.
 Secretary, The Illinois Humane Society,
 1145 S. Wabash Avenue,
 Chicago.

Dear Sir:

This will introduce to you Fred M. Krueger, who comes well recommended as a first-class policeman, having had several years experience in police work, and who has proved himself worthy of any trust that may be placed in him. As Oak Park has grown to be a city of over 25,000 people, I feel that it is necessary that we have a Humane Officer in this Department. I would therefore recommend that you invest Officer Krueger with such commission.

Hoping that this will meet with your approval, I am

Yours truly,

GEORGE A. LEE,
 Captain, Department of Police, Municipal
 Building, Oak Park, Illinois.

The Society acknowledged Mr. Lee's letter, and, in accordance with the prescribed custom in such matters, sent a printed form of petition for the appointment of special agents, to be signed by ten or more representative and reliable officials and citizens of Oak Park, who would vouch for the good character of the man, and recommend him as a representative of the place, generally and favorably known in the community, who would be likely to have the support of the townspeople.

This petition was returned with the signatures of E. C. Westwood, Village Trustee; William R. Moss, Village Attorney; J. E. Trestram, Village Clerk; George A. Lee, Chief of Police; Frank Vickers, Department Assessor; W. A. Hutchinson, Postmaster; A. Einfeldt, Village President; L. G. Kiellman, Village Superintendent; A. F. Storke, M. D., President, Department of Health; E. W. Fearing, District Manager; D. A. Osgood; and William Einfelt, Banker.

On May 13th, 1914, Mr. Kreuger received the appointment as Special Agent of The Illinois Humane Society for the Village of Oak Park, Cook County, Illinois.

Citizens of Oak Park are hereby notified that they have a live humane officer on duty in their midst, and that all cases of cruelty to adults, children, and animals should be promptly reported to

Officer Fred M. Kreuger,
 105 North Boulevard,
 Oak Park, Illinois.

Or to the Municipal Building, Lake avenue and Euclid avenue. Phones 1, 2 or 3.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

**"I BELONG TO THE KING"**

Inscription on silver medal attached to the collar worn by Caesar

Caesar, a famous character, is dead in London. He belonged to a family that has come into great prominence in England and America in recent years, the members of which are noted for activity and hardiness and for their courage and keen intelligence.

The deceased was a splendid specimen of his race—a gentleman of intense character and quality combined, possessed of all the virtues of mankind and none of the vices. He was a notable example of intelligence, trustworthiness, bravery, pluck and prowess, and affectionate devotion to his friends and duty. While some of his relations won distinction on the bench, Caesar himself, more than all the rest, was in the public eye. Not only was he the observed of all observers, but he was as much photographed as our popular stage favorites, and more than one great artist painted his portrait, that by Maude Earle being the most celebrated.

Although distinguished from the common lot by birth and training, his particular fame must always rest upon the happy circumstance that made him the constant companion for many years of His Royal Highness, Edward VII, the late King of England, with whom he enjoyed many walks and intimate talks.

Those who witnessed the great funeral cortege at the time of the King's death, recall a little wire-haired fox terrier that followed directly behind the coffin. It was Caesar!—paying his respects to his beloved and illustrious dead.

CHINESE BOY DOES HUMANE WORK

For a number of years past, the Chinese people of San Francisco and Oakland have been actively engaged in humane work. One of the most unique and interesting features of the convention of The American Humane Association, held in San Francisco in October, 1911, was a banquet given in honor of the visiting delegates by the Chinese merchants interested in humanitarian work. The Chinese host on this occasion, through an interpreter, told the guests many interesting facts concerning the earnest and practical work that was being accomplished by the local Chinamen, particularly in the way of introducing humane education among the Chinese children. A band of these young people were in attendance, and it was learned that they had done much effective service in the cause.

One of the Chinese boys to become actively engaged in the protection of children and animals in San Francisco about that time was Frank Yeo Lee, who was born in San Francisco in 1892, and whose father, Lee We, and mother died when he was a little child of four. He went to live with a cousin, and, after a time, was sent to a Chinese school. When seventeen years old he moved to Oakland, where he attended both the Lincoln and Stockton public schools for brief periods of time, keeping a Chinese food store at the same time, which he operated in the evenings.

Through his keen interest in humane work he became acquainted with the local humane society, and, shortly afterward, was made an inspector for the California Chinese Auxiliary of the Oakland Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Humans and Animals, with headquarters at 425 Webster street.

Four years later he came to Chicago to make his home with his cousin, Quong Hai Yuen. He called upon The Illinois Humane Society to make known his sympathy with its work and to express his intention of interesting the Chinese people of this great city, among whom he has already created a feeling of strong interest.

Fired by an ambition to succeed in philanthropic work as well as in his business, Frank Lee decided that he must have some more schooling. He chose to go to Lafayette, Ill., where he has just finished a year's work in the Centennial public school. Under the instruction of Miss Helen F. Cheney he has learned to read and write English with considerable proficiency for so short a time. Any American boy who could write Chinese as well as he writes English would consider himself quite accomplished. Young Lee is particularly advanced in mathematics. His work in school as well as in the interest of humanity is most commendable.

The picture on the opposite page shows him, together with a group of his schoolmates in the Centennial school, where he hopes to attend another year.



FRANK YEO LEE AND A GROUP OF HIS CLASSMATES AT CENTENNIAL SCHOOL, LAFAYETTE, ILLINOIS

LETTERS FROM THE CHILDREN

Mrs. Wincher, a teacher in the Muligan public school, Sheffield avenue and Clay street, Chicago, recently forwarded to the Society a package of letters written by pupils in her room, who are members of the Junior Humane Society. We publish a few of these letters, which explain themselves:

Mr. McDonough,
Humane Officer.
Dear Sir:

I want to thank you for the buttons you brought us so kindly yesterday.

I became a member yesterday by stopping two older boys from hitting a smaller boy.

When I was coming home from school I saw two boys hitting a smaller boy on the ground. I told them to leave the little boy alone, but they laughed at me, but I showed them my button and said that I would report them, so they went away.

Yours truly,

ROBERT LINGEL.

Our teacher handed us the buttons which you so kindly brought us yesterday. I thank you very much. I earned my button by saving a bird.

One day after school I was outside playing on Center Street. I saw two boys picking up stones to kill some birds. I shouted at them to stop but they threw a stone and hit a bird. They picked up the bird and I quickly ran and struggled with them till I got the bird. I took it home and gave it something to eat and doctored it. When it was strong enough to fly I opened the window and left it out.

Yours truly,

ESTHER EHRLHARDT.

Our teacher gave us each a button of The Illinois Humane Society.

One day when I went out to play I saw a man whipping his horse and I told him to stop from whipping his horse. He told me I had nothing to say and so he went on whipping the horse to go, and just then I saw a policeman and told him what had happened. The policeman asked the man on the wagon why he did not stop from whipping his horse, and the man said a few words, and so the policeman took him along with him.

Yours truly,

LYDIA HALLWITZ.

I wear the button with pride, that you so kindly brought to us yesterday. I thank you very much.

I won my button by stopping a man from whipping his horse. He would not stop, so I told a policeman. The policeman took the whip away from him.

I wish that there would be no whips in the world.

This happened between Bissell and Fremont Street.

Yours truly,

FLORENCE KAISER.

I am wearing my Humane Button with a great deal of pride. I have won my button by stopping a horse from a severe whipping.

One day as I was walking through an alley, I saw a teamster beating his horse. I went up to him and said, "What are you hitting the horse for?" He answered me and said, "Because he won't go." Then I said he has got a reason not to go, because he has got his foot caught in the trases. Then he got off of the wagon and unloosed the trases and the horse got his foot out, and the teamster thanked me for telling him.

Yours truly,

ARTHUR MUELLER.

We thank you for your visit to our School and we were glad to get the buttons.

Last October Arthur Hoshier, my brother Frank and I were going home from school, when we saw two boys chasing a squirrel on Sheffield Ave. They chased it into St. Theresa's School yard. The squirrel ran up a tree and the boys got a pole and began to poke at it. I told them to stop hitting it, but they would not. So I got a policeman and showed him my button and he came and chased the boys away.

Yours truly,

JOSEPH STANGLER.

I thank you very much for bringing our buttons, one of which, I am wearing with great pride.

I have earned my button because, one day as I was coming from my home at 1765 Clybourn Ave. I saw some boys playing catch with an innocent sparrow, who could not fly. I at once told the cruel boys to stop it, but they would not, so I took sparrow and ran away with it, but one of the boys who's name was Enis came crying and said he wanted his bird back, but I refused to give the bird to him. Then another lady told me to "hit him," but I did not, so I took the sparrow and put him outside on our window-sill. About one hour later the sparrow was gone.

Yours truly,

CHAS. STEINBACH.

CASES IN COURT

The following case is one in which the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Chicago Detention Home and The Illinois Humane Society worked together to locate a runaway boy and return him to his family. It is a simple object lesson in showing the power of co-operation to annihilate distance and accomplish good results as directly and quickly at long distance as at short range.

The Society received the following letter from Mr. Thomas Moore, Superintendent, New York S. P. C. C.:

New York, June 8, 1914.

George A. H. Scott, Esq.,
1145 S. Wabash Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Scott:

Bennett McGoe, brother, 301 W. 143rd Street, this city, called and left \$15 to apply on transportation for his brother Bernard, aged 15, a runaway from home, now being held at the Chicago Detention Home according to letter of June 6th, from Chief Probation Officer Hunter to Mrs. Dora McGoe. In a previous telegram it was stated that the boy has \$4.80 in cash. The Society is forwarding P. O. Order for the additional money to you. Please have the boy placed on the first train for this city, and advise the Society thereof by telegraph, so it may meet him on his arrival. The boy states he is anxious to return.

Awaiting your advices, I am

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) THOMAS F. MOORE,

Upon receipt of this letter The Illinois Humane Society sent Officer Brayne to call on Assistant Chief Probation Officer, Mr. Moss, at the Juvenile Court, who obtained a brief history of the boy's family from the records.

Following is a copy of the statement signed by the boy in possession of Juvenile Court:

"I left my mother June 1st. She threatened to send me to a reform school because I hung out with a bad gang. I took \$25.00 from mother's pocket book and bought a ticket to Chicago. I have \$4.80 left and a knife. I was taken into custody at La Salle Street Depot after staying around five (5) hours in station, not knowing where to go, by Officer Hodd."

(Signed) BERNARD MCGOEY.

A telegram was sent to the boy's mother. She wrote back to the Society expressing her gratitude that the boy had been found and was in such safe keeping.

The Detention Home Officials then gave the boy over to Officer Brayne, together with \$4.80 and a pearl handled pocket knife belonging to him. The boy was clean and neatly dressed and had been provided with a box of lunch for his trip by the Home.

The officer then took him to the La Salle Street Depot and bought transportation for him to New York over the "Nickle Plate," for \$16.00. The boy signed the police receipt for the \$4.80 and for the knife. He was put aboard the 10:35 a. m. train, due in New York at 4:55 p. m. the following day, in charge of the conductor, who was given the boy's ticket and \$3.80 in money to be expended for him on meals or any other necessary expense.

Officer Brayne took pains to tell two passengers, a man and his wife, something about the boy. They seemed much interested and volunteered to look after him to the journey's end. After the departure of the train, the officer sent a telegram to the New York Society stating when and where to meet the boy upon his arrival in New York.

Record 68; Case 129.

In the city of Macomb, Ill., four children of Mrs. Ophelia A. Zimmerlie, widow of the late Chas. Zimmerlie, were recently awarded a total of \$45 per month, the award being made under the mother's pension act, recently passed by the state legislature. The awards will be made in the following amounts: Alice M., aged 9 years, \$15; Morris, aged 7; Louise, aged 4; and Charles aged 1; will each receive \$10 per month. This amount

will be paid each month until the children arrive at the age of 14 years.

The money is paid out of the widow's pension fund of MacDonough county which fund is accumulated by levying a tax of 3-10 of a mill annually on all taxable property in the county. Only widows or wives who have husbands who are physically or mentally incapacitated are entitled to pensions under the act. The petition in the above case was filed by Mrs. Eva Estocker and the application for aid was made by Mrs. Zimmerlie.

A short time ago, Probation Officer Blanche B. West, of Bushnell, Ill., filed a petition in the county court under the mother's pension act, by which it was shown that Mrs. Lucella Robinson of that place was the mother of four children, ranging in age from three to twelve years, whom she was unable to support in a proper manner. The father of the children was entirely disabled on account of rheumatism.

It was shown by several witnesses that Mrs. Robinson had done all in her power to take care of her family; that she had gone out by the day when she could get work but had been forced to appeal to the county for aid when she could not, the supervisor having paid her \$2.00 per week several different times.

After hearing the evidence in the case, the court allowed the oldest child \$15.00 a month and the three younger children \$10.00 a month each.

At the request of Mounted Officer Schafer, Humane Officer Miller examined a horse that had been held for inspection because it seemed to be suffering.

The animal was covered with bad sores, upon some of which the harness was rubbing. Although the driver

claimed that he had only hitched the horse up for the purpose of giving it exercise, it developed that he had planned to make it haul a load from Randolph and Market streets to Riverview Park.

The driver was arrested and his case called before Judge Stewart in the Criminal Court Building. A fine of \$9.50 (\$3.00 and costs) was imposed and paid.

Record 101; Case 76.

Miss Carolyn Grimsby, Clerk of the Court of Domestic Relations, reported a man who drank and abused his wife and family.

Officers Nolan and Miller called upon the woman, but found that she went out to work by the day. Word was left for her to call at the office of the Society. She did so the next day and stated that her husband was employed at \$14.00 a week, twelve of which he gave to her, keeping the other two for drink. She said that when he became intoxicated he cruelly beat her and the two children, and on one occasion had turned them out on the street at two o'clock in the morning.

The woman was advised to swear out a warrant for her husband's arrest, which she did. When the case was called for a hearing in the Stock Yards Police Court, Judge Graham talked to the prisoner and made him sign the pledge. He asked the wife to notify him if her husband drank again, which she agreed to do. The last report was that he was doing well.

Record 67; Case 690.

Mr. Concoran, President of the Board of Lake Bluff, Ills., asked that the Society prosecute a man for abusing a horse.

The man had been arrested by Barney Rosenhagen, Village Marshal, for failing to have a light on his vehicle, when it was discovered that the horse he was driving had been cruelly overdriven. The evidence showed that the man had rented the horse from a Lake Forest Livery, driving about that town all the afternoon, and bringing the animal into Lake Bluff at 10:30 that night on a dead run.

The case was called before Judge ———, of Lake Bluff, and three witnesses testified that the horse was covered with foam and completely exhausted when stopped by the marshal. The Judge administered a severe reprimand and fined the man \$15.00 and costs, amounting to \$21.00 in all, which was paid.

Record 101; Case 128.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY PERSONNEL FOR 1914-1915

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Telephones; Harrison 384 and 7005

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GOOD RULES FOR THE CARE OF A HORSE IN HOT WEATHER

Load lightly and drive slowly.

Stop in the shade if possible.

Water your horse as often as possible. So long as a horse is working water in moderate quantities will not hurt him. But let him drink only a few swallows if he is going to stand still.

When he comes in after work, sponge off the harness marks and sweat from his eyes, his nose and mouth, and the dock. Wash his feet, but not his legs.

If the thermometer is 75 degrees or higher, wipe him all over with a wet sponge. Use vinegar water if possible. Do not turn the hose on him.

Saturday night give him a bran mash, cold, and add a tablespoon of saltpeter.

Do not use a horse hat, unless it is a canopy-top hat. The ordinary bell-shaped hat does more harm than good.

A sponge on top of the head, or even a cloth, is good if kept wet. If dry it is worse than nothing.

If the horse is overcome by heat, get him into the shade, remove harness and bridle, wash out his mouth, sponge him all over, shower his legs and give him four ounces of aromatic spirit of ammonia, or two ounces of sweet nitre in a pint of water, or give him a pint of warm coffee. Cool his head at once, using cold water, or, if possible, chopped ice wrapped in a cloth.

If the horse is off his feed try him with two quarts of oats mixed with bran and a little water, and add a little salt or sugar; or give him oatmeal gruel and barley water to drink.

Watch your horse. If he stops sweating suddenly, or if he stands with his legs braced sideways, he is in danger of a heat or sunstroke, and needs attention at once.

If it is so hot that the horse sweats in the stable at night, tie him outside. Unless he cools off during the night he cannot well stand the next day's heat.

THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION.

HUMANE ADVOCATE

LIBRARY
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JULY, 1914



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

CHICAGO



HACKETT, ADT, GAITHER, MUSKOGEE, MICHIGAN

Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

VOL. IX.

JULY, 1914

No. 9

MICHIGAN STATE HUMANE CONVENTION

Muskegon is a picturesque and prosperous city stretching along the southern shore of Muskegon River to Lake Michigan. For seven miles she patrols the sunny sandy beach and basks in the cool Michigan breezes—this lovely “Lady of the Lake.”

Besides being a city of 30,000 inhabitants with the business interests and enterprises of a place of that size, Muskegon possesses all the attractions of a modern watering place and summer resort. Accept of her hospitality and you may motor over perfect roads, sail on her lakes, go swimming, fishing, rowing, play tennis and golf, and be cool and comfortable all the time.

To the generosity of her public-spirited citizens in general and to the late Mr. Charles H. Hackley in particular, Muskegon owes most of the splendid public buildings for which she has become famous.

The beautiful Hackley Park with its statues, library, art gallery, hospital, manual training school and other public schools (High and Grammar) are all gifts to the city by Mr. Hackley, all of which he endowed for their up-keep. Mr. Hackley believed that the best giving is that which helps others to help themselves, therefore his gifts were wise as well as generous

ones. Charles H. Hackley acted as god-father to Muskegon all through his life and at his death was known as one of America's greatest philanthropists.

The Hackley Art Gallery—a treasure-house architecturally and in point of contents—was dedicated in June, 1912. It is Grecian in style and is a model of classic simplicity. It already contains a permanent collection of paintings, which though limited in size is one of great interest and value. The pictures have been selected as being great of their kind, without regard to nationality, style or period. There are wonderful pictures by such world famous men as Thomas Gainsborough, William Hogarth, Sir Henry Raeburn, J. B. C. Corot, James McNeill Whistler and George Inness and many others.

A fine auditorium is located in the basement of this beautiful temple, that is furnished with a stage and rows of comfortable opera chairs that will accommodate several hundred people.

It was in this attractive lecture hall, amid the most charmingly artistic surroundings, that the Michigan Humane Association held its Eighth Annual Convention on Thursday and Friday, June 4th and 5th, 1914.

MORNING SESSION, JUNE 4th

This first session opened with the singing of Douglas Mallock's "Michigan, My Michigan," with W. Maurice Vander Water as leading singer and Mrs. G. H. McKillip at the piano.

Then followed the

"ADDRESS OF WELCOME."

By Charles Eggert Moore

President, Muskegon Society for the Prevention of Cruelty.

I greet you in behalf of the Muskegon Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, and extend to you a hearty welcome. For some time past we have looked forward to your visit with eager expectancy and happy anticipation. Today our desires are realized, and we hope that your stay with us will afford to you a pleasure equal to that of ours in entertaining you. You have come to us like the pilgrims of old, our city "The Mecca" of the four gates. Some of you have come to us from the fruit regions of the South, which but recently were in full beauty of flowering fruit trees perfuming the air with their sweet odors. Some of you have come to us from our rugged north bound shore, ever fragrant with the scent of the pines. Some of you have come from the East, following the route of the sturdy pioneer, who blazed the trail to the west. Some of you have come through our western gate, guarded by the mighty waters of Lake Michigan. All of you have come from different parts, but with a common interest, to assemble at the shrine of Humanity. You come to us not as strangers, for a bond of sympathy, of interest, makes us all akin.

The societies represented here are, as it were, separate, brought together to make a perfect chain. Some of these links are weak and need strengthening, some are strong, others are broken and fallen apart. As these links are annealed and welded together, so does the spirit of co-operation anneal and weld the humane interests of the state into a powerful factor for a benefit of a community. The chain is but synonymous with the state society, for is not the State Association a chain of links, as represented by the various societies? These annual gatherings of the State Association but serve to strengthen the work of the societies; for united effort is bound to produce beneficial results. In unity there is strength.

The State Association represents many phases of humane work, prominently among which are the care of children, animals and birds. The Muskegon Society, which is host to the convention, confines its work almost entirely to the protection of animals and

birds. The reason is that adult and child interest are well cared for in Muskegon by an efficient attendance officer, by The Humane Union, which is a child welfare association; and by other specially appointed individuals and organizations. In a word the local society has specialized and finds plenty of work in its field of endeavor, a work for which there is a great need. This message has come down to us through the ages.

If we possessed a microscope of such magnitude that it could penetrate the dim, misty vistas of the nineteen odd centuries of the Christian era, we would look in vain through over eighteen hundred years of it to find one collective movement for the benefit of the animal kingdom. True we can cite individual cases, like the great Italian artist, Leonardo Da Vinci, who in passing through the market place would purchase all the caged birds offered for sale there and set them free. The first to give utterance in public, we are told, in behalf of animals, was Lord Erskin, who in 1820, in the House of Lords, pleaded for mercy for the suffering beasts; as you well know, it was received with derision. The London cab drivers, on seeing this big-hearted nobleman, would, in derision, belabor their beasts unmercifully. Strange to say, the first to take up the cause was the royalty, next the press, lastly, the religious world. Little did the few who struggled in behalf of the suffering animals, a trifle less than one hundred years ago, realize how the echoes of their efforts have vibrated to the centers of the earth. The little fire started by this kindred band rose high in the air, its embers scattering to the confines of the earth to be kindled by nations wherever the sparks fell.

Statesmen, scientists, economists, professors, have been urging the movement; not by playing on the tender heartstrings of men, but to the harsher note of necessity. The huge somber specter of extinction darkens the horizon, and warns us to desist. One of the worst enemies to the haunts of animals and birds is the forest baron (the lumberman), who fastens his tentacles on the virgin forests and, leech-like, sucks through his mighty maw all that is good, leaving ruin and desolation behind. Like a mighty conqueror of old, he lays waste and does not seek to restore. Following in his wake comes the Fire King, who with fiery hands drives back nature for another generation.

There was a strip of land in Oklahoma called the Bad Man's Land, which by a freak of nature was a veritable desert. Later it was irrigated and now in its place we have thriving cities, towns, villages, hamlets and farms. It would be a good plan for

conservists to name the depleted forests whose ghastly stumps shine pale under the glare of the cold moon, "The Bad Man's Land," for they were certainly men with bad intentions, who wrought such uncalled for desolation. Intelligent cutting of forests is our only remedy; in so doing we can propagate our nearly extinct animals and bird life, and still retain our forests.

Our next natural enemy is the hunter. Where is the bison that roamed our plains? The grizzly bear? The elk? A pitiful remnant left, protected trebly now by the government, the reservation and the soldiers on its borders. Governor Ferris, in an address delivered January last, said: "If tracking a deer by its blood stains through the snow be sportsman instinct, I have none of it in me, Thank God." The lust for the hunt, the passion to kill, is strongly imbedded in our nature. Our forebears were obliged to kill, to defend, to acquire food. To them it meant existence; to us in this present age, a pastime. Thus animals and fowls if not wholly exterminated, are driven from their haunts; exiled to the bleak shores of Labrador and British Columbia, driven there by the thoughtless brutality of mankind.

As children we used to hear and see the wild geese on their way south; the leader and the wedge formation following, which proclaimed the advent of winter. What a cheerful sight to us was their return, these harbingers of spring. Diminished indeed are the water fowl, the partridge, the quail, our once common birds, the scarlet tanager, blue birds, orioles, red-breasted grosbeek, the thrush and other birds too numerous to mention, a perfect rainbow of brilliant colors that once dominated our glades, meadows and forests. What ghoulish spell has been cast on our now somber woods. Will our forests ever again be studded by those feathery gems; those golden tongued warblers of the forests whose seductive notes are now but a memory of bygone years.

The future promises much. It will depend on our efforts. We are living in a wonderful age of promise; for never before in the history of the world has the tidal wave of humanitarian thought risen with such overwhelming power. Men and women of the Michigan State Humane Association in convention assembled, let us make this convention an epoch in the humane history of this state that will leave an indelible impress that the years to come cannot efface.

"RESPONSE TO WELCOME."

By J. C. Richardson,

President, Michigan Humane Association,
Jackson, Michigan.

A state humane association reflects the enthusiasm of its members and the energy and value of the humane officer connected

with each society. In some directions in the state we have made progress. The Humane Society in this city is an instance—there are a few others to be sure, but they will do well to pattern after Detroit, Muskegon, Kalamazoo and Jackson, and I trust the reports to be given may develop others. Jackson has a humane officer that is prized very highly. We are trying to have authority given him to visit other sections of the state in an official way, with State Humane Marshal Kleinstueck. I think there is but one other. We should have five or six others located at proper distances—there would be no question then but that the laws would be enforced, in many counties the local officers, sheriff, justices, are afraid politically to uphold the law. The State Association has sustained a great loss since our last meeting in the death of our beloved and energetic co-worker, Jefferson Butler. Can we ever fill his place?

Some time ago I sent a letter to each society in the state for the purpose of awakening some enthusiasm. Was it in the least effective? I wonder. This meeting more than anything done heretofore should have a wonderful effect upon the members of the various societies.

We should have a Regeneration Committee of three whose sole business and aim will be to assist in reviving societies that lack interest and enthusiasm, and for the establishment of societies where none now exist. There have been placed on the statute books, at Lansing, three bills, since our last meeting: The Old Horse Bill, the Aigrette Bill, and a bill providing for humane education in our schools. We need a bill for the shipment of fowls and the regulation of crates in proper measurements. When will the Humane Association make war on the deadly cigarette.

I trust that bills in the interest of humane progress may be introduced at this meeting of the association and referred to the Legislative Committee for their approval.

The Michigan State Humane Association asks the co-operation of every society in the state and every individual—in fact, they must be relied upon to maintain the state organization. A belief in mercy and justice in behalf of human, animal and bird kingdom, must arouse sympathy in every human breast. We are seeking various humane reforms and federal, state and private interests are active in bringing about a sane and kinder relation towards unfortunate mankind, animals and the bird kingdom.

By international agreement the fur seals will be protected from many terrible cruelties for years to come. The unfortunate fate of vast herds of elk in the region of the Yellowstone National Park is likely to

be ameliorated by federal and state action. The protection of live stock in transportation is being vigorously enforced by the national government and new legislation is in preparation.

The condition of mail carrier horses throughout the country is receiving careful attention from the postoffice department. The disposition of old army horses has received thoughtful and humane consideration from the War Department and excellent regulations are in force.

Legislation has been enacted in our own state to prohibit traffic in old, sick, disabled, and worn-out horses and for the purpose of stopping the sale of these unfortunate animals entirely.

A law relative to the shipment of fowls and the regulation of crates in proper measurements should be recommended. Our laws enable humane societies to inquire into any case of cruelty, and arrest and prosecute the offender—except societies have no right to interfere in any way with cruelties practiced in public institutions—and why not these? Isn't it desirable to have our humane laws so amended that humane societies may have the right to demand an entrance to such institutions of our state where inhuman acts are practiced and have the power to recommend a discontinuance or punishment.

The National Humane Association are preparing legislation for the better protection during transportation of puny calves and poultry; and humane agitation is recommended for the purpose of promoting reforms in slaughter house methods, and this measure will soon be pushed with great vigor throughout the country.

It is proposed to request Congress to appoint a Congressional Committee to investigate this and kindred subjects both in this country and Europe. It is intimated that our country is at least fifty years behind the times in respect to slaughter house methods. In our country no advancement has been made in a quarter of a century or more. Our methods are crude and many slaughter houses largely insanitary. Many states are considering important humane laws; also statutes providing for humane education in all public schools. New societies are being organized all over the country and quite a number of dormant societies are taking on new life. Michigan should have live and active societies in each and every county—let it be stated that the state of Michigan is foremost in this noble work—let us be leaders rather than trailers.

The crusade in behalf of bird protection is attracting much attention and will produce valuable results. Our efforts should be directed to the encouragement of enforce-

ing laws for the protection of birds in southern states. Many of these states have stringent laws but generally are a dead letter for the reason that people are afraid to enforce them; are afraid that vengeance of these miscreants may be reflected upon them. The Association and various societies of the North should be insistent on the general enforcement of these laws. Robins are not deemed song birds in some of the southern states and consequently are slaughtered on all sides—an effort should be made to protect and save them.

On Marsh Island no more shooting is allowed. Birds by hundreds of thousands may now dwell in security on Marsh Island, Louisiana, since Mrs. Russell Sage has bought the famous hunting strip and provided that it be forever a refuge of the feathered hosts. The island is on the Gulf coast southwest of New Orleans, and has long been famous as a winter feeding ground for ducks, geese, and other migratory birds. After a duck hunt there have been seasons in which, besides the water fowl slaughter, as many as 50,000 robins were killed on the island by the market hunter. Heretofore, the island, eighteen miles long and nine miles wide at its broadest part, comprising 75,000 acres, has been his chief field for shooting. But he will hunt there no more. Heretofore the hunters hardly deserved their name—so easy was it for them to shoot as many birds as they could carry away.

The efforts of humanitarians connected with our societies, so stated by president of the American Humane Association, first started the vast modern movement which has resulted in placing "the child" in the center of the stage, socially, educationally, economically and politically. Humane work for children has never extended more rapidly than now or provided more satisfactory results in child saving and conservation. A more correct appreciation of the true mission of anti-cruelty societies in the direction of child protection is rapidly extending. New interests are being awakened and an enormous amount of good is being accomplished. There is great need of more anti-cruelty societies to take an active hand in the child rescue work and to see that children have their chance in the race of life. Every county in the state has its Probate Court and Probate Judge. Much depends upon this judge. It is to him that children are brought by the humane officer, truant officer, police and other authorities. The responsibilities of this judge cannot be calculated. What shall be done with the delinquents—does he give them a chance for a better fate, a new lease of life? Who interest themselves in these unfortunates? Why not hu-

mane societies? Why not churches? Why not friendly societies? Do they do it?

11507—Sec. 1. The people of the State of Michigan enact, That any parent or guardian or person under whose protection any child may be who tortures cruelly or unlawfully, or negligently deprives of necessary food, clothing or shelter, or who willfully abandons a child under sixteen years of age, or who habitually causes or permits the health of such child to be injured, his or her life endangered by exposure, want or other injury to his or her person, or causes or permits him or her to engage in any occupation that will be likely to endanger his or her health or deprave his or her morals, or who habitually permits him or her to frequent public places for the purpose of begging or receiving alms, or to frequent the company of or consort with reputed thieves or prostitutes, or by vicious training depraves the morals of such child shall upon conviction be deemed guilty of a felony, and punished by imprisonment in the county jail or in the state prison or the state House of Correction, at Ionia, at hard labor for not more than five years nor less than three months.

5563—Sec. 11. Every child under sixteen years of age who is ill-treated within the meaning of the law by his father, mother, or guardian, is hereby declared to be under the protection of public authority and may be removed from such parent, or guardian, as provided.

5564—Sec. 12. An ill-treated child is hereby declared to be, first, one whose father, mother, or guardian shall habitually violate or permit such child to violate the provisions of certain Legislative Acts; second, one whose father, mother, or guardian habitually causes or permits the health of such child to be injured or endangered by exposure, want, or injury to his person, or causes or permits him to engage in any occupation that will be likely to endanger his health or life or deprave his morals; third, one whose father, mother, or guardian is an habitual drunkard or a person of notorious and scandalous conduct, or a reputed thief, or a prostitute, or one who habitually permits him to frequent public places for the purpose of begging or receiving alms, or to frequent the company of, or consort with reputed thieves or prostitutes, with or without such father, mother or guardian, or by any other act, example, or by vicious training deprave the morals of such child.

Ill-treatment as above specified, shall be reported to the Judge of Probate, who shall forthwith bring to justice such offender. It is unlawful to employ a child under 14 years of age in any theater, concert hall, or place of amusements, where intoxicating li-

quors are sold, or in any mercantile institution, store, office, hotel, laundry, manufacturing establishment, bowling alley, passenger or freight elevator, factory, or workshop, telegraph or messenger service, within this state. Persons found guilty are subject to penalties provided for such violation.

There are other amendments to be added which increase the efficiency of humane laws.

It is claimed that humane treatment of the human family and animals and birds is the basis of character building. Isn't this good theology—train the heart and it will be the keynote of education.

The remainder of this session was consumed in the reading of the Minutes of the previous Convention; Report of the President, Secretary, Treasurer, and of various Committees; the appointment of Committees on Resolutions, Legislation and Nominations; and the report of various Societies, Humane and Audubon. At noon the visiting delegates were taken to the Occidental Hotel, where they were served with a delicious luncheon, after which they were given an auto ride about the city and taken to the Hackley Manual Training School, all of which was a refreshing and interesting experience.

AFTERNOON SESSION, JUNE 4th

"DUTIES AND EXPERIENCES OF A STATE MARSHAL."

By Carl G. Kleinstuck.

State Humane Marshal, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

It is unfortunate that we are unable to publish this paper, which was full of valuable information presented in a delightful way, but Mr. Kleinstuck had mailed the only copy of his speech to another publication, within a few minutes after its delivery, and "all the King's horses and all the King's men" could not reduce his remarks to writing again.

"FEEDING OF STOCK."

By Dean R. S. Shaw,

Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Michigan.

We regret that the manuscript could not be obtained for publication.

The last number on the day's program was:

"WHY SOCIAL HUMANE SOCIETIES DO NOT SUCCEED."

By George A. H. Scott,

Secretary, the Illinois Humane Society,
Chicago.

Perhaps I may be speaking gratuitously when attempting to discuss the subject of failure in carrying on humane work. In our noble cause there should be no such word as "fail," but it is unfortunately true that the percentage of failures among humane societies seems to be as large as the percentage of failures in business. We know that many of the failures in business are due to bad business methods, and we know that many humane societies fail because they do not adopt business methods in carrying on their work.

What was the plan of operation conceived by the founders of the First Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals when they met on June 16, 1824 (nearly 100 years ago), to inaugurate the crusade against cruelty?

The founders of this society inaugurated the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, appointed a committee, and conceived the following plan of operations:

1. The circulation of suitable tracts gratuitously, or by cheap sale, particularly among persons intrusted with cattle, such as coachmen, carters and drovers.

2. The introduction into schools of books calculated to impress on youth the duty of humanity to inferior animals.

3. Frequent appeals to the public through the press, awakening more general attention to a subject so interesting, though too much neglected.

4. The periodical delivery of discourses from the pulpit.

5. The employment of constables in the markets and streets; and

6. The prosecution of persons guilty of flagrant acts of cruelty, with publicity to the proceedings, and announcement of results.

Does it not appear from this noble plan that the pioneers in humane work saw into the future as far as human eye could reach? Have we, after 100 years of work and struggle, improved upon it or added to it?

After its organization it struggled to exist and convert the public. Its struggles against the many cruel practices and sports of the time are well known to all of us.

When the patronage of the Queen was openly and publicly bestowed on this society on account of its noble beneficent purpose,

the work was lifted from the slough of despond and it was no longer popular to ridicule its purpose or its devotees in England.

Then we know of the early work and struggle of Henry Bergh in New York, who founded our first American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and how the First Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children grew out of the Mary Ellen case, and how about the year 1877, humane societies came into existence to deal with cruelty and neglect with reference to children as well as animals.

What are the elements of a properly constructed Humane Society?

1. Persons who desire to actively support an organization either by doing active work or vicariously by contributing means to employ others to work.

2. Persons willing to serve as officers of such an organization believing in the objects of the organization and having some substantial standing and being influential persons in the community in which they live.

3. A prominent universally respected person for president; an active secretary; a banker or some substantial business man for treasurer; a Board of Directors or Executive Committee of persons well known and of good standing as citizens in the community. The Board should be non-sectarian. There are no special sects and no special creeds in humane work excepting the creed "I will try to be kind to every living creature."

4. A large contributing membership. To get and keep a large membership is a matter of continuous labor and must be made a matter of every day business and continuous exertion and is necessary to support the work.

5. Perhaps the most important of all the elements is to get good officers or a good officer to do the work, and it may be that the society has not the means to employ an officer. In this case the officers and members should be active and call upon the local police to assist them. The work must be done and must be done promptly. It is the work that is done that is the breath of life to a society, and let your works be known through the local press. It is the public that you are after more than the particular offender.

6. A certain standard of keeping track of work done should be adopted and painstakingly carried out, showing all the activities of the society and its officers and members.

Mr. Nathaniel J. Walker, secretary of the American Humane Association, has written an excellent paper on the subject of "Standardizing Blanks and Humane Sheets for Humane Officers." In it he says, "Economy of time in our office work is essential. We must not load our office work down with a

lot of red tape, but we must have a system which will include the taking of complaints in sufficient detail to enable the investigating officer to begin his investigation with as much data and as many of the facts as possible. The report of the investigation must be sufficiently full to cover all the material facts. The reports must be indexed and filed so that we may trace cases quickly, and last, but by no means least, we must have an intelligent statistical report; one that will show at a glance what we are doing to justify our existence."

Humane societies should have their work carefully audited for efficiency just as they should have their financial transactions and accounts audited. Societies that can show actual work accomplished can get financial support and prosper, even in the most barren community. The value of the statistics published by a local humane society lies in the moral effect of these statistics upon the public, and upon public officials, especially encouraging the courts to lend their valuable aid in enforcing the laws and to encourage the people to use the Society to correct acts of cruelty coming to their attention. When a society publishes a financial report, it should publish with the same degree of care and accuracy an account of its work, so that the public can audit the one to see that money is not spent recklessly or extravagantly, and the other to see that the "goods" are delivered and that the society is justifying its support by its good works.

It will appear from the foregoing that business methods must be adopted in society affairs. Meetings of the Board should be held at least once a month at which reports of all activities should be examined and carefully scrutinized, and at each meeting ways and means of extending the society's sphere of activity should be discussed, such as getting the co-operation of the press, the co-operation of the police, the judges and all public officials, and reaching the children in the schools as well as the preachers in the pulpits. A little humane education among the clergy would help things along. There are very few humane sermons preached and it is a field so rich in good material.

8. In fact, no act of cruelty committed should be allowed to be concealed from the public gaze and the public conscience. Through the courts and the press the act should be made known in detail so that everyone living in the community will know of it and what it wrought in the public mind. The co-operation of the press, therefore, is vitally necessary to make the work of a humane society valuable to the community. It is public business and should be made public.

9. One more element, not the least important, remains; the kind of work performed by a society. In humane work as well as in other kinds of work, there is both good and bad; in fact, there is much of the latter. Good work contemplates a proper consideration for the law, for justice, for truth and for fair and square dealing. Emotional persons whose judgment is uncontrolled by reason often do things on the spur of the moment, thinking that they are doing what is right, when in reality they are doing what is wrong. An unjust act helps to prejudice the society in the public mind and its function seems to be to antagonize. No society can go far without putting a curb on its emotions and those of its members who are more zealous than intelligent.

Having thus referred to some of the elements of a properly constituted Humane Society, I am now going to get down to the subject "why local humane societies do not succeed." The cause is unpopular in the community. It is the business of a society to make it popular. The unpopularity often can be traced to some action of the society that did not meet with public approval. One or two mistakes made at the outset will often place a young society at a disadvantage. To correct this, members or those who act on behalf of the society should be subjected to some restraint and only act after consulting the president or officers of the society. It is safer to complain to the society and act through the society according to the well defined policy of the society in carrying on its work than to allow every individual member to act according to his particular whim, caprice or opinion.

Some people are apt to take the bit and go ahead according to their own opinion under any and all circumstances. Without experience and knowledge this is a dangerous proceeding, and all those who are too opinionated and balk at all restraint should be read out of humane societies. One such person can effectively kill a society, and this has been done more than once.

If the policy of a society in carrying on its work meets with the approval of the public, it will be popular. There is implanted in the breast of every human being the spirit of humanity, dormant though it may be for the time being.

There is a lack of harmonious co-operation between the society's agents or officers and the police or the local officials. Without this co-operation no society can succeed. It is the business of societies to cultivate the friendly offices and good will of all public officials, to be especially in harmony with its surroundings. The police will be glad to aid, but do not relish the harsh criticism of their work often unjustly given by persons

connected with the society, and for which the society must pay. It may be that the police officer in his judgment does not agree with the representative of the society, and it may further be that the judgment of the officer is better than the representative of the society. No police officer should be criticized for a refusal to act. If it is a breach of duty the proper thing to do is to see his superior officer and state the case to him, etc.

The courts look with suspicion on the society's cases. The most important bulwark of humane societies' work is the court. Humane societies which are careful in exercising good sense and judgment in handling their cases will get the good will and support of the courts.

In small communities persons are afraid on account of business reasons to make complaints or appear in court as witnesses against a neighbor or fellow citizen, afraid that they may lose trade or business by so doing. This is only common in small communities and does not obtain so much in large cities.

The co-operation of the press is necessary, and the right kind of press work should be done. It is better to publish what you have done than to publish what you are going to do, and not to do it. Failure to take the press into your society's affairs cuts the society off from being a public institution and makes of it a private institution controlled by a few people, who may be regarded by the general public as sufficient unto themselves and lose interest in the society's work. The greatest revenue publicity is publicity.

Dr. Stillman says: (The Humane Cause in the United States, an address read at thirty-second annual meeting A. H. A.)

"If I were asked to name one of the greatest failings on the part of humanitarians generally in relation to their cause, I would say that it lay in a lack of appreciation of its importance and dignity as an essential part of the greatest force now claiming the institution of man for its own.

"The work has succeeded as well as it has because of the magnificent inspiration of the cause itself, and the great fact that it is in the closest harmony with the dominant moral spirit of our times.

"If we study the humane situation attentively we shall find that while there has usually been a great deal of sentiment, it has too frequently been associated with poor methods, spasmodic efforts and no definitely defined policy. Furthermore, it is simply impossible to accomplish the larger degree of success without trained, paid humane workers, or some self-sacrificing volunteers who give up everything else for the good

cause. Even then, without the training, results are commonly most uncertain. Local humane efforts have, at times, been quixotic and have not always commanded the confidence or support of either the judiciary or of the general public. This should be regarded as our fault, not theirs. It is, of course, necessary to be well meaning and to have a settled purpose to do good. It is desirable to be enthusiastic, but we need other qualities in order to win real and permanent success. There must also be a reasonable treatment of cases associated with good judgment and genuine kindness of heart. Not infrequently I have known anti-cruelists to do things which were actually hysterical and most plainly unwise."

In looking for the cause of failure our self analysis should be unsparingly scrutinizing and just.

If we study conditions surrounding average anti-cruelty organizations in the United States, which make either for success or failure, we shall usually find,—

First. A public sentiment friendly to a reasonably effective work, especially as far as the better class of citizens are concerned.

Second. That one or two devoted enthusiasts do all the work of supervising and financing the society. If the society is small they usually also add the further duties of all inspection and correction.

Third. That indifferent financial support is commonly due mainly to poor methods and inadequate results, or to lack of system and persistence in soliciting funds.

Fourth. That the members most interested in this work are at times impracticable though earnest persons, who are indifferent to reasonable legal requirements in enforcing laws, and who show poor judgment and neglect ordinary business principles. These are the most common causes of failure.

Fifth. That the societies which are most successful usually have well trained, paid employees, and a management persistent, energetic and aggressive in raising money.

Sixth. That the matter of hostile justices or magistrates is a mere incident in the history of an anti-cruelty organization. If the work is properly and regularly conducted, even at the sacrifice of somebody's time and private interests, it will surely win popular approval, and the magistrates will fall into line or make way for better men.

The activities of local societies are of necessity shaped in more or less distinctive fashion by peculiar local conditions.

The only right anything possesses is the right to be useful. All living beings must subserve some beneficial purpose or finally be eliminated in the process of evolution. In the long run, the weak, the useless, and

the harmful must perish. This is the inevitable law of nature.

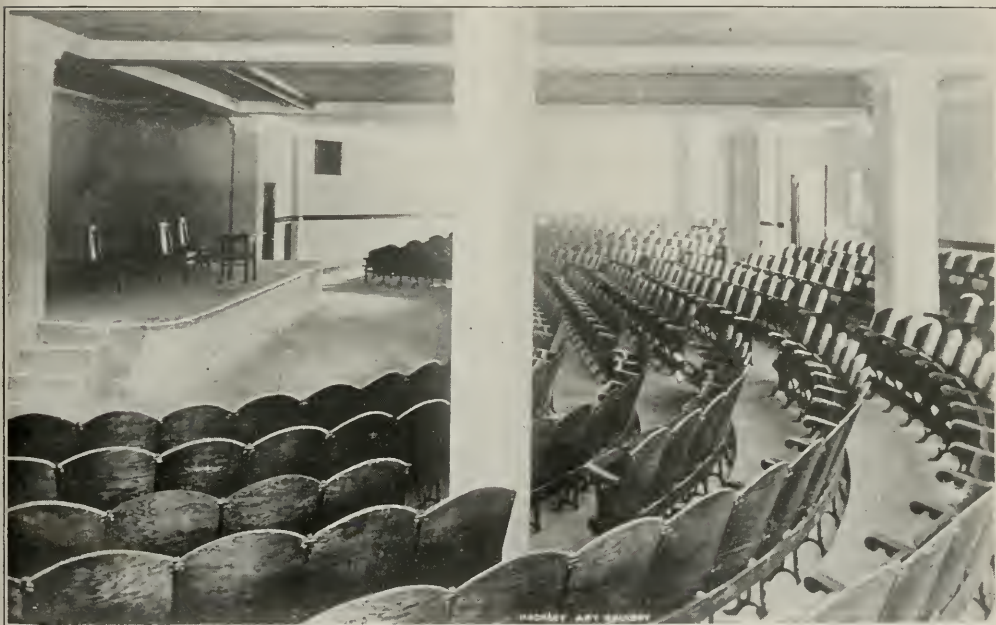
In short, the positive side of humanity—what ought to be done, rather than the negative—what ought not to be done—should be emphasized.

EVENING SESSION, JUNE 4th

This was formally opened by the Mayor of Muskegon, Hon. John H. Moore, in a cordial address of welcome.

Mrs. Munger emphasized woman's responsibility in the terrible destruction of bird life in our country—an economic as well as aesthetic loss—since it amounts to billions of dollars annually in the aggregate.

She spoke of the English Sparrow Bounty which she had investigated very thoroughly. She said that her close observation in this matter had uncovered the fact that most of the boys engaged in earning the two-cents-



LECTURE HALL, HACKLEY ART GALLERY

Where Humane Convention Was Held

After this speech Madame Howe-Wierengo sang a group of songs.

"DEFECTIVE AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN."

By Prof. Ira W. Jayne,

Agent, Children's Aid Society, Detroit, Michigan.

This was of interest to those engaged in child welfare work.

"AUDUBON WORK IN THE STATE."

By Mrs. Edith C. Munger,

President, Michigan Audubon Society, Hart, Michigan.

a-head bounty killed all kinds of birds—wrens, chickadees, song sparrows, and many other small gray and brown birds—because they found that the officials authorized to receive and pay for the heads were so ignorant or careless, or both, that they would accept any heads the boys were disposed to bring, thus putting a premium on the lust for killing that was shockingly demoralizing to the boys.

She cited this as the strongest argu-

ment against allowing a bounty to be paid for sparrows.

Among other things she said:

Since we are so rapidly removing the forests and thereby depriving many species of birds of their natural nesting places we owe it to them to provide something in the place of hollow trees, knot holes, and shrubbery of the woods. Many interesting experiments are being tried by bird-lovers and scientists, like Ernest Thompson Seton, to see how many kinds of birds will be induced to make their homes and rear their young in man-made houses.

There are many things to consider in making and placing bird boxes. Of course the most satisfactory ones are those made to look most like parts of trees, so it is well in building to either hollow them out of parts of trees already bark covered or nail pieces of bark over the wood after the box is made.

The House Wrens are so really fond of being near people that they will take possession of almost any part of a domicile, and have been known to nest in old hats, tin cans, stove pipes, satchels, scarecrows, and one pair was found joyfully rearing a brood of young birds in a skull that had been hung up on the barn. The most important thing to remember in putting up Wren boxes is never to have the doorway larger than a silver quarter. Place your quarter, mark around it and then cut inside the mark. If you make the opening larger you will have your house occupied by English Sparrows instead of Wrens. In all houses the doorway should be above the center, to provide room for plenty of nesting material and to protect them from draughts and storms. Perches on the boxes only make it more convenient for the English Sparrows to annoy the nesting birds, so it is better to leave them off.

An ordinary cigar box with the cover nailed on, then turned on edge and a doorway made in one end, is readily occupied by Wrens as is also the smallest sized grape basket with a shingle nailed on for a roof and a door in one end. Our Wrens last year left the boxes to build in the basket, though it was much nearer the house and the street.

It is a source of great satisfaction to note that, in the Manual Training Departments of our larger schools, the boys are making and placing more bird-boxes each year.

The Purple Martins are birds that we should try to attract around our homes as they are among the best air scavengers, catching all kinds of insects and being espe-

cially fond of mosquitoes. They prefer to nest in colonies so should have apartment houses of several rooms. A Martin house of the "Henry Ford Bird Reserve" contains 72 rooms. Martin houses should be on poles fifteen or twenty feet high.

There are several firms making bird houses to sell. The best known ones are Dodson of Chicago, Keurtz of Loveland, Ohio, and Jacobs of Waynesburg, Pa. Perhaps the most famous bird houses are those made and used with most remarkable success by Baron Von Berlepsch on his estate in Germany.

One of the most beautiful ways of attracting birds around our home, school-house and other buildings is by planting trees, shrubs and vines of the kinds birds enjoy nesting in and eating the fruits of.

Nothing enhances the beauty of any building more than to have attractive shrubbery surrounding it and fortunately the kinds of which birds are most fond are among our most ornamental native ones. Those shrubs not only have handsome foliage and blossoms but many of them have bright-colored berries that are a pleasure to the eye all through the long, gray fall and winter months.

Because of the protection afforded from their natural enemies many birds are fond of nesting in thorny bushes.

When planting for Arbor Day it is just as easy to plant for the birds, too. All evergreens make splendid winter shelters as well as providing good nesting sites in summer.

If you will plant from the following list you will greatly increase the number of your bird neighbors:

Trees—Bird Cherry, Black Cherry, Choke Cherry, Cockspur Thorn, Flowering Dogwood, Mountain Ash, Red Mulberry, Black Mulberry, Sand Cherry, Sassafras, Sugar Maple.

Evergreens—Juniper, Red Cedar, Red Spruce, White Spruce.

Shrubs—Shadbush, Spice Bush, Blue Dogwood, Gray Dogwood, Silky Dogwood, Red-osier Dogwood, Black Alder, Shining Sumac, Staghorn Sumac, Smooth Sumac, Swamp Gumberry, Wild Rose, Red Elder, Black Elder, High-bark Cranberry, Black Hair.

Vines—Bittersweet, Wild Grape, Virginia Creeper, Partridge Berry.

Vocal music was contributed by William Beach, tenor, and Mrs. Frederick J. Loewe, soprano.

MORNING SESSION, JUNE 5th

This was given over to reports of Committees on Resolutions, Legislation and Nominations, and unfinished business.

Benton Harbor was chosen for the convention of 1915. The election of officers and the appointment of a board of directors resulted in the placing of two of the local people of Muskegon's Society for Prevention of Cruelty in office. Charles Eggert Moore, president of the S. P. C. was elected to fill the president's chair and Frank Drummond, a life member of the society was named a member of the board of directors.

The remaining officers are: First vice-president Carl G. Kleinstuck. Kalamazoo; secretary, Mrs. E. B. Shannon, Bay City; treasurer, Miss Margaret Mitts, Saginaw. The other vice-president will be named later by the board.

The members of the executive board are Miss Carrie C. Bane, Hillsdale; H. E. Talmadge, Grand Rapids; Ira W. Jayne, Detroit; Mrs. Edith Munger, Hart; J. C. Richardson, Jackson; W. B. Mershon, Saginaw; Frank Drummond, Muskegon; William Hamilton, Benton Harbor, W. A. Peck, Traverse City.

AFTERNOON SESSION, JUNE 5th

"HUMANE EDUCATION."

By Hon. Joseph M. Frost,

Superintendent of Public Schools, Muskegon, Michigan.

Mr. Frost spoke from the depth of his long experience in the teaching of children and related many incidents illustrative of the facts he presented to his listeners. He put great stress upon the importance of providing for the moral as well as intellectual development of the child in our public school system of instruction, and gave some striking illustrations of the "silent influence" that a

teacher may exert by his or her own good example.

Mr. Frost's remarks elicited applause and at their conclusion called forth much interesting discussion.

Muskegon's public school system is generally recognized as one of the best in the country, both in equipment and administration. Much of its high standard is due to the Hackley gifts of buildings and endowments, two and a half million dollars representing the total of his benefactions now under the control of the Board of Education. There are fourteen schools, eight kindergartens, and a corps of one hundred and sixty instructors. Chief among the schools is the Hackley Manual Training School, where every child receives special training, practical courses for printers, designers, craftsmen, stenographers and bookkeepers. The health of the pupils is looked after by a staff of three physicians, a dentist, and a nurse, and especial attention is paid to the training of defective pupils.

Playgrounds are maintained at every school, and the Hackley Athletic Field is the finest high school field in the United States. There is a splendid gymnasium and the teams developed are contenders annually for the highest honors in the interscholastic field.

Normal training schools for city, country, and manual training schools are conducted, and the graduates are found everywhere. Text books and supplies are furnished free to all pupils, and the facilities of the Hackley Public Library are extended by means of branches in all the principal schools.

"HUMANENESS."

By Miss Ruth Ewing,

Editor of the Humane Advocate,
Published by the Illinois Humane Society,
Chicago, Illinois.

Miss Ewing talked of the interesting work that was being done in the

interest of humane education in the public schools in Chicago and elsewhere, and cited instances in her own experience where boys and girls had become sufficiently interested to do remarkably intelligent and practical humane work.

Among other things Miss Ewing said:

Thoughtless cruelty seems to be a part of untrained human nature. How best to counterbalance this primitive tendency is the problem that now confronts educators. It is difficult to formulate rules by which the doctrine of kindness may be taught. Perhaps the most effective way of teaching children to respect the rights of animals is to acquaint them with the individuality and engaging characteristics of our out-door friends, as well as with the practical way in which they serve the interests of mankind.

A child is not apt to be cruel to an animal that is a familiar friend; consequently, by giving him something upon which to base such a friendship, the most certain means of insuring the animal's safety is employed. Most children are impressionable little beings, and there are two infallible ways of reaching the best that is in them: by appealing to their imagination and to their sense of chivalry. Once gain the child's affectionate interest in an animal, and his instincts are humanized. A mere suggestion is often enough to turn the tide from wanton cruelty to ardent championship.

The influence of this doctrine of kindness and justice which is implanted in the child's heart will not end with the protection of animals but, because of the improved moral standard, will extend through all the ministrations of life, and finally be of inestimable worth to the Commonwealth.

"PRACTICAL HUMANE WORK."

By Miss Margaret Mitts,

President, Saginaw Humane Society, Saginaw, Michigan.

Miss Mitts gave an excellent talk on various practical features of humane activity, dwelling particularly on the reform needed in the management of most dog-pounds.

It is matter for regret that no report was made of her remarks.

Miss Mitts is a great enthusiast and has accomplished noteworthy work in Saginaw.

The closing address was a refreshing impromptu talk on

"THE CONSERVATION OF THE CHILD."

By Mrs. H. J. Van Zalingen,

President, Muskegon Children's Home.

The most important economic problem of the present day is the conservation of the child. Times have changed since we were children and some methods of child-training of a generation ago are not possible to-day.

Labor saving machinery, modern inventions, the telephone, free delivery of goods, practical uses of electricity and prepared foods put up in packages, have brought about important changes in living conditions and the "passing of the wood-pile" has lost many a boy his steady job and left him with nothing to do.

Even in his amusements there is little left requiring him to depend upon his own resources to invent and plan for, alas! amusements too are "ready made." Moving picture shows and numberless ingenious devices are at hand. Public amusement places ablaze with light and with music calling loudly, attract our boys and girls, who for a few cents admission contribute to a form of commercialized amusement unknown a generation ago.

As grown people we have amply provided for our own needs and every city, town and village have numerous club and lodge rooms where may be found comfort and entertainment for members. Social card clubs and sewing clubs thrive in every community for adults, but thus far little attention has been given by parents and citizens to safe and desirable amusements for boys and girls, left therefore, to attend pool-rooms and dance halls, unprotected from the evils of public amusements without proper supervision or chaperonage—the result is self-evident.

Better public amusements of the right kind are absolutely essential if we would prepare our children to meet the great problems of life.

Brought up in rented apartments with food and clothing purchased ready-made, how can a child gain a proper appreciation of the value of money? To him money is something to spend for what he wants without regard to what he may need. In an effort to solve this problem at the Muskegon Children's Home a pay-roll system has been found very successful.

It is no longer an experiment but is regarded as a necessity. The boys and girls who become efficient enough to be placed on the "pay-roll" are seldom dropped even temporarily.

To hold a job with chance of promotion

is the ambition of the older children.

To do work well enough to be placed on the "pay-roll" is an honor.

To keep an accurate account of personal expenditures and to figure on earning an amount necessary to purchase something to wear, becomes an achievement.

The girls do creditable work in cooking, sewing and laundry work, and the boys are expert in gardening and in doing work essential to the care of their cottage.

Personal experience in selecting and purchasing wearing apparel is given under supervision of a caretaker.

We know that this is practical training which should prepare our children to earn and spend more wisely—and we believe they are being trained in habits of thrift and economy that will be of inestimable value when they become home makers in the future.

In our own homes we are training children to be honest, to be brave, to be self-reliant, and we realize how impossible it is to know how far we have succeeded.

Only time will prove how far a mother's teaching has influenced the character of her child.

The Muskegon Children's Home is a larger home where children are being taught just as a good mother trains and "brings up" her own children.

The responsibility rests not only upon us but upon the people we employ; and it is their efficiency which brings success.

Bearing this in mind, we have profited by long experience and have selected with special care a superintendent and assistants whose training qualifies them to fill their positions. Teaching experience, education, refinement, patience, neatness, housekeeping ability, practical nursing, love for children, a good Christian character and devotion to the work are among the requirements.

Good care, good food and comfortable clothing are provided, and the general health of the children is excellent.

Children are received into the home for various reasons. The abandoned child is placed in a good home for adoption.

The half-orphan is boarded for a small amount, giving the surviving parent a chance for self support and an opportunity to contribute towards the support of the child. This keeps parents and children together and frequently prevents both from becoming dependent on the city or the county for support.

The most difficult cases are those whose parents have separated and refused to maintain a home. These children appeal to us most of all, and when efforts to re-establish the home have failed, the welfare of the

child is our first consideration and we act in his interest.

The Judge of the Juvenile Court places children in the home for temporary care pending a decision of the court. In the meantime parents are given time to prove their ability to properly care for them. Severe illness of a parent sometimes makes it necessary to care for children for a while, and this help is willingly given in time of need.

Day boarders have an important place in the work. Mothers who must go out to work by the day may leave their children at the home in the morning and call for them at night.

For all care a small charge is made, based upon the ability to pay, always leaving a sufficient amount to afford a decent living for a parent. This plan of considering the needs of all concerned has made it possible for many worthy parents to pay their debts and thus encouraged to provide homes for their families.

All children attend the public schools and Sunday schools. In personal appearance, conduct and ability they attain the standard of the average child.

The garden was a great success last season owing to the special training given the boys by Mr. C. D. McLouth, to whom we are indebted for systematic teaching in this subject.

Discipline is not a serious problem and we have no bad boys and girls in our large family. It is unfortunate that we have not room and means to care for a much larger family.

Our entire working force of thirteen people, most of whom have been in our employ several years, are working in harmony with us towards a definite plan to give positive and lasting benefit in the physical and moral upbuilding of the character of all children placed in our care.

A delightful "surprise party" was inaugurated immediately after Mrs. Van Zalingen's paper, when seventy-five of the Garden Boys, ranging from four to twelve years of age, filed into the room, and taking a semicircular position in front of the audience, burst into a volume of song. The unexpectedness of the entertainment and the freshness of the childish voices made it a most engaging feature of the program.

So interesting and unique is the work accomplished for these boys by Mr. C. D. McLouth that a great effort

was made to get an account of it for publication.

The following letter was the pleasing and characteristically modest result:

Muskegon, Mich., 7-4-14.

Miss Ruth Ewing, Chicago, Illinois.

I am always pleased to find people interested in the boys and in what is being undertaken with them. On the other hand I have often been somewhat annoyed by our enthusiastic friends who have seen the boys on their show days—and but little at other times—who have seemed to think that our crude beginnings for boys' welfare are proper matter for exploitation in newspapers and magazines—such movements being prevalent throughout our nation. I can see only an egotistical motive in spreading the fact by printer's ink, that we are in it, too. It may be true that we are working from a slightly different viewpoint and aiming just a little differently than others, but it is certainly true that we have not erected anything in the form of a sentiment or organization that can stand alone for a moment after the supporting hands were taken away, i. e., we have not yet a living, self-perpetuating organism. Therefore, I am slow to favor publication of what are only plans and aspirations that might bring lack to us inquiries for advice and assistance only to find that we had merely been dreaming.

I do, in fact, anticipate that what we are doing in a vague, desultory manner, with more or less compulsion and pretense, what shall in time become a habit and that our work shall make a genuine contribution to our citizenship. I enclose a printed slip containing under the title "Object," three quotations from the constitution that state precisely our fundamentals.

Around the garden it is aimed to group every desirable activity of a normal boy. We erect bird houses, locate nests of birds in field and wood, study the plants in our environment, watch the activities and metamorphoses of insects, dig bear dens in the woods, set wood fires and extinguish them with our garden tools, duck in an old bath tub, take long trips across country, have pumpkin pie suppers on Hallowe'en, meet for games, etc., on winter evenings, play base ball, football and other games in the field, collect museum specimens, have "show days" when we entertain our friends and exhibit to them, enter holiday parades, do gardening for others. Last winter we began building bird houses for sale and I think we have quite an opening for that industry.

We have now about 75 boys in fairly good

standing as members, ranging from 7 to 15 years of age. We have about five acres of crops growing. The boys, so far as practical, are joined in gangs of six each, one of which is leader.

My favorite way of answering inquiries is to send photographs of our activities and surroundings. I have many negatives but at present the stock of prints is almost exhausted. On Independence Day this year we had fifty-eight boys and two dogs in the parade. Our great St. Bernard drew our cart on which was mounted our "bird gun"—a two-inch telescope. I doubt if one person in a thousand interpreted this simple demonstration, but our boys are beginning to see the difference between "getting" birds with this kind of gun and the other.

I will see if I can find a picture or a souvenir to enclose with this and hope that you may come again to Muskegon when you can see us at our occupations.

Truly,

C. D. McLOUTH.

THE GARDEN BOYS' ASSOCIATION

OBJECT.

"To provide activities in work, study and recreation for boys of all ages and conditions; to teach service in humble labor; to encourage frugal and simple habits; to develop humane feelings and helpful companionship."

MEMBERSHIP AND REQUIREMENTS.

"The Junior Membership shall consist of all boys who shall agree, with the consent of their parents or guardians, with this Association to conform to the requirements of the Executive Board."

"The first essential of civilized life requiring intelligent labor being products of the soil, the first and constant requirement of every Garden Boy shall be the planting, cultivating and harvesting of useful crops."

RULES OF CONDUCT.

1. Junior Members shall not go to the garden grounds during absence of the Director of Activities, unless with his knowledge and consent, except they go with parents or responsible persons approved by the parents.

2. Any Junior Member may be expelled from membership for two consecutive absences without satisfactory excuse furnished by the sponsor.

OBLIGATIONS.

1. Junior Members may be required to pay the cost of labor, seeds, fertilizers, etc., expended on crops grown by them and taken by them for use or sale. Also a reasonable charge may be made for depreciation.

tion of value of tools by breakage, wear or loss. All such charges for the season shall not exceed one dollar for each member and may be paid out of proceeds of products sold by the Junior Members during the season.

2. All net receipts from shows and entertainments given by Junior Members under management of the Association, shall be paid into the treasury of the Association and belong to it.

3. Any ownership in crops held by an expelled member or by any member retiring voluntarily, shall be arbitrated by the Executive Board.

SAMPLE INVITATION FROM THE BOYS

SHOW DAY WE GARDEN BOYS

Wish that you would come out to our garden at 2 o'clock, Friday, September 4.

We'll let you see us work and we'll play too.

If you don't step on anything or pick what you shouldn't, we'll give you a good tomato and a cane of sweet sorghum.

You can stay till 4 o'clock.

MILLARD AGARD
RUSSEL CONE
FRANCIS BEAMER
IRA NOORDHOOF
JUSTIN WEIR
LAURENCE McLOUTH

RESOLUTIONS

Your committee on resolutions beg to report following resolutions and recommend adoption of same:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Michigan Humane Association be given Muskegon Press for the many favorable notices of the meetings published from time to time.

Second. That the visiting delegates signify their appreciation of the hospitable entertainment accorded them by the Muskegon Humane Society and a rising vote of thanks to President Moore and committees assisting him.

Third. That the Michigan Humane Association hereby express its appreciation and thanks to his honor the Mayor, J. H. Moore, for his kind words of welcome and encouragement.

Fourth. That the thanks of the Michigan Humane Association are due to Dean R. S. Shaw for his able address on "Feeding Stock" and that his suggestions of encouraging the better care and feeding of horses and cattle, by the liberal campaign of education be adopted by local societies in the state.

Fifth. That the thanks and appreciation of the Michigan Humane Association be given to Mr. G. A. H. Scott, secretary Illinois Humane Society, Chicago, for his most helpful address on "Why Humane Societies Do Not Succeed."

Sixth. That the Michigan Humane Asso-



THE GARDEN BOYS ENTERTAIN THEIR FRIENDS

ciation encourage the passage of the bill now pending before Congress prohibiting the inter-state shipment of calves under six weeks of age. That the Michigan Humane Association take steps to procure a Federal law prohibiting the shipment across state lines of horses and mules that are unfit for service by reason of being old, sick, sore, lame or otherwise disabled.

Seventh. That the Michigan Humane Association procure the enactment of a state law authorizing regularly appointed humane officers to seize and hold, pending prosecution, any owner or person having the care or control of any animal unfit for service and in a suffering condition; and on the order of a competent court to call a competent and qualified veterinary surgeon to examine and report on condition of such animal; and if it be found on such examination that such animal is suffering unnecessarily and can not recover, for any useful purpose, that said humane officer be authorized to destroy said animal on order of a judge or justice of competent jurisdiction.

Eighth. That all local humane societies endeavor through their officers to co-operate as far as possible with all public officials and to assist all public officials in exercising the authority vested in them in behalf of the prevention of cruelty and encourage all public officials to become interested in humane work.

W. E. TALMADGE,
MRS. A. M. WOOD,
J. W. JAYNE,
Committee.

Miss Blanche Outhwaite, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Eggert Moore, Mr. Paul Moon and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wood, all noted workers in the humane cause in Michigan, very generously extended the hospitality of their homes to the visiting delegates.

The preliminary arrangements for entertaining the state body were planned and most successfully executed by the following committees:

General Chairman of Local Arrangements—Charles Eggert Moore.

Accommodations—Mrs. Walter D. Rosie, chairman; Mesdames J. H. Ford, Walter Curtis Foote, Edward Rand and P. A. Quick.

Trains—Mason B. Morton, chairman; Messrs. *Edward Healy and Ben Peterson.

Reception—Mrs. W. S. Wood, chairman; Mesdames E. L. Howe, P. P. Steketee.

Serving—Mrs. Walter Curtis Foote, chairman; Misses Elizabeth Cleland, Fannie Steketee, Mercedes Wisewell, Mildred Thurston, Selma Asmussen and Martha Towner.

Luncheon—Mrs. W. D. Rosie, chairman; Mes-

dames W. S. Wood, Edward Rand and Brayton Chase.

Program—Charles Eggert Moore, chairman; Mesdames W. S. Wood, W. D. Rosie.

Pages—Mrs. Walter Curtis Foote, chairman; Misses Mercedes Wisewell, Mildred Thurston, Fannie Steketee, Elizabeth Cleland and Martha Towner.

Registration, Credentials, Badges, Etc.—Mrs. George S. Williams, chairman; Mesdames L. L. Booth, C. E. Moore, Alice Cratty and Miss Selma Asmussen.

Press and Printing—William Drummond, chairman; Messrs. Charles Eggert Moore, C. D. McLouth, Dr. I. M. J. Hotvedt and Mrs. W. S. Wood.

Automobiles—Mrs. Edward Rand, chairman; Messrs. Max Loescher, Edmund Boyer and L. P. Haight.

Music—Mrs. J. Arthur Dratz.

Decorating—Mrs. Claude Hildreth, chairman; Mrs. J. Arthur Dratz.

Piano—Mrs. Brayton Chase, chairman; Mrs. J. Arthur Dratz.

Invitation—Mrs. W. A. Campbell, chairman; Mesdames A. F. Temple, P. A. Quick, C. E. Moore and P. P. Steketee.

Literature—Miss Elizabeth Cleland, chairman; Mesdames W. A. Sibley, L. E. Booth, J. A. Miller, E. R. Swett, William Bristol, J. M. Gotshall, Jennie Rice, L. C. Fairbank and Miss Henrietta Black.

Hackley Manual Training School—J. M. Frost, chairman; Messrs. W. M. Reuther, *Ben Peterson and Mrs. A. F. Temple.

Chamber of Commerce—Mason B. Morton, chairman; Charles Eggert Moore and Dr. L. C. Fairbank.

No greater nor more comprehensive benevolence exists than the protection of children and animals from cruelty. It is a work inspired by compassion, that is steadily winning recognition. This recognition has been recorded by the legislature in the statute books of nearly every state in the Union, in the enactment of humane laws pertaining to juvenile courts, child labor, the protection of children and animals from cruelty and the conservation of game.

Great good may be accomplished by the humanitarians of Michigan by combining their forces for that purpose as they have done. There must be a union of all interested individuals, and complete co-operation of the understanding and the will. Each must contribute toward the whole, and individual thought must be welded into concerted action.

The Michigan Humane Association is destined to work many practical reforms. In organizing for co-operative work it has evolved a scientific system of marshalling its forces for that purpose.

*Footnote: Messrs. Ben Peterson and Edward Healy are entitled to special comment in this report. Mr. Peterson, as Attendance Officer in connection with the Muskegon Public Schools, has made a remarkable record of good service; and Mr. Healy has proven himself an energetic and efficient Humane Officer.

CASES IN COURT

A woman was arrested charged with contributing to the dependency of her child. She and her little seven-year-old daughter were found sitting on a back door step in an alley. The woman was intoxicated and had a pail of beer from which she was drinking.

Humane Officers Dean and Brayne took the two to the Harrison Street Annex. The woman was held there until her husband (whom she said did not support her) could be located, and the child was sent to the Children's Quarters where she was washed and made comfortable pending the hearing of her case in the Juvenile Court.

Complainant and others who knew the woman told the officers that she was carousing most of the time and that she gave the child liquor to drink. They said that the husband often brought food to his wife and child but that he could not give the woman money as she would spend it all at once for drink. Various people in the neighborhood said they had often seen her under the influence of liquor and dragging the child about the streets with her.

The officers swore to a complaint in the Court of Domestic Relations against the husband for contributing to the dependency of the child, and also filed a petition of dependency in the Juvenile Court in regard to the child.

In the cases of the man and his wife, which were tried before Judge Fry, one witness testified that the woman in question had been at his lodging house some weeks before and while intoxicated had set the place on fire; that he had rescued her and the child from burning to death; that the Fire Department had been called out to extinguish the flames and that the damage amounted to about \$200. These cases were put over until after the settlement of the case of the child.

Judge Pinckney heard the evidence in the case of the child a few days later. He committed the little girl to the Angel Guardians' Home and ordered the father to pay \$5.00 per month toward its support. He advised the woman to try some cure for inebriety, and told her that she and her husband could reclaim their child when they had made a proper home and could give satisfactory proof of their fitness to have the custody of the girl.

After this disposition of the child had been made, the parents were again called into court, this time before Judge Moran. They were placed on probation for twelve months. Record 68; Case 103.

A woman reported the cruel abuse of a dog at the hands of a tramp. She said that some time before the dog had come to her home and that she had fed and cared for it; that a few days afterward a tramp (whose name she gave) had passed through her yard and while there had struck the unoffending dog several hard blows with a piece of gas pipe, until blood had gushed from the creature's mouth. She had the man arrested and asked the Society to assist in the prosecution of the case.

Judge Stewart heard the evidence, and Humane Officer McDonough represented the Humane Society. Complainant and another witness testified to having seen the cruel attack made upon the dog, and testimony given by other witnesses established the fact that the dog was of a kind and gentle disposition under ordinary circumstances. They said the tramp was in the habit of crawling into a basement nearby to sleep and that the dog had barked at him when he did so.

Judge Stewart administered a severe reprimand and gave the

prisoner his choice between a horse whipping and a \$10.00 and costs fine, as punishment. The tramp preferred the fine, and was sent to the House of Correction to work it out. He is a single man, about forty-five years old, and is a day-laborer—when he labors. Record 101; Case 351.

A woman reported that a man in her neighborhood had beaten her dog and injured it so seriously that it would have to be killed. She wanted an officer to see the dog before she destroyed it.

Officer Nolan went to the woman's home and was shown a medium-sized black dog. There were some large lumps on its head and its left eye had been literally knocked out. Complainant said the man had called the dog out into a vacant lot where he had seized it by the ears and had then beaten it over the head with a club. She said he kept two cows at large on the vacant lot and that one day they had strayed into her yard, and her dog, being a good watch dog, had chased them out, which, as far as she knew, was the only provocation for his malicious conduct.

Upon Officer Nolan's advice, the woman swore out a warrant for the arrest of the man. The case was called for trial before Judge Graham at the Stock Yards Police Station. Respondent was represented by an attorney, who claimed that the dog had bitten respondent's cows and when he had interfered that the dog had attempted to bite him. The officer testified to the mutilated condition of the dog when he saw it, and to its evident gentle disposition as it made no objection to his examination of it even when in such a sore and suffering condition. He also told the Court that he had seen cow tracks in complainant's yard.

Judge Graham fined the man \$10.00 and costs, \$16.00 in all, which was paid. The dog was humanely destroyed. Record 101; Case 266.

Horse-beating is a violation of law and will not be tolerated in Waukegan, according to the precedent established by a recent case handled by Chief of Police Tyrrell and Miss Ida Himmelreich, Humane Agent.

A young man residing in Waukegan who owns a young, green horse, attempted to ride the animal. Being unaccustomed to a rider, the horse reared and plunged in excitement. Two brothers of the young man then chased the horse with brooms, and, in consequence, the horse threw the man and bolted. Later the animal was corraled and cruelly beaten by the owner.

Neighbors witnessing the cruel act reported the matter to the Humane Agent. She notified the police who did prompt and effective work in protecting the horse. The man was ordered to report at the police station. When he did so, Chief Tyrrell admonished him for abusing his horse and warned him that if he repeated the offense he would be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

As there was considerable testimony to show that such mistreatment of this horse had been of common occurrence in the past, the case will be carefully watched by the police. It is an encouraging sign of the times that such abuse of an animal will no longer be allowed in a civilized community. It is to be hoped that the people of Waukegan will assist the Police Department and Humane Society in educating the public to a more humane code of conduct toward animals.

The First Precinct Police asked that the Society send an officer to examine a horse that they had detained for inspection. Humane Officer Miller found the animal—a black pony weighing about 900 pounds—was blind in both eyes and had a bad sore on its breast.

The owner, a peddler, was arrested, charged with cruelty to animals. Judge Stewart of the Municipal Court heard the case and fined the prisoner \$3.00 and costs, amounting to \$9.50, which was paid. Record 101; Case 176.

HINTS FOR HORSES

An iron receptacle for grain is better than a wooden one as it can more easily be kept clean and precludes the possibility of splinters.

Two or three handfuls of dry meal

added to each feed of oats will make a horse eat more slowly, chew more thoroughly and thereby keep itself in more healthful condition, as proper mastication is necessary to good digestion.

Use light and simple harness, easy check reins and open bridles. People who refuse to allow custom to outweigh consideration for the comfort, well-being and effective working of the horse, will exploit these reforms.

Have a thorough system of ventilation in your stable. Good air is necessary as sunlight. Half the ailments of horses are traceable to unclean and badly ventilated stables. Even the hay is affected by poor ventilation, as without a circulation of good fresh air, it becomes vitiated by the smell of the stable.

Keep the harness, especially the collar, well oiled and clean, as this materially helps in preventing galls.

DIRECTIONS FOR CO-OPERATING WITH THE SOCIETY

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residences are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on the animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY,
1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Telephones: Harrison 384 and Harrison 7005.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY FOUNTAINS IN CHICAGO

South

1145 South Wabash Avenue.
 Fifteenth Street and Wabash Avenue (two fountains).
 Thirty-fifth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
 Thirty-eighth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
 Thirty-ninth Street and Rhodes Avenue.
 Forty-fifth Street and St. Lawrence Avenue.
 Forty-sixth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
 Fifty-fifth Street and Lake Park Avenue.
 Sixty-third Street and Greenwood Avenue.
 Sixty-fourth Street and Woodlawn Avenue.
 Sixty-eighth and State Streets.
 Seventy-fifth Street and Railroad Avenue.
 Seventy-ninth Street and Cheltenham Place.
 Eighty-fifth Street and Buffalo Avenue.
 Ninety-third Street and South Chicago Avenue.
 One Hundred and Third Street and Michigan Avenue.
 One Hundred and Sixth Street and Torrence Avenue.
 One Hundred and Seventh Street and Michigan Avenue.
 One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Michigan Avenue.
 One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Michigan Avenue.

West

Brown and Sixteenth Streets.
 Polk Street and South Pulaski Avenue.
 Polk Street and South Racine Avenue.
 Rockwell and Sixteenth Streets.
 Sherman and Van Buren Streets.
 Twelfth Street and Third Avenue.
 Thirteenth and Lumber Streets.
 Twentieth Street and Archer Avenue.
 Thirty-first and Wallace Streets.
 Thirty-seventh Street and Wentworth Avenue.
 Forty-seventh Street and Gross Avenue.
 Sixty-third Street and Wentworth Avenue.
 Sixty-third Street and South Racine Avenue.
 Seventy-ninth and Halsted Streets.
 Eighty-seventh Street and Vincennes Avenue.
 One Hundred and Third and Wallace Streets.
 One Hundred and Third Street and Vincennes Avenue.

North

Belden Avenue and Clark Street.
 Belmont Avenue and Osgood Street.
 Bohemian Cemetery.
 County Jail.
 California Avenue and Augusta Street.
 Claremont and North Avenues.
 Chicago Avenue Water Works.
 Elm and Wells Streets.
 Broadway and Montrose Boulevard.
 Fullerton and Seventieth Avenues.
 Halsted Street and Waveland Avenue.
 Lake Street and North Parkside Avenue.
 Market and Madison Streets.
 Market and Randolph Streets.
 Norwood Park.
 Noble and Cornelia Streets.
 Ohio and Green Streets.
 Ravenswood and Northwestern Station.

Rogers Park Police Station.
 Webster Avenue and Larrabee Street.
 Wells and Superior Streets.
 Washington Square.

IN OTHER PARTS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Blue Island (three fountains).	Highland Park (two fountains).
Waukegan (three fountains).	Maywood (two fountains).
Elgin (three fountains).	Oregon.
Evanston (two fountains).	

IN OTHER STATES

San Diego, Cal. (three fountains).	Vandergrift, Pa.
Los Angeles, Cal.	New Kensington, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Pa. (six fountains).	Davenport, Iowa.
Durand, Wis. (seven fountains).	Cincinnati, Ohio.
West Allis, Wis. (two fountains).	Northwood, Iowa.
Hammond, Ind. (two fountains).	St. Paul, Minn.
Seattle, Wash. (three fountains).	Syracuse, N. Y.
Oakland, Cal. (five fountains).	Des Moines, Iowa.
Milwaukee, Wis. (twelve fountains).	Romeo, Mich.
Kingston, Ontario, Can. (two fountains).	Oakmont, Pa.
	East Chicago, Ind.
	Newport, Wash.
	Washington, D. C.



SOCIETY'S FOUNTAIN IN HIGHLAND PARK, ILLINOIS—LOCATED IN FRONT OF CITY HALL

The money for this fountain was raised by twenty-five boys and girls who loved animals and chose to do something for them of practical and perpetual use

MEMBERSHIP

The legal jurisdiction of The Illinois Humane Society comprises the whole State of Illinois. Its agents may be called to any portion of the State to prosecute cases of cruelty, but each county should have its own branch society or special agent. So much progress has been made in this way that the society feels greatly encouraged. Branch Societies or Agents are already provided in 43 counties in Illinois. With the assistance of humane people every county in the State will, in time, have its Branch Society or Agent. We ask all those interested in the organization of Branch Societies or Special Agencies in their vicinity, to write to this office for information and help.

The Society is largely maintained by the income from its endowment fund, membership fees and dues, and contributions. Friends wishing to contribute to The Illinois Humane Society and its objects may do so by enclosing their check or post-office order to the Society, at its office. Those wishing to become members will kindly communicate with the Society.

	Membership Fee.	Annual Dues.
Governing Life Members.	\$200	No Dues
Governing Members. (Upon additional payment of \$175 become Governing Life Members, exempt from Annual Dues.)	\$25	\$15
Honorary Members.	No Fee	No Dues
Governing Life Members, Governing Members and Honorary Members have the right to vote for and be eligible to the office of Director.		
Annual Members.	No Fee	\$5
Life Members.	\$100	No Dues
Branch Members.	No Fee	\$2

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY PERSONNEL FOR 1914-1915

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Telephones; Harrison 384 and 7005

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SOLOMON STURGES.....	Vice-President
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HOME OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago

Showing group of employees on steps, drinking fountain kept running through the entire Winter, and motor-ambulance carrying disabled horse

19.05 Stack
H U

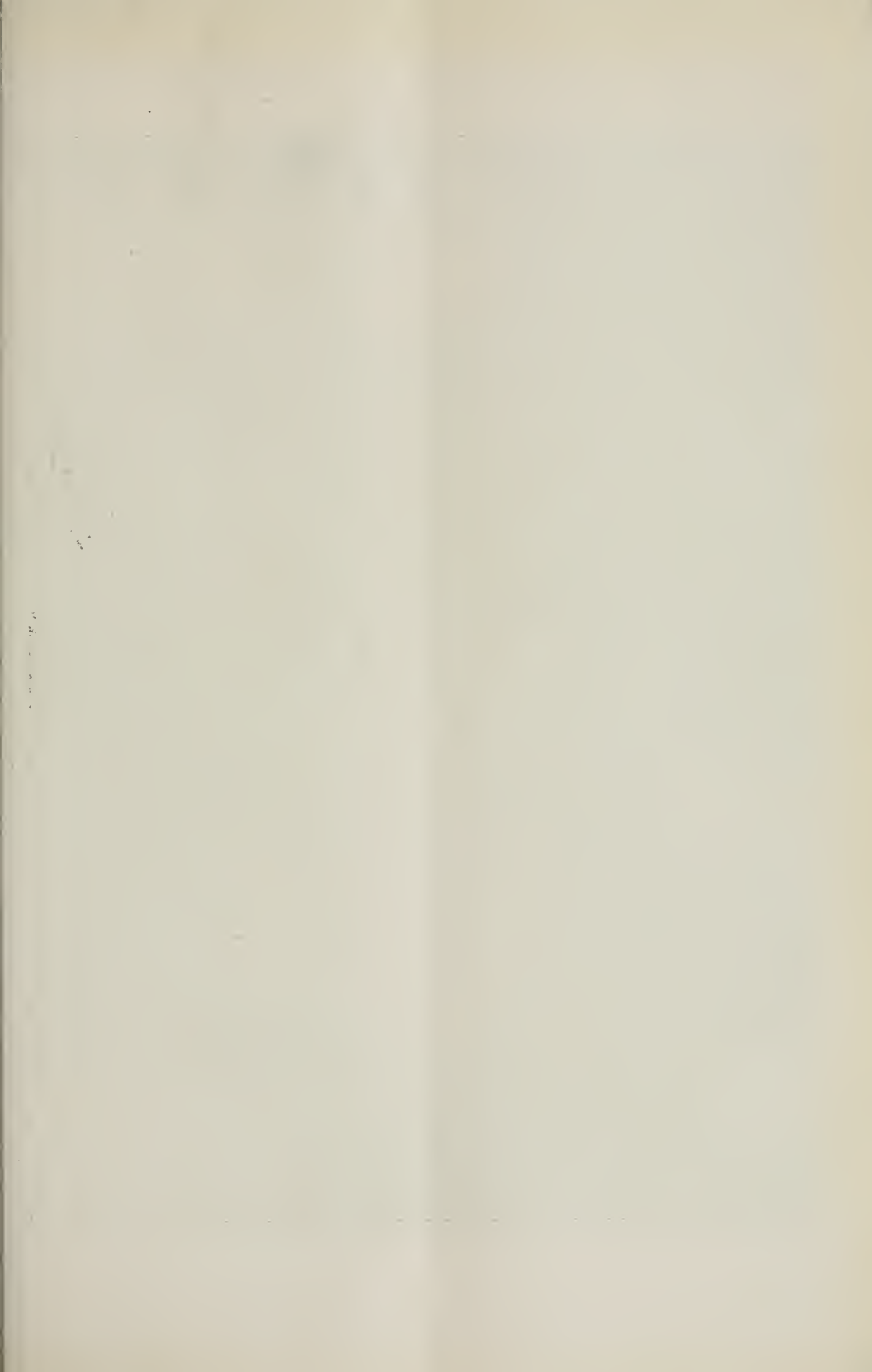
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
3 SEP 1914

HUMANE ADVOCATE

AUGUST, 1914



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY
CHICAGO





SOCIETY'S DRINKING FOUNTAIN, Randolph and Market Streets

Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

VOL. IX.

AUGUST, 1914

No. 10

PRACTICAL DRINKING FOUNTAINS

Since 1877, the work of establishing simple, practical watering places on our city streets and country roads has been one of the prime objects of the Illinois Humane Society. From that time to this,—thirty-seven years,—it has worked quietly and steadily to do all within its power to erect public drinking fountains for people and animals and to interest and encourage individuals to do the same. After much experimentation it adopted a fountain that was simple in construction, inexpensive and serviceable. It provides for a continuous flow of water which supplies an aluminum bubbling cup for people, a large oval basin for horses, and two lower ones for small animals.

Sixty of these fountains are in operation on the streets of Chicago, at the present time, and many more are in commission in other cities of this and other states. Many of these fountains have been erected at the request and expense of benevolent people who have become specially interested in this particular branch of humane work.

At one time, and for a long time, the fountains of this Society were practically the only drinking places on the streets of Chicago, and it would be impossible to estimate the hundreds of thousands of thirsty creatures that have been refreshed in this way. Ac-

count was recently taken of the number of men and horses that drank at the fountain in front of the home building of the Illinois Humane Society, and it was found that by actual count 1,023 people and 1,048 horses had been watered there between the hours of 8 a. m. and 7 p. m. in one day. This is a simple and convincing argument in favor of retaining fountains in districts where traffic is heavy.

Several fountains for horses, of a different design, consisting of a spacious, iron bowl, accommodating eight horses at a time, have been installed by the Society. One of these was erected in July, 1892, at Randolph and Market streets. This has recently (August, 1914,) been replaced by a new iron bowl, enclosed within an eighteen-inch wall of cement as a protection from the impact of the tongues of the wagons as the horses are driven up to drink.

Another fountain of this same pattern and generous proportions was erected in August, 1908, at Market and Madison streets, almost directly in front of the Iroquois Memorial Hospital, by the president of The Illinois Humane Society, Mr. John L. Shortall. On June 30, 1914, this underwent the same reconstruction and is now dispensing cool drinking water to thirsty horses.

CALLA L. HARCOURT, NOTED HUMANITARIAN

Miss Calla L. Harcourt, the most ardent and able legislative worker in the humane cause in Illinois, passed away July 29th, 1914, at Chestnut, Illinois. In her death the movement has lost a real factor in its work, and thruout this State and the United States her beneficent influence will be missed.

She was possessed of a peculiarly true and frank nature, a sagacious mind and sound judgment, and was a keenly intelligent, admirable and modest woman. She dedicated her life to bettering conditions for people and animals and made vigorous and effective crusades against various forms of cruelty and oppression.

Characterized by an innate love for humanity and all living creatures, she had a wish to work on the public mind from within, as it were, and so directed her energies in writing articles on various phases of cruelty that were calculated to create sentiment and change public opinion regarding them. She had the satisfaction of seeing many practical results from her hard labors, begun at a time when the humane movement had not obtained any degree of popular recognition and when it took moral muscle as well as conviction to espouse it. To her credit, be it said, she conducted her work with such a fine spirit of justice that she always commanded the confidence and respect of those with whom she came in contact.

Several years ago the writer had the pleasure of working with Miss Harcourt to interest the Illinois Legis-

lature to pass a bill prohibiting the shooting of live birds from traps, a sport that had become a brutal practice in Illinois. A similar bill had been presented for fourteen successive years but had always met its death at the hands of the Fish and Game Committee. Although considerable feeling against the sport had been aroused, it meant strenuous and systematic work to canvass the State for the protection of birds as many of the interested workers had become tired out and discouraged, and the situation was a difficult one because most of the people who were not fascinated by the sport were entirely ignorant of it. Miss Harcourt remobilized the forces and together we all set to work to get out quantities of letters and printed matter pertaining to the slaughter of the birds, then being shot in such reckless fashion that in some sections of the State the ground was often strewn with dead and wounded birds, many of which were only maimed and left disemboweled or with broken wings to die a slow and torturous death.

Although hindered and handicapped by poor health at the time, Miss Harcourt wrote arduously even when the physical difficulty of penmanship or the mechanical effort of using the typewriter nigh overcame her. Notwithstanding, she sent out a vast number of letters written "scriptore recumbente" on an improvised table pinned across her body as she lay in bed. This was characteristic of her undaunted spirit and energy in

the pursuit of her beloved work. Her reward came when the Governor of the State affixed his signature to the Bill for an act to prevent the shooting of live pigeons, fowl or other birds for amusement or as a test of skill in marksmanship, making it a law on April 9th, 1905. Miss Harcourt's letter of joyous gratitude for the passage of the bill and for the help her

should have crystallized in law before her death, making the teaching of humaneness a part of the regular course in the public schools of Illinois.

Miss Harcourt's life was one of peculiar usefulness—a life of labor and self-sacrifice for the sake of others—and her recompense was not money nor fame, but good works that live after her. She went as she had lived.



MISS CALLA L. HARCOURT

friends had given is still treasured by the writer.

The Humane Education Bill, which Miss Harcourt helped to draft and worked indefatigably to have placed upon the statute books of Illinois, became a law on June 14th, 1909. It is a great satisfaction that the long-waged humane educational campaign, in which she took such an active part,

with unabated enthusiasm for all that was good and with a heart perfectly attuned to Humanity and Nature.

RUTH EWING.

At the funeral service held for her at the home of her parents in Chestnut, Ills., the following unique and interesting sermon, written by herself, was read by Mr. J. H. Lord, a life-long friend of the family:

Friends and neighbors: Though I must borrow the breath of another to make myself heard, I want you to feel that I am really present. The empty form on which you look is not I at all: it was only MINE—the robe, worn out and useless, which I cast away. "There is a natural body and there is a spiritual body"—not will be but IS. The form I wear now I wore as an inner garment all my life, as the butterfly's wings are folded and hidden in the worm. Or, to use another illustration, the full-blown rose is not a new creation; it is only an unfoldment of that which lay crumpled and hidden in the bud.

It is my wish that my cast-off body be cremated. Let those who may prefer the depth and darkness and corruption of the grave, polluting earth and air and stream. I much prefer the bright purifying flame that in an hour leaves naught but a handful of clean white ashes, pure as the snow. I wish the borrowed elements of my body to get back to nature as quickly as possible, to dwell in nature, share the light and dew, flow through floral veins and burst into blossom in the sunshine, adding a little to the beauty of the world—that were not death but the body's immortality.

Let no one that loves me wear mourning—that emblem of darkness that for me has faded into dawn. Be brave as befits those who stand in the glorious light of Spiritualism, believing there are no dead. The way is short. The mystic bridge that bore them hence may bear them back again—the divinely hope that ever cast a rainbow above a tear-duglud world.

"If the dead return, why are they so silent and unseen?" has been the despairing cry of many a bereaved heart. Certain scientific experiments show that while the great organ of the universe may be vibrating with celestial harmonies of sound and color, man's poor senses can catch but a few octaves of either. It is not that we spirits are voiceless and formless but that most of you mortals are deaf and blind to these higher vibrations.

I speak so positively of these things because of my own experience as a "sensitive"; because at times my spiritual senses have been open to the unseen world, moments when heart, breath and thought have paused in a kind of entrancement on the Borderland, almost an inhabitant of two worlds, hearing sweet voices, looking on faces, scenes and flowers too beautiful for earth and beyond all words. Such experiences have led me to believe that another world touches this, near as the perfume to the flower. From what I have seen of its beautiful hills and valleys, streams and flowers and immortal faces, it seemed but nature glorified

—the blossoming of nature, one might say. So do not think it was altogether a strange world to which I passed nor among strangers.

There are no dead. Your dead ones live more truly than yourselves, for theirs is the fuller, freer life. So free "they smile at walls and gates and bars; one moment here, then if they will, the next beyond the stars." Believe that they return to you often as guardian spirits, aiding you so far as lies within their power and according to your sensitiveness. Put them not off in their graves nor in some far-off imprisoning heaven of blissful idleness, for "even an angel's wing would tire if long at rest." Shut them not out of your homes and your hearts, but meet them half-way with a welcoming thought.

One of the saddest things we can say of the dead is that "we can do nothing more for them now." But you need never say this of me, my friends. For every time you help the humane cause, prevent the suffering of animals or promote the humane education of children, you will be doing something for me that I will greatly appreciate, continuing the work to which my life was devoted. As a last request I ask those outside my family who are present today to kindly take home and read one or more of the humane leaflets which are here for distribution. Take a humane leaflet and a flower with my best wishes. Please do this in remembrance of me and my unfinished life-work.

To my parents, I would say, you shall not go alone to death for I shall be there to meet you, my face be the first to dawn on your vision. The time is short, only a few years at most till we shall meet again face to face in the old happy companionship, in the new home I shall prepare for you.

O that I might rend the veil of the senses this moment and give you some proof of my presence! Sooner or later I shall send you some message if it is possible for me to do so. But come what may, believe this that henceforth I shall live in two worlds, my life blending with yours till that glad day when we shall meet again.

O friends, you must not call me dead,

Nor gone to distant lands;

Unseen within your midst instead,

My living spirit stands.

You must not say my life is passed.

'Tis only just begun;

I live, although I may not cast

A shadow in your sun.

I will not say good-bye at all

To those I hold most dear,

For soon I hope to bid you all

A glad good-morning here!

To her parents, Miss Harcourt left the following instructions:

Be sure I am dead before cremation. White or cream colored casket. Creamy white robe preferred. Better cremate at St. Louis. Prefer not to have coffin included. Do with ashes what you may wish, but remember always that it is not me. Have some one read my funeral message, then send to *Mt. Pulaski News*, also to *Progressive Thinker*. After publication send copy to Mother Ursula, Mr. Greene, Mrs. Rood, Mrs. Irons, Mrs. White, Miss Drummond, Mrs. Belais, Ruth Ewing and Genevieve. Have some one write Mother Ursula a full account and send her my love and lasting remembrance. Also send full account to my humane comrade, Mr. Greene, with my affectionate regard and deathless remembrance.

Burn old useless letters, scraps of writing of no use, old newspapers, etc. Send humane leaflets, etc., to some humane worker or workers who can make use of them. Keep my favorite books of poetry, Doten, Tuttle, Ryan, and my two scrap-books, and when you are through with them give them to some poetry-loving friend, preferably Mr. Greene. Make any use of my clothes preferred.

Have a pile of good humane leaflets, "Our Dumb Animals," etc., for free distribution at funeral so that even that occasion may result in some good to the cause. Let the humane and anti-vivisection cause fall heir to your remembrance of me. Please let the money that would have gone to my support go to them.

Lovingly,
Aug., 1913. CALLA.

In accordance with her wish, her body was taken to St. Louis and cremated and the ashes brought back to Chestnut for interment.

Miss Harcourt was born near the village of Chestnut Oct. 17, 1866. She was the only child of A. Q. and Mary J. Harcourt, who survive her.

She was educated mostly in the public schools of the state, and spent three years in the Ursuline Academy, Springfield, Ill.

She was a writer and legislative worker for humane education and anti-cruelty laws, and was poet author of "Called Back," "A Message From Heaven," "Stolen Beauty," "Sorrow's

Solace," "In Cherry Times," "Love's Undertone," "Inspiration," "Parting Fears," "Triumphant," etc.

She was a member of the Illinois State Humane Society, of the Audubon Society and of the American Anti-Vivisection Society of Philadelphia, Pa.

AN APPRECIATION

On the 20th of last July one of the most gifted and devoted humanitarians of this country, Miss Calla L. Harcourt, of Chestnut, Illinois, member of various humane societies and a vice-president of the International Anti-Vivisection and Animal Protection Congress, passed from earth. It is perhaps fitting that a few words of appreciation from a friend and correspondent of many years should here be given.

Miss Harcourt lived with her parents on a farm about a mile from the small village of Chestnut, and therefore most of her work was done through correspondence. Back in the '90's she was engaged in the anti-vivisection cause as a press-writer and active co-worker with Mrs. Fairchild-Allen, the founder of the Illinois Anti-Vivisection Society. Later she became a member and valued correspondent of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society.

Miss Harcourt excelled as an agitator and comprehensive writer to the daily press on all humane topics, from vivisection to the ordinary cruelties of the street. She was also a frequent contributor to humane journals. The clarity and convincing quality of her writing were its distinguishing features.

It was therefore but natural that when five or six years ago the movement for the establishing of humane education in the schools of the country gained impetus, she should throw herself with zeal and devotion into this work. What she did to place the present humane education law on the

statutes of Illinois will probably be never generally known; but those who are acquainted with the facts are well aware that her untiring labors, steadfast courage and diplomatic ability were a mighty factor to that end. Month after month she worked, day and even night, corresponding with legislators at Springfield, interesting powerful helpers, and skillfully circumventing opposition. Her admirable grasp of political situations and talent for diplomatic work of this kind were a source of wonder to the writer and to others acquainted with the real situation. Many, indeed, have known nothing of this and other of Miss Harcourt's achievements, for above all things she was of an unassuming and reserved nature, carrying on much of her correspondence under the pen name of "Don Sidartha."

But the passing of the Illinois Humane Education measure through the legislature in May, 1909, did not cause this humanitarian to rest on her oars. At once she set to work to render the law effective. She wrote to local and county school superintendents, to teachers and teachers' associations, in cities and country towns, suggesting practical ways of carrying out the purpose of the law, arousing enthusiasm on the subject, investigating and recommending school manuals, etc., and sending out much literature of the kind at her own expense. She herself in the "*School News and Practical Educator*" of Taylorville and Chicago contributed in 1911 a series of illuminating articles adapted to school use, under the title of "Humane Mosaics."

Even outside of her own State, in which she sometimes had a half-dozen legislative bills of a humane character at the same time for which she was working, this remarkable woman could find time for effective humane work in the legislatures of other States, through correspondence and the sending of literature. And this in

addition to the ordinary domestic cares of a household!

It is reasonable to suppose that this unremitting effort and the nervous strain attendant during these years, overtaxed her physical system, never very rugged, and had much to do with her demise, which came in the very prime of life and mental vigor, suddenly and from heart failure.

Miss Harcourt was what may appropriately be termed an "all-around" humanitarian. She had no little reserved spaces where special abuses might flourish unhampered. For many years she wrote and worked against the vaccination curse and the serum craze; and only a year ago she was a powerful factor in the defeat of a Compulsory-Vaccination bill in the Illinois legislature. A consistent vegetarian, she believed that the practice of flesh-eating was the cause of the greater part of the world's cruelty to animals. Broad and far-sighted in all her views, the religion of Humanity was her own. She subscribed to the motto, "Live and Let Live," and was chained to no creed or superstition. A writer of verse, she was the author of poems of a high order of merit, many of which have been published. Some of these, bearing on a future life, in which she fully believed, are among the sweetest the writer of this has ever read.

Such was the character and work of this comparatively unknown woman in an obscure hamlet hidden in the great State of Illinois.

She has passed from our sight, but, true to eternal law, the work accomplished by this unswerving agent of justice and mercy will in its far-reaching issues remain with the world forever.

The sympathy of every humanitarian will go out to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Q. Harcourt, now left alone, in their great bereavement.

J. M. GREENE.

Dorchester, Mass.

OPEN LETTER SENT OUT BY THE ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS LONDON, ENGLAND—ANIMALS IN WAR

As you are no doubt aware the various Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals throughout the world have long been desirous of obtaining an extension of the Geneva Convention so as to include assistance to wounded animals in time of war, and I am informed by the British Foreign Office that the Third International Peace Conference, which will probably meet within the next two years though no precise date has yet been fixed, will offer an appropriate opportunity for the consideration by the Powers of this important question. I am pleased to inform you that the British Government recently invited the suggestions of this Society in the matter, and the following scheme has accordingly been delivered to Sir Edward Grey, the secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, for the consideration of the National Committee which the Government is appointing to prepare instructions for the British delegates to the Conference:

Any scheme for assistance to sick and wounded animals (horses, mules, asses and oxen) in war can only be based on the existence of a fully organized veterinary service for carrying it out.

This organization necessitates:—

1. (a) Mobile field veterinary hospitals to accompany the troops for the general care of the sick of the force.

(b) Stationary veterinary hospitals on the lines of communication and base, into which the mobile hospitals evacuate their sick.

(c) An animal salvage section of the mobile hospitals responsible for the collection of waifs and strays during the movements of a force before and after an action,

and the destruction of those animals unable to proceed.

(d) Relief to the wounded of both sides left on the field after an engagement, and the destruction of those incurably injured or incapable of moving.

2. To enable the above to be effected, veterinary hospitals and their personnel, animal attendants, sick horse convoys, and sick horse trains must be neutral.

3. It would require to be settled whether animals belonging to the enemy that have been succoured and subsequently recover, are, when fit for work, to return to the possession of the army to which they originally belonged, or are to be exchanged in a manner similar to prisoners of war.

4. Remount operations to be excluded from the convention.

5. A distinguishing flag is necessary. The Red Cross flag should not be employed. A red square on a white ground suggested arm badges for the veterinary service and all branches of its personnel to be approved.

The above scheme has been drawn up and approved by Military Officers, who are members of our Council, and who have had considerable experience of warfare, and the Society is advised that it contains the only practical suggestions which the Powers would be likely to consider for the alleviation of the sufferings of animals in war. I am desired, therefore, by the Council of this Society to invite you to be good enough to make the same suggestions to your Government with a view to securing as far as possible a similarity of the instructions to be given by the various Powers to their delegates to the Conference.

Yours faithfully,

EDWARD G. FAIRHOLME,
Chief Secretary.

Humane Advocate

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MISS RUTH EWING - - EDITOR

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AUGUST, 1914

ROCHELLE WOMAN HELPS CAUSE BY AWARDING PRIZES

Mrs. James C. Fesler, of Rochelle, Ills., well known thruout the state as an earnest humane worker, inaugurated a systematic campaign in the interest of humane education several years ago. For three years past she has awarded a loving cup to the graded schools of Ogle County for the best essay on "Humane Education." This year, at the graduating exercises of the eighth grade pupils, under the direction of County Superintendent John E. Cross, Mrs. Fesler gave ten pictures of the famous "Sistine Madonna" and ten gold medals as prizes for the best essays written on the subject, "What Effect Will Woman's Suffrage Have On Humane Conditions?" The pictures were presented to the school-room from which the winning essayist came, while the medals became the personal possession of the winners. The object in giving these prizes was to encourage the love of art and humanity, and to influence the mothers, thru their children, to make use of the ballot for the protection of the home and family. Twenty-five pupils entered the "Fesler Contest," as it is called, and the prize essays will be published in booklet form for the benefit of those interested in humane work in the schools.

Superintendent Cross is in hearty

sympathy with humane work, and during the past year he has been instrumental in organizing clubs in many of the rural schools of Ogle County for the study and protection of the birds. It was thru the combined efforts of Mr. Cross and Mrs. Fesler that Mr. B. M. Chipperfield, of Canton, Ill., was secured to lecture to a gathering of over eight hundred school children on "Humane Education." Mr. Chipperfield is a lawyer and lecturer, and is the author of the Humane Education Bill passed by the Illinois Legislature in 1909, making the teaching of humaneness a part of the regular study course in our public schools.

It was at Mrs. Fesler's suggestion, after numerous futile attempts had been made by various individuals and organizations, that the matter of selecting a State flower and tree be put to vote by the pupils of the public schools in the State of Illinois. This was done, and 70,000 children decided in favor of the violet and the oak. After the selection had been made Mrs. Fesler was active in securing the passage of a bill by the Legislature, naming the violet and the oak as the Illinois flower and tree.

MERCY SUNDAY

Miss Hattie D. Havermale, Visiting Nurse and Secretary of the Humane Society in Canton, Ill., has been successful in interesting the ministers of Fulton County in the plan to observe one Sunday in the year as "Mercy Sunday," at which time sermons will be preached making an appeal in the interest of the humane treatment of people and animals.

In England, this plan has now become a time-honored and general custom with the clergy; but in this country, with a few exceptions, notably in the cases of Reverend Talmage, Phillips Brooks and Prof. David Swing, all of whom contributed wonderful sermons on the Christian duty

of being kind to each other and all living creatures, few ministers have taken kindly to the idea of making direct appeals for humane endeavor. Just why they have been averse to giving a day to the teaching of loving kindness about which the Bible is full of instructions, is inexplicable, but the humane societies all over the country, in their effort to get this assistance from the church, have failed. However, if the great majority of ministers are slow to respond to this appeal for help, those who have done so have contributed enough of worth to the cause to compensate for the rest.

Miss Havermale was appointed a committee of one by the Canton Humane Society to go before the Ministerial Association of Fulton County to present the plan of the Mercy Sunday movement. President A. R. Thain, representing the Association, welcomed the suggestion with hearty approval and took immediate steps to have a day designated for the specific purpose of furthering humane work.

Miss Havermale deserves much credit for her presentation of the matter, which evidently was such as to command the respect and interest of the Association; and all the Humane Societies in Illinois are to be congratulated upon having a county that can produce humane advocates who will minister to the cause.

A PRACTICAL REFORM WROUGHT BY QUEEN SOPHIA

In every monarchical country of the old world there are hundreds of philanthropic institutions of one kind and another, such as hospitals, foundling asylums, homes for the aged and crippled, etc., which bear the names of the sovereign or of some other member of the reigning house. The anointed like to be thus identified in the eyes of the people with charitable enterprises.

The present King and Queen of

Greece, however, are commemorated in Athens in an entirely different and altogether unique fashion. The two principal slaughter houses of the Hellenic metropolis bear, one the name of Constantine and the other that of his consort.

It seems that some years ago Queen Sophia's attention was attracted to the fact that the slaughter of cattle, sheep, and swine in Athens was attended by much needless cruelty, while the sanitary conditions of the abattoirs were so awful as to be sufficient to poison and contaminate most of the meat.

Queen Sophia accordingly made it her business during her annual stays in Germany and in England to visit the abattoirs of Frankfort, Berlin, Hamburg, and London, for the purpose of inspecting the arrangements and also in order to see for herself how the animals were put to death.

She likewise dispatched an emissary to the United States to make reports to her on the abattoirs of New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, and the other centers of the meat packing industry.

She thereupon caused two huge slaughter houses to be constructed at Athens, at her own expense and at that of her husband, equipped with all the most up to date appliances, and presented them to the city on the condition that all the killing of animals should be done according to the methods which she and her husband had determined upon on the basis of the reports which they had obtained from America and on the strength of what the queen herself had seen with her own eyes in Germany and England.

The municipality of Athens naturally accepted the gift with gratitude, put the old abattoirs out of existence, and by way of showing its appreciation of the kindness of the royal donors of the slaughter houses called one the "Sophia" and the other the "Constantine."

NEWS FROM ROCK ISLAND

The Ladies Auxiliary of the Rock Island County Humane Society held their annual picnic at Black Hawk Watch Tower, Tuesday, the 23rd of June. The committees, consisting of Mrs. C. Nelmeyer, Mrs. C. Pfaff and Mrs. Eugene Ramser, had charge of the affair and it was certainly a success. (Thanks to the committees for the whole affair.) Our Society will not meet during the months of July and August, but will start again in September and with the committees at work we hope to be able to hold a very successful Bazaar near the holidays to help with the work, and with Mrs. Fred Rink and Miss Flora Abrahamson at the head of the Band of Mercy work in the schools, as before, we hope to have a very successful year. I might say right here that we have an excellent Humane Officer in the person of Mr. H. H. Robb, who devotes his whole time to the work and does thorough work. Now, if we can only keep him is the question. If our good people will only come forward financially, we can, otherwise I cannot say, and I must mention our President, Mr. Wm. Parks. We feel that he is a great help also and we hope to do a great deal more in the coming year.

MRS. BELLE JONES, Pres.,
Ladies' Auxiliary, Rock Island County
Humane Society.

CITY ORDINANCES YOU SHOULD KNOW

"Ignorance of the Law Is No Excuse."

Vehicles or Traffic.

Obedience.

Sec. 1. Drivers of vehicles and street cars must at all times comply with any direction, by voice or hand, of any member of the police force, as to placing, stopping, starting, approaching, or departing from any place; the manner of taking up or setting down passengers, loading or unloading goods in any place. Sec. 2. Horse drawn vehicles shall have the right of way over power driven vehicles, street cars excepted.

Sec. 10. No vehicle not in charge of a

driver shall, between 6 a. m. and 7 p. m., stand in any street or alley within the district bounded by Lake street, Wabash avenue, Harrison and Market streets for a period longer than sixty minutes.

Pedestrians.

Sec. 1. Pedestrians should remember that while they have the right to cross the street in safety, the streets are primarily intended for vehicles, and they should therefore cheerfully conform to all the traffic rules and thereby contribute not only to their own safety and comfort but facilitate the movement of traffic as well.

Sec. 2. Pedestrians should never step from the sidewalk to the street without first looking in each direction for approaching vehicles.

Sec. 3. Pedestrians should never cross any streets except at regular crossings and at right angles.

Sec. 4. Pedestrians should wait for the signal of traffic policemen wherever one is stationed and move in the direction of the traffic only.

Sec. 5. Pedestrians should be particularly cautious in crossing alleys.

TAMPERING WITH NATURE'S BALANCE

For two years a vigorous campaign has been waged in India against the Bengal tiger. The campaign from a killing point of view has been all that the hunters could wish. But now the authorities are asking if they have not made a mistake in slaughtering the big beasts. Nature ordinarily knows her business, and when man begins to interfere with her ways trouble is likely to result.

In many places in India since the tigers have been nearly exterminated the wild pigs have increased in such numbers that crops virtually are a failure, for the pigs go in great droves and destroy everything eatable which they run across. Now, it may be that in some sections of India the few tigers that escaped the round-up must be left alone until they increase in numbers sufficient to keep down the plague of pigs.

At one time in the West the farmers thought it was their bounden duty to kill every hawk which came within shooting distance of the farm or ranch. Thousands of hawks were shot, and

soon thereafter the prairie dogs increased so in numbers that they became a menace to the crops. The hawks would pick up an occasional chicken, and it was this which roused the farmers' wrath. A few chickens were small toll to pay for the value of the hawk's services in keeping thin the ranks of the prairie dogs.

Into one of the West India islands the mongoose was introduced to kill the snakes. The little beast killed the snakes all right, and then turned its attention to the eggs and young of ground-nesting birds. The birds were cleaned out, and then the insect life increased to such an extent that the section of the island in which the mongoose had been turned loose became uninhabitable, and it so remains to this day.

Nature knows pretty well what she is doing. She generally manages to balance things. When man puts his hand in the scale he is apt to suffer for his interference.—*Chicago Evening Post*.

DOG POPULAR MASCOT IN ARMY AND NAVY

Probably the best known dog in the navy is Shep of the Kansas. The first navy man to return to Chicago from Rear Admiral Badger's fleet says that Shep is known by almost every man that has seen active service in the navy during the last few years. Shep knows the swimming call. As soon as he hears it he is the first one to the rail and the first to dive into the water. Then he paddles about with the men until "cease firing" is sounded, when he swims back to the ship.

He is as much at home on any other ship as he is on the one to which he belongs, and always is welcomed by the navy men.

Gyp of the Louisiana will not allow any one in civilian clothes to touch him. He readily makes friends with any stranger who wears a uniform, but will not have anything to do with

even his oldest and best friends when they take their uniforms off. A woman cannot get near him. He recognizes any kind of uniform, white, blue, or the working dungarees.

One of the Kansas regiments during the Spanish-American and Philippine wars had a dog as mascot that always was in the thickest of the fight. He would charge with his regiment, running ahead of them at full speed and barking loudly, then hustling back to encourage the laggards, and never once was wounded, although he was under a heavy fire many times. He went back to his native Kansas town after the war was over and was killed by a municipal officer because he didn't have a muzzle on.

BRITISH ENDORSE ANIMAL PROTECTIVE BILLS

The bill for the protection of dogs against the experiments of the vivisector, which passed its second reading in the House of Commons by such a large majority, as well as the efforts which are being made to restrict the export of worn-out horses from English ports to the continent, are signs of the strong feeling which exists in most parts of the civilized world in favor of the safeguarding of the welfare of animals.

The passing of prohibitory measures in Parliaments is the most effective means of dealing with conditions of cruelty in the lives of animals, but private efforts to the same end must not be underestimated, since it is often the agitation carried on by societies formed of private individuals which make such legislation possible.

Among the most ardent protectors of animals is the Princess Lichnowsky, the wife of the German ambassador in Great Britain. The Princess, in her own country is the president of a great many societies whose aim is to encourage the kind treatment of animals.—*C. S. Monitor*.



MRS. JAMES C. FESLER
Rochelle, Illinois

An active humane worker among the children

CHILDREN'S CORNER

MY KITTY CAT

I have a little Kitty Cat,
 Her fur is soft as silk,
 And when she says, "Me-yew, Me-yew,"
 She means "I want some milk."
 And when I hold her in my lap,
 She makes the queerest sound,
 Just like the little toys you wind
 To make the wheels go 'round.
 I wonder how she makes that noise?
 Dad says he does not know
 Unless she's an Electric Cat
 And it's her Dynamo.

—Will P. Snyder.

A TRUE PARROT STORY

Dick, a parrot in Bucyrus, Ohio, is probably the most accomplished bird of the kind in the country. Dick is only 4 years old and has been the mascot of a Bucyrus hotel for most of that time, being kept in a small room just off the hotel parlor.

In this parlor, frequented by many people, the bird overheard and picked up its fluent vocabulary. He knew most of the traveling men who paid any attention to him, and frequently called them by name when they arrived, asked how business was, and bade them good-by when they left.

Dick's chief pleasure was playing tricks on people, especially those who were waiting for trains or for a car on the electric line for Galion. He would select some particularly fussy person, preferably a woman, and, just as the victim would get comfortably seated, Dick would shout, "All aboard. Here's your car for Galion."

The person would grab up handbox and bag in a frantic endeavor to get to the car, and would be hurried on by a loud voice saying, "Hurry, now." The victim of the joke would be led back in a breathless condition to hear

the bird say: "Dick, you're a bad boy, but that was pretty good."

READS HERALD 'LOST AD';
 STRAY PARROT ANSWERS

For several years Mrs. Charles W. Deubler has owned a parrot which bears the name of Cateca. It is an accomplished linguist, and altogether Mrs. Deubler prizes the bird highly.

But one day the door of Cateca's cage was left open and he escaped. Mrs. Deubler made a search for him, but without result. She then put an "ad" in the lost and found column of the Herald, as follows:

Lost—A parrot, medium sized; answers name of Cateca. If found, please return to Mrs. Deubler, 1228 Farwell avenue, and receive reward.

Sunday a Mrs. Wright living in Sheridan road, was reading the Herald. She turned to the "want ad" pages and noticed Mrs. Deubler's "ad." A little while later she went back to the kitchen. She was startled to hear through an open window:

"Polly wants a cracker."

She investigated, and saw a parrot clinging to a clothesline on the back porch.

"Cateca?" queried Mrs. Wright.

"Cateca," repeated the bird. "Pretty Polly."

Mrs. Wright succeeded in capturing him. This was not difficult, for he was weak from his long flight and several days without his regular diet. Mrs. Wright returned him to Mrs. Deubler, and now he is back in his cage, content to remain there.



THE CENTER OF POPULATION IS MOVING SOUTH

From "Life"

DOGS' SUMMER BANE

The universal query of the dog owner during the summer time is: "What can I do to keep my dog rid of fleas?" The general apprehension is that fleas are just fleas, whereas there are as many kinds of fleas as there are animals upon which they live and from which they may obtain sustenance. Fleas hibernate in the dirt, or if they do not do that, then their eggs are laid in the dirt where they remain dormant all winter to be brought to life in the summer time. It is immaterial which suggestion is correct, the fact being that the dog gets fleas out of doors from the ground. Hence to clean a dog from fleas is a very similar process to washing a healthy, romping boy's face—he gets it dirty again at the first opportunity.

There is no possibility of keeping fleas off dogs that I know of, and the only thing to be done is to kill those on the dog from time to time till flea time is over. There are many ways of doing this and many resort to carbolic preparations, in soap or otherwise. I cannot endorse anything of this kind because it undoubtedly has

an effect on the coat of the dog. I think that a great deal too much stress is laid upon the need of something of extra strength in effecting the death of the flea; some of the ordinary kitchen soaps are fully as effective as is necessary to kill the fleas.

On my Irish terriers I use a naphtha soap. Of course they are hard-coated dogs and need no attention after the wash. They dry themselves in a scamper across the field in the summer sunshine.

When I had collies I had a different plan, and it was this: I had a barrel, of about flour barrel size, a little more than half full of a diluted solution of sheep dip. They are all about the same thing and have various "phenol" names. The dog to be treated was grasped by the hind feet and the neck and immersed in the barrel tail down. of course, the liquid coming well up to his ears. You have to keep hold of the hind feet and give him no chance to put them down for a struggle. The time of immersion was three minutes, and if there was any one handy to assist, it was his duty to sponge the liquid about the head and the ears to stop any fleas creeping up

and lodging there. The dog, upon being taken out of the barrel, was put in a narrow, bottom-slatted pen, where he could shake himself and let the liquid drip from his heavy coat. There was a runway below the slatted bottom of the pen by which the drip ran back into the barrel and was saved to fight another day. I would not advise this for dogs calling for softness of texture of coat, but collies are different.

St. Bernards and dogs of that size I imagine would have to be treated with a sponge bath, but none of these plans meets the wants of the lady with her pet dog. I have tried the Persian powder, in powder and also the tincture as recommended by the late Dr. Perry (better known as "Ashmont") and various other preparations, all of which are very good, indeed, but it is always my opinion that the simplest remedy, the most easily obtainable, is the one to apply, and my simple remedy is just plain kerosene. Take your dog to some convenient place where no damage may be done by the oil. Have a small piece of sponge, which dip in the saucer of kerosene and as soon as you see a flea dab the bit of sponge on him. He will never bite again after that. You can pick the corpse off the dog without any trouble and continue the hunt. I think this is the best plan with long-coated toy dogs. It takes time, but it is efficacious.

If a dog is neglected, the fleas creep up behind the ears and there nest, and no person has any business to let his dog become a nursery for fleas.

I recall a suggestion that Mr. McClintock of Galva, Ill., once made to me regarding fleas where dogs were kept in kennels with an outdoor run. He said it was the custom of pig men to spread powdered lime and salt about the pig yard, and he tried it in the dog pens, and his opinion was that it was a good thing.

J. W.

NO REST FOR THE HORSE

There's a union for teamster and waiter,
There's a union for cabman and cook,
There's a union for hobo and preacher,
And one for detective and crook.
There's a union for blacksmith and painter,
There is one for the printer, of course,
But where would you go in this realm of woe,

To discover a guild for the horse?
He can't make a murmur in protest,
Though they strain him both up and down hill;

Or force him to work twenty hours
At the whim of some drunken brute's will.
Look back at our struggle for freedom—
Trace our present day's strength to its source,

And you'll find that man's pathway to glory
Is strewn with the bones of the horse.
The mule is a fool under fire:
The horse, although frightened stands true,
And he'd charge into hell without flinching
'Twixt the knees of the trooper he knew.
When the troopers grow old, they are pensioned,

Or a berth or a home is found;
When a horse is worn out they condemn him
And sell him for nothing a pound.
Jut think, the old pet of some trooper,
Once curried and rubbed twice a day,
Now drags some ragpicker's wagon,
With curses and blows for his pay.
The best of a cup-winning strain;
They ruined his knees on a hurdle,
For his rider's hat covered no brain.
I met him again, four years later,
On his side at the foot of a hill,
With two savages kicking his ribs,
And doing their work with a will.
I stroked the once velvety muzzle
I murmured the old name again.
He once filled my purse with gold dollars;
And this day I bought him for ten.
His present address is "Sweet Pastures,"
He has nothing to do but to eat;
Or loaf in the shade in the green, velvet grass.

And dream of the horses he beat.
Now, a dog—well, a dog has a limit;
After standing all he thinks his due,
He'll pack up his duds some dark evening,
And shine out for scenes which are new.
But a horse, once he's used to his leather,
Is much like the old fashioned wife:
He may not be proud of his bargain,
But still he'll be faithful through life.
And I envy the merciful teamster
Who can stand at the Bar and say:
"King Lord, with the justice I dealt my horse,
Judge Thou my soul today."

—Life.

CASES IN COURT

Two women, under the influence of liquor, and a child, were reported to the Society for begging from people on the street.

Officers Miller and Brayne searched the neighborhood, inquiring of various cabmen and saloon keepers, and soon located the women. When found the women were sitting on the grass in Grant Park, drinking from a whiskey flask which they passed back and forth to each other; the child, a boy, about four years old, wearing shoes large enough for a grown person, was playing on the ground beside the drunken women.

The officers recognized the case as one that had come to their attention some months before, at which time the father and mother of the child had been sentenced to three months each in the House of Correction, charged with immorality, drunkenness and neglect, and the child had been sent to St. Vincent's Home by the Juvenile Court.

Officer W. M. Clark, stationed at the Illinois Central Depot, called the patrol wagon, and Officers Miller and Brayne took the women and child to the Harrison Street Station, where they were booked for disorderly conduct.

An examination of the Juvenile Court records showed that the child had been released from St. Vincent's and given back to the mother shortly after she had served her sentence in the House of Correction and that the woman had kept straight for a while under the watchful eye of the Probation Officer. The humane officers then visited several of the addresses given by the child's mother as past abiding places, and learned from the various agents and neighbors that the family had been evicted from each place on account of disorderly conduct.

The case of the two women came

before Judge Williams, who fined them each \$5.00 and costs, amounting in all to \$23.00. They were sent to the House of Correction.

The child was taken by the humane officers to the Detention Home when a petition in the Juvenile Court was filed, and the case set for hearing.

The father appeared in Court, wasted with consumption and unable to work. Judge Pomeroy committed the child to St. Vincent's and the father was sent to Oak Forest Hospital.

Record 68; Case 262.

A man was reported for beating his wife and using vile language. Officer Nolan saw the woman and she swore out a warrant for her husband's arrest.

Judge Graham of the Englewood Police Court heard the case. The wife and a daughter testified that the respondent was a painter and earned \$4.00 a day, but spent it all for drink. The family consisted of three grown children, all of whom earn money, and a boy nine years old.

The Judge fined the prisoner \$50.00 and costs, \$56.00 in all, and sent him to the Bridewell.

Record 68; Case 255.

The First Precinct Police reported that they were holding a horse at State and Madison Sts., for the examination of a humane officer.

Officer McDonough of the Society answered the call and found the animal in an extremely weak condition. It was an old horse, small and thin, and attached to a load much too heavy for it to pull. The officer ordered the horse unhitched and led to the barn, and arrested the owner.

Judge Williams heard the evidence and fined the prisoner \$5.00 and costs, administering a severe reprimand for such mistreatment of a horse.

Record 101; Case 615.

Officer Dean of the Society arrested a man for driving a horse that was suffering from a sore back and a badly deformed hock joint. Judge Caverly, of the Maxwell Street Station, heard the case and fined the prisoner \$3.00 and costs, which was paid.

Record 101; Case 841.

An expressman was arrested for beating his horse. Officer Dean examined the animal and found it old, thin, lame and sore in the back and fore feet. Upon hearing the evidence, Judge Caverly fined the man \$5.00 and costs.

Record 101; Case 200.

A citizen reported a driver for breaking a whip over the head of his horse. Complainant stated that the cruelty was inflicted as the driver backed the horse into his barn, and that he had seen him strike the animal over the head in a similar manner on several occasions. He stated that he had remonstrated with the driver for his brutality, but that the man had replied that he would do as he liked with his own horse.

Officer Brayne examined the animal and immediately swore out a warrant for the driver's arrest. The case was called in the Boys' Court (as the driver was only twenty years old) and Judge Scully ordered him to pay a fine of \$25.00 and costs, amounting to \$33.50.

Record 101; case 388.

Complaint was made to the Society of the cruel treatment accorded a little girl, about four years of age, who was almost blind, by her parents, who both drank.

Officer Brayne found the case was already in the care of the Juvenile Court. He saw Mrs. Anna Davern, the Probation Officer, in charge of the case, who said that the parents were to be taken into Court for contribut-

ing to the dependency of their children, and that she would be glad of the Society's help.

It was learned that the father of the child, a cornice worker by trade, was laid off from work with a sore hand; that the man and his wife both drank, but that the grandmother had cared for the child; and that the child's eyes were being treated by Dr. Kraft.

The case was called for hearing before Judge Torrison in the Court of Domestic Relations, who gave the child in question, together with three other children, into the custody of the grandmother and placed the father and mother on probation for twelve months.

Record 68; Case 183.

Officer Rush of the Central Detail reported a horse in bad condition. Officer Miller investigated. Judge Williams fined prisoner \$5.00 and costs, which he paid.

Record 101; Case 731.

Officer Cahill asked the assistance of the Society in prosecuting a man for beating his wife. The woman had been brutally beaten over the limbs and body with a leather strap. She showed the bruises to the Judge, the Matron and Officer Nolan, who represented the Society.

When the case was called for trial before Judge Graham, he fined the husband \$200.00 and costs, amounting to \$206.00. The man was sent to the House of Correction to work out the fine.

The woman is a frail little body and is the mother of five children, 12, 4, 3 and 2½ years of age, and a baby five weeks old. Officer Nolan found that she was without money, so asked the Bureau of Charities and the County Agent to give her assistance, which they promised to do.

Record 68; Case 303.



HOW WOULD YOU LIKE IT ON A SUMMER DAY?

Cartoon by Bradley, Chicago Daily News

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY PERSONNEL FOR 1914-1915

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Telephones; Harrison 384 and 7005

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SOLOMON STURGES.....	Vice-President
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Ambulance Department: ALADINO MARIOTTI

House Officer and Matron: MR. AND MRS. JOHN H. DOUCE

MEMBERSHIP

The legal jurisdiction of The Illinois Humane Society comprises the whole State of Illinois. Its agents may be called to any portion of the State to prosecute cases of cruelty, but each county should have its own branch society or special agent. So much progress has been made in this way that the society feels greatly encouraged. Branch Societies or Agents are already provided in 43 counties in Illinois. With the assistance of humane people every county in the State will, in time, have its Branch Society or Agent. We ask all those interested in the organization of Branch Societies or Special Agencies in their vicinity, to write to this office for information and help.

The Society is largely maintained by the income from its endowment fund, membership fees and dues, and contributions. Friends wishing to contribute to The Illinois Humane Society and its objects may do so by enclosing their check or post-office order to the Society, at its office. Those wishing to become members will kindly communicate with the Society.

	Membership Fee.	Annual Dues.
Governing Life Members.	\$200	No Dues
Governing Members. (Upon additional payment of \$175 become Governing Life Members, exempt from Annual Dues.)	\$25	\$15
Honorary Members.	No Fee	No Dues
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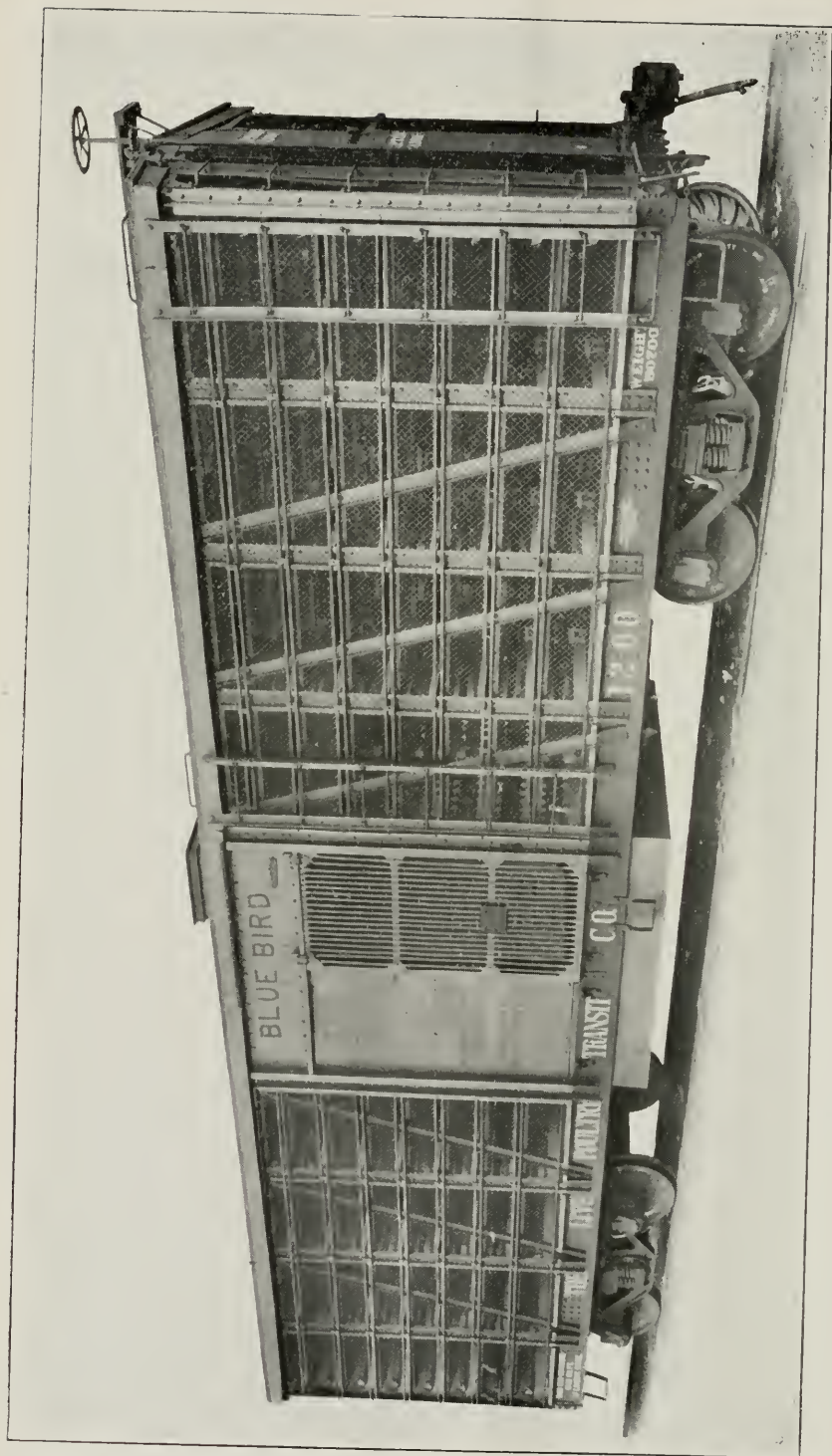
HUMANE ADVOCATE

SEPTEMBER, 1914



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

CHICAGO



IMPROVED CAR FOR THE HUMANE TRANSPORTATION OF POULTRY
Steel equipped, affording good light and ventilation and excellent facilities for watering and feeding stock. Built and
used by the Live Poultry Transportation Co., Chicago.

Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

VOL. IX

SEPTEMBER, 1914

No. 11

IMPROVED TRANSPORTATION FOR POULTRY

Few people, outside of those who are actively engaged in humane work, know of the grave abuses connected with the transportation of poultry. This cruelty is not confined to any locality but is found, to a greater or lesser degree, in every place where fowls are crated and shipped.

An enormous number of fowls, comprising chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks, guinea fowl and squabs, are shipped alive by interstate commerce, and with careless dealers and shippers, lax transportation rules and regulations and a negligent public, the chances for cruelty to the helpless fowls are very great. It frequently happens that the local dealer is careless about getting the suitable style and size of crate for his shipments, and, in consequence, all sorts of needless suffering is inflicted upon the poor inmates. In this way turkeys are sometimes jammed into crates much too small to admit of their standing or moving about at all; and the big birds have been known to be kept in a painfully cramped position for as long as seventy-two hours before being removed.

On the other hand, the turkey crates are often made to carry a double load of small fowl, which, in order to utilize the space, are packed together so closely that they cannot put their feet to the floor, and by reason of this over-crowded condition

are apt to succumb to the heat and be trampled to death.

When the slats of the crates are too close together, as is often the case, the fowls are suffocated for lack of ventilation; and when they are too far apart the fowls poke their heads and legs thru the openings and by so doing sustain many injuries.

Perhaps the greatest cruelty to the fowls, as well as shrinkage to the shipper, incident to the crating system of transportation, is occasioned by the custom of piling one crate upon another, regardless of protruding members, and leaving them to stand in closed freight or express cars. The number of heads and legs crushed in this way is appalling, and in addition to this is a vast amount of suffering caused by the over-crowded crates, the lack of water (a distressing cruelty in itself), insufficient room and inadequate light and ventilation.

Frequent complaints of cruelty to poultry in transit and at terminals and markets led the American Humane Association to appoint a special committee to investigate the matter some time ago. Since a large percentage of the abuse was traced to interstate shipments, it was clearly seen that nothing but federal legislation would eradicate it. In 1912 a bill designed to cover the needs, was drafted and introduced to Congress,

but it was not passed. The bill has been introduced again (known as H. R. 12,122) and makes many humane provisions for all fowls.

It seems to be the consensus of opinion of those best informed that the crates should be standardized and the number of fowl allowed to a crate definitely determined, and a strong effort is now being made to incorporate these suggestions as an amendment to the original bill.

In the meantime a poultry transportation company has materially aided in solving the problem of the humane transportation of poultry by installing many new and cleverly devised cars in their service.

Notable improvement in this direction has been made by the Live Poultry Transportation Company, of Chicago, as has recently come to the attention of this Society thru an interesting correspondence between Mr. John L. Shortall, president of the Humane Society, and Mr. Frank X. Mudd, general manager of the Transportation Company.

After an exchange of letters relative to the claims made by the Transportation Company for the new car, Mr. Shortall and Mr. Scott of the Society, at the invitation of Mr. Mudd and Mr. Johnson, made a thorough investigation of one of the cars that was in service on the tracks of the Illinois Central Railroad at the foot of South Water Street. After the examination Mr. Shortall and Mr. Scott felt satisfied that live poultry could be carried in such cars for from ten to seventeen days; that the abundant ventilation and admirable arrangement for feeding and watering justified the Company's claim that, with proper attention from the caretaker, poultry should improve in general health and take on flesh while traveling in these cars; and that, in

short, they are admirably adapted to the transportation of live poultry with regard to the minimum of injury or escape.

The following descriptive letter from Mr. Mudd and one in reply to it from Mr. Shortall may be interesting reading to those concerned with the welfare of poultry from both a humanitarian and commercial standpoint:

Chicago, July 9th, 1914.

Mr. John L. Shortall,
Pres., Illinois Humane Society,
1145 S. Wabash Avenue, City.

Dear Sir:

Referring to letter of recommendation of our improved cars at the time, March 23rd, 1899, which your illustrious father gave me personally, I beg to say that this company has advanced materially since then, and at present is furnishing the very best possible railroad car that can be constructed, or that we know how to construct, regardless of expense, for transporting humanely live poultry of all kinds in bulk, between the large producing states in the west and the distant markets at San Francisco, Chicago, New York, Boston, etc., where the population is thick and the demand is great for pure, sweet, healthful and cleanly poultry food.

I believe this company has done, and is doing, a great work in the matter of correct methods in handling the hundreds of thousands of head of poultry of all kinds annually, based upon the humane standard set forth in the objects, or standard, upon which The Illinois Humane Society bases its work.

* * *

It is with much pleasure I send you herewith a good clear photograph of our new steel car, No. 1260, named Bluebird. We are very proud of these cars and I think this is a long step in the direction of getting a perfect car which will transport live poultry in the very best possible condition.

I give you below some facts and figures with reference to the business we are doing and our methods of business, and the application of these cars, of which we have over a thousand, to the transportation of live poultry all over the United States, Canada and Mexico.

We have been building live poultry cars since the fall of 1887, twenty-seven years, at the present time, during which time we have built numerically nearly 3,000 cars, although we only have a thousand now, because the

manner of construction makes them very perishable, the life of a poultry car being not more than eight to nine years on an average. These cars have been built in about seventeen different lots at different periods, each an improvement upon the other, during all these years.

The company now holds nine U. S. patents, a great many more having expired. This corporation is merely a car owning concern, and we furnish the cars to the various railroads under a traffic arrangement, and they distribute them to the shippers throughout the country, when and where wanted.

It is absolutely necessary that the very best care of poultry in transit be had, in order that it may not lose weight in transit. The difference between properly taking care of a load of poultry, on the one hand, and slighting it by not properly feeding and watering it, will amount in many cases to several hundred dollars, hence you see it touches the shipper's pocket so forcibly, that he is extremely anxious that his caretaker in charge do everything possible for the comfort and welfare of each individual fowl.

Ventilation: There are two very important points to be kept always in mind and to which we have paid special attention always in the construction of live poultry cars. The first is ventilation and light. Every possible square inch of area on the side of the car, therefore, has been taken advantage of, to the extent that the side of the car is almost wholly open. Also, the running board in the roof is of such construction that the sun actually shines right down into the center aisle and on the poultry from the inside, as well as the outside, just as it does when the poultry is in the barn yard, except, of course, to a more limited extent.

The larger photograph, showing the interior, which I also send you herewith, shows the light shining right down through this opening overhead, the full width of the aisle in the farther end of the car, as you look at it. The view shows the solid iron end door in the farther end of car from the interior, with the wooden door shut over it from the outside. This wooden door, of course, is operated backwards and forward to suit the occasion. The round holes shown are openings in the ends of the battery of coops, the end next to stateroom, for ventilation.

This picture also shows the iron gates, or coop doors, to each individual coop, and through these ends you can see these same round holes which are in the wall of the stateroom nearest to the camera. The distance between this partition these large holes are in, and the partition that the smaller holes are in further away, is an eight foot stateroom in the center of the car. There

are even two ventilating openings in the floor of the aisle of each car, one in each end for the double purpose of getting rid of the dirt and ventilation.

The ventilation in the side doors of the car is complete. We have a summer door on the outside which can be locked in position and the wooden door on the inside open. The picture shows the solid door open, but the car is so dark inside that you can hardly see into the car through the doors, except at the bottom. When the car is running, if the outside solid wooden end door is open, it creates a big draft through the car, sometimes more than is desired. The openings in the roof of the car from one end to the other are provided with solid wooden trap doors to cover them up in cold weather and when it rains.

The second important thing is plenty of clean feed and water at all times. You will notice the construction of these cars is such that a chicken cannot possibly get further than eighteen inches away from feed and water any place in the car, as there is a metal trough on each side of each of the 128 coops in the car, designed to pull out into the aisle, just like a drawer for the convenience of the caretaker in operating the car. Fresh clean feed and water being put into each trough cannot be fouled by the poultry, on account of its location. These troughs revolve, so as to let out the sour feed or dirty water, and the shell in which the trough works carries it off.

Of course, nothing can be incorporated in the construction of the poultry car that will compel the caretaker to do his duty, but all the conveniences and necessities have been provided, as far as our knowledge goes. We have not spared expense in any direction.

In the matter of cleanliness—All of the coop floors incline outwardly, the outer end being an inch and a half lower than the end at the aisle, so that water spilled on the floor, or driven in by the rain from the outside, will run out quickly, and also the chickens themselves tramping around in the coop will cause the dirt on the floors to work out. This makes the car practically self-cleaning to a very great extent.

Another important feature, incorporated in all LPT cars, is the lower deck being sixteen inches in height, in order to accommodate larger fowls and geese, while the other coops in the car are thirteen inches high in the clear. In order to further provide for very large fowls and turkeys, we have incorporated in the construction of these cars removable deck bottoms. For instance, the bottoms to the third and fifth coop from the bottom of the car are removable deck bottoms, so as to throw two thirteen-inch coops into one making it twenty-



INTERIOR VIEW OF POULTRY CAR—For description see page 581

six inches tall for extremely large turkeys, when they desire. This will transform sixty-four thirteen-inch coops in each car into thirty-two twenty-six inch coops, if the shippers desire.

Some shippers claim that the geese do much better in sixteen inch coops than if they were taller, because it is impossible for them to flop around and fall on top of one another, and then, too, they say that a goose can sit down and stretch his neck, or he can stand up and stretch his legs and hold his head down. Other shippers prefer to have the two coops thrown into one.

In order to facilitate the matter of carrying plenty of feed and water, we have provided a tank in the roof over the stateroom, holding seven barrels of water, and a granary underneath the stateroom, accessible only from the inside, sufficient to carry a large amount of grain, thus leaving the stateroom free for mixing the feed and otherwise looking after the shipment.

In addition to making the car of all steel super-structure, the trucks are all metal of large capacity, and the equipment of the car from a railroad standpoint, is such that it may be operated on passenger trains, or through express trains.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) FRANK MUDD,
General Manager.

August 13th, 1914.

Mr. Frank X. Mudd, General Manager,
The Live Poultry Transit Co.,
Suite 1208 Fisher Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Mudd:

Your letters of July 9th and 24th describing your new steel car, No. 1260, and photographs of the same came to me a day or two ago on my return from a vacation.

I have read with great interest the description of the car and have made a few additions to your letter which I was able to make after examining the car in question or one similar thereto. They are as follows: You use the following words "that the sun actually shines right down into the center aisle and on the poultry from the inside, as well as the outside," etc. We have noted that the roof and running board thereon and ventilators also shade the poultry from the hot rays of the sun. The point is that it would appear to people specially interested in humane work that possibly the cars in question exposed the poultry to the sun which, as you know, is one of the cruelties perpetrated on poultry.

The other addition to your letter is made where you speak of trap doors to cover them up in cold weather and when it rains.

We have added "and also to protect them when the sun shines too strong and the sun's rays are too hot."

These corrections have been added to meet any possible questions that may be raised by those who are especially interested in the humane transportation and treatment of poultry.

Thanking you for your kind consideration, I remain

Yours very truly,

(Signed) JOHN L. SHORTALL,

President.

The entire equipment of 900 special and patented poultry cars, owned and operated by this company, are of all-steel construction, not a wooden car among them, built to withstand the racking which every car receives while in transit.

Every car is 36 feet in length, 9 feet 5 inches wide, inside measurement, with a stateroom 8 feet by 9 feet 6 inches in the center of each car for the use of the caretaker in charge of the shipment; and an aisle extending the entire length of the car, 2 feet 3 inches wide. They are each eight decks high, and all compartments have feed and water troughs on both sides, accessible from the side. All these troughs pull out into the aisle to be emptied, receive the fresh feed and then shove back into place like a drawer in a desk.

There is a 2-neck water tank above the stateroom in each car, holding 327 gallons, with hose attachment for reaching all the compartments in the car; and a granary 8 feet square and 20 inches deep underneath each car, reached only by trap doors through the stateroom for carrying feed. Each car has 1,643 square feet of coop floor capacity for poultry in the 128 coops.

The large stateroom in these cars enables the shipper to use them on freight trains in picking up poultry at local stations. Also it is convenient for unloading.

Underneath the running board and

directly over the aisles we are using heavy expanded metal in place of wood grating. This greatly increases the light and ventilation.

Another special feature is the Summer Side Doors or Side Ventilator Doors. These doors were put on the 200 new cars built in 1912 and the 100 new cars built this year, and they are being put on the rest of our cars as fast as we can get them into our shops.

The outside wire work is framed with 1/2-inch channel steel and put on with heavy lag screws. The space of one inch on the outside, level with the floor of the coop, permits the dirt to work out. The floor of the aisle is two inches below the floor of the bottom coops, which makes the sixteen bottom coops easy of access and easily cleaned.

The coop floors have a slant toward the outside of the car sufficient to cause any water that may spill from the water troughs or blow in through the side of the car during a rain storm to flow out, and yet is so slight as to cause no detriment whatever to the poultry. This makes the car self-cleaning in a great measure.

In the case of severe blizzards, shippers will find it to their interest to protect their poultry by covering the sides of cars with a single thickness of thin muslin, or cheese cloth, such as can be purchased in any dry goods store for about five cents a yard. This thin covering will keep out the driving rain, hail, sleet or snow and admit plenty of fresh air, which is absolutely necessary at all times.

A man of Kindness to his beast is Kind,
But brutal actions show a brutal mind,
Remember He who made thee made the
brute.

Who gave thee sense and reason formed him
mute,

He can't complain but God's all seeing eye,
Beholds thy cruelty and heeds his cry.

He was ordained thy servant, not thy
drudge,

But know that His Creator is thy Judge.

MAN'S FAITHFUL FRIEND

Probably the most faithful friend to man outside of the horse is the dog. We may have an anguished soul, a sorrowful heart, longing for companionship or wish to pour out our secrets where we can see sympathy and feel it returned. It makes no difference what occurs, we may unburden ourselves to the faithful brute and he will not be a tale bearer or backbiter. He whines out his sympathy or licks one's hands. He may still remember that you took him in when he was like a man without a country and had to travel hither and yon. In the middle of the night when many people are protecting themselves with "shooting irons," with the possibility of mistaking a member of the family for a burglar, the watchful dog guards you from all harm. He will defend you from all intruders, or give a bark that will startle the neighborhood.

When you speak to him in the night, "thump-thump-thump-thump-thump," comes back the answer, as his tail strikes the floor. You shout back "Keep still!" and "thump-thump-thump" comes back another message with possibly a yawn thrown in, as much as to say, "One o'clock and all is well." You then turn over and sleep like a baby, feeling absolutely secure until the dawn of day.

In the streets one sees two men on each side of a boxed up wagon, with looped wires in their hands ready to hook the first unlicensed dog they see. As one of these men starts after a thirsty, half starved cur, which is unable to run fast, with that spirit of American liberty that flows in one's veins, one hopes deep in his heart that the poor brute has strength enough to make his "get-away." But, no, he is looped and he lets out a short yelp as he is thrown in with the other jailbirds to be tried, convicted and shot without a jury trial, unless some one appears to take his part, buy him a license to live, pay his back board and take him home.

If one does this, but fails to give him good cold water to drink whenever he wants it and necessary nourishment, it were better that he had been left where he was. It behooves every person who owns a dog to give him the necessary care to avoid the terrible rabies. There is untold satisfaction in caring for the dumb as well as for those who can speak.

ALLEN STEVEN.

Chicago.

Beatrice Herford was once giving her entertainment, when a black cat calmly walked on the stage and surveyed the audience. Miss Herford didn't lose her presence of mind in the least, though the audience was highly amused.

"Sh! Sh!" said Miss Herford to the cat. "This is a monologue, not a catalogue!"

ANIMAL RESTROOM IN KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

Kansas City, Mo.—A resting place for dogs, horses and cats when the economic pressure of the world becomes too great for them, was opened by the Wyandotte County Humane Society in Kansas City, Kan., recently.

Homeless and mistreated animals, regardless of species, will be received and homes will be found for them. An hour each day will be devoted by an officer of the society to teaching children kindness to animals.

The kennels for the dogs, "runs" for the cats and stalls for the horses, were built by the Boy Scouts of the city.

CATS THAT WORK

A suggestion made that the rat nuisance should be fought by means of armies of cats has been tied.

In Hongkong, for instance, during the epidemic of rat-borne bubonic plague some few years back, many hundreds of cats were imported and set to work to exterminate the rodents.

In France, too, cats are used by the government authorities to protect military stores from the depredations of rats, and in order to train them and to ascertain their fitness for their work they are sent for a sea voyage. If they are found equal to killing the rats always found in the lower holds of vessels, they are given a similar job on shore.

Malta also has its government cats. They are kept in the great subterranean reserve granaries under Valetta, and, like the pit ponies, once they are taken below, they seldom ascend to the surface again.

At the London general postoffice a similar staff of cats is maintained. It is their duty to protect the mails from rats, and when past work they are pensioned off, just like the other government employees.

DOG RESCUES MASTER

Geneva, Switzerland.—Having been entombed in a huge avalanche, Joseph Moser, a young Swiss of Valais, owes his life to the sagacity of his dog. The dog managed to get free and made his way to Moser's home, where its peculiar behavior led his father to summon the neighbors and set out in search of the young man. Piloted by the dog, the party reached the avalanche and, after six hours, succeeded in extracting the youth, who was unconscious and barely alive.

DOG FAITHFUL TO THE END

Greeley, Colorado. — Dragging himself into the house with a note for his mis-

tress, Mrs. John F. Redman, Col. Bunch, a thoroughbred St. Charles spaniel, looked pitifully up into her face, sank in a heap on the floor and died from poison that had been fed to him in some mysterious manner. The note was from Mr. Redman, clerk of the County court, and the message related to home affairs.

Col. Bunch was taught to carry notes in his collar when he was a puppy, and all that was necessary for either his master or mistress to do to get the note delivered was to slip it under his collar and tell him to go.

Col. Bunch never disappointed his owners, and when he was given what was his final message to deliver took more than an hour to traverse the seven blocks from the courthouse to the Redman home.

COW LOSES TAIL; NEW ONE IS GRAFTED ON

Alton, Illinois.—When a gate slammed and a cow owned by A. Reck lost her fly swatter, Henry Leedy hastened to a nearby slaughter-house and secured a freshly severed tail, which he bound to Bossie's stump with electrician's tape. After six weeks of idleness the cow is now using her new appendage with all her old-time enthusiasm and precision.

The new tail, which has apparently knit perfectly, is six inches longer than her first one, giving her a longer sweep.

HORSE GUARDS DEAD MASTER

Oswego, N. Y.—An instance of the intelligence and fidelity of a horse came to light when the body of Frank Hannon was found face downward in a brook, near here. A blanket was so wrapped about him that he had been unable to save himself after falling.

Over Hannon stood his team, one of the animals having remained for many hours without being able to place one of its feet to the ground, as Hannon's body was under the hoof and the horses were unable to move freely in the tangled harness.

DOG GETS MEDAL FOR SAVING ANOTHER DOG

Portland, Oregon.—For saving the life of another dog, a bronze hero medal was awarded to Buck, an English bull-dog by the Oregon Humane Society. This is the first time a medal has been presented by the society to a dumb animal.

Several weeks ago Buck's dog companion, Ted, while swimming in the Willamette river, became exhausted. He sank twice before Buck reached him and dragged him out by the ear.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY IN AND ABOUT
CHICAGO FROM JULY 1ST, 1914 TO AUGUST 31ST, 1914

CHILDREN

Complaints of cruelty to children.....	318
Children involved	653
Children rescued and conditions remedied.....	169
Children temporarily placed in institutions.....	23
Child cases decided in Juvenile Court.....	5
Cases of cruelty to children prosecuted in other courts.....	26
Fines imposed \$1,255, and costs \$82.....	\$1,337
Persons admonished	114

ANIMALS

Complaints of cruelty to animals.....	770
Animals involved and relieved.....	8,114
Horses laid up from work as unfit for service.....	159
Disabled animals removed by ambulance.....	65
Abandoned and incurable horses killed.....	79
Small animals humanely destroyed.....	77
Teamsters and others admonished.....	201
Poultry involved	6,449
Poultry relieved	265
Cases prosecuted	37
Fines imposed \$591, and costs \$183.....	\$774

CHILDREN

Parents intemperate (father).....	22
Parents intemperate (mother).....	2
Parents deceased (father).....	9
Parents deceased (mother).....	13
Parents in prison.....	10
Children involved	653
Women involved	15
Men involved	3
Boys involved	1
Girls involved (one 19 years old, the other 18 years old).....	3
Number of children rescued and conditions remedied.....	169
Placed temporarily in institutions.....	23
Children deserted by father.....	8
Children neglected by father.....	36
Children neglected by mother.....	16
Failure to provide (father).....	68
Failure to provide (mother).....	2

Felonies: Assaults	3
Children begging or peddling.....	2
Number of persons admonished.....	114
Children taken into Juvenile Court.....	5

ANIMALS

Animals laid up.....	159
Working horses with sores	82
Working horses that are lame	31
Working horses that are weak and thin.....	16
Sick, old or injured animals.....	158
Large animals humanely destroyed.....	79
Small animals humanely destroyed.....	77
Animals abandoned	8
Animals sent to Veterinary Surgeon.....	45
Horses ordered properly harnessed and harness properly adjusted.....	15
Blinders adjusted	1
Animals overloaded	6
Animals overworked and overdriven.....	4
Animals beaten and tortured.....	14
Animals abused	12
Cattle involved	6,266
Failing to provide feed and shelter.....	24
Barns inspected	46
Hauled by ambulance.....	65
Animals examined	7,697
Animals involved	8,114
City dumps visited.....	2
Excavations visited	24
Stock Yards visited.....	1
Roadways repaired and improved.....	2
Teamsters and others admonished.....	201
Poultry involved	6,449
Poultry relieved	265
Poultry overcrowded	120
Poultry not watered or fed.....	2
Poultry not sheltered	140
Birds involved	36
Pigeons involved	59
Pigeons relieved	27
Snakes involved	9
Alligators involved	2
Squabs involved	2

Humane Advocate

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MISS RUTH EWING - - EDITOR

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SEPTEMBER, 1914

CAGED AND TRAINED ANIMALS

The caging and training of animals, for exhibition and entertainment, is a practice that presents many problematic phases to the conscientious mind. The Humane Societies of England and the United States have become considerably aroused over the cruelty to animals kept in captivity and used in trained animal acts, and much has been written based on their investigations, exposing the abuses which in many cases were found to exist.

Performing animals in theatres and circuses have become the popular entertainers of the day for the little folks, as well as for those who only go to take the children. These animal acts may be properly conducted and entirely worthy of patronage, and then again they may not. While some performances of this kind are accomplished without cruelty, the great majority of them inflict much hardship and oftentimes gross abuse upon the animals, both in the course of their training and during their public appearances.

That animals can be better trained by kindness than with whips has been demonstrated more than once, as for instance, in the case of the spirited little pinto pony which Mr. G. M. Anderson, leading actor for the Movies familiarly known as "Broncho Billy," has mounted and ridden thru

many reels of moving pictures to the enthusiastic delight of countless theatre patrons thruout the country. Mr. Anderson has been the sole trainer of this pony and his only "tools" have been sugar lumps and kind words. If all animal performers had acquired their stage training in as reasonable and humane a way, we could attend trained animal shows with no compunctions and no protests against the so called "higher education" of animals.

However, at best it is a hard life for an animal, and at the worst it offers opportunities for the most persistent and consistent cruelty that can be perpetrated on defenseless creatures. As the instances of mistreatment greatly outnumber those where proper handling has been the rule, it behooves those who patronize such shows to take a personal interest in finding out what actually goes on behind the scenes. Everyone purchasing a ticket has a right to know. The properly conducted shows will bear investigation, while the others should be put out of their cruel business. The average person witnessing the amusing pantomime performances of these furred and feathered artists do not stop to realize the possible cruelties that may be connected with the business. Investigations made by humane officers have frequently proven that such shows are often veritable "schools of cruelty" in which the animal scholars are made the victims of indefensible brutalities.

Oftentimes such animals have been brought up by the cowing, whipping process during the schooling period, and after entering upon a professional career, as a part of a traveling circus or booked for a vaudeville circuit, are doomed by their mercenary managers to a continuous round of appearances, which leaves them more dead than alive at the end of the season. In addition to the nervous excitement attendant upon straining per-

formances, there is the wear and tear incident to living as prisoners in cramped quarters and to a vast amount of railroad travel, at which time the cages used for transporta-

cold and the no vacation rule, and the suffering of the average trained animal performer stands before the reader in sum total.

When the public in general has been



A VICTIM OF EDUCATION

tion are made as small as possible in order to cut the express rates; add to this, scant attention, insufficient food, lack of water, exposure to heat and

educated to an understanding of the situation, it will either satisfy itself as to the humaneness of such performances or demand the abolition of

such exhibitions altogether. This latter action certainly should be taken in regard to the performances of all *wild* animals, as no training of any sort is ever accomplished with them through any but cruel and fear-inducing methods. To entrap and cage a creature of the jungle and subject it to the abnormal life of a performer is a greater brutality than the wildest brute of the animal kingdom would be guilty of inflicting upon man. The worst a wild beast could do would be to deal quick death—surely a merciful thing compared to a lifetime of yearning for freedom from behind iron bars. Even domestic animals allowed only restricted freedom are made to lead an unnatural existence, but wild animals kept in captivity and training are subjected to a process that is tragically foreign to their free, untrammelled nature. What creature among them, if given speech, would not cry out with Patrick Henry, "Give me liberty or give me death!" In fact, that famous speech might be considered a "free translation" of the "call of the wild."

One of these fine days Public Opinion, like a great emancipator, will liberate all the birds and animals man has made captive. Gilded cages, circus wagons, and zoo quarters are all interesting enough from an *outside* viewpoint, but the great vault of the azure sky is the natural cover for every bird of the air and beast of the field. When God gave man dominion over animals it was *loving* dominion that was meant and not the tyrannical, self-interested mastery of their lives and destinies.

IN THE ZOO

Exiles, they tread their narrow bounds
 Behind the iron bars.
 Where'er they turn the hand of man
 Their straining vision mars,
 Save only when at night they gaze
 Upon the friendly stars.

See! There a golden eagle broods
 With glazed, unseeing eyes
 That never more will sweep the snows
 Where blue sierras rise;
 And there, sick for his native hills,
 A sullen panther lies.

What dreams of silent polar nights
 Disturb the white bear's sleep?
 Roams he once more unfettered where
 Eternal ice floes sweep?
 What memories of the jungle's ways
 Does that gaunt tiger keep?

Such wistful eyes the hartebeest turn
 Beyond their cramped domain.
 They seem to see the yellowing leagues
 Of wind swept veldt again.
 And look, a springbok lifts his head
 As though he smelled the plain.

Exiles, they tread their narrow bounds
 Behind the iron bars,
 For thus the ruthless hand of man
 Each God-made creature mars.
 But oh, what hungry eyes they raise
 Up to the friendly stars!
 —George T. Marsh in Scribner's Magazine.

NEW ANNUAL MEMBERS

Elected September 8, 1914

Tracy C. Drake.
 J. C. F. Merrill.
 Mrs. Tillie E. Lundgren.
 Gerts, Lombard & Co.
 Miss Ethel D. Edmunds.
 Russell, Brewster & Co.
 Frederick A. Smith.
 Smith, Barnes & Strohber Co.
 Springfield F. & M. Ins. Co.
 F. A. Delano.
 Frank J. S. Roberts.
 G. A. Soden.
 Carl Lindstrom.
 Regensteiner Colortype Co.
 James J. Otley.
 Miss M. Wimpy.

August 21st, 1914. Mr. S. A. Gardner, General Agent of the Connecticut Humane Society, New Haven, Conn., and his son called at the office of the Society.

September 9th, 1914. Mr. Fred M. Krueger, Special Agent of the Society at Oak Park, Illinois (appointed Special Agent on May 13, 1914), called at the Society's office, and said conditions at Oak Park, Illinois, were good. Mr. Krueger can get anywhere in his district in a few minutes on a motor cycle.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

TO THE CHILDREN OF
AMERICA

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

St. Matthew, XXV, 40.
(Chicago Herald, Sept. 5, 1914.)

When daddy goes to work each morning you expect him to come home at night. You would be very sad if he did not, wouldn't you?

Over in Europe, where kings rule, millions of fathers are being sent to work by the kings—the work of war. The kings tell them to go and fight and they have to go, even if there is no one left at home to earn money to buy food and clothing and pay the rent. Hundreds of thousands of fathers will never come home to their little boys and girls. They will be killed by the fathers of other little boys and girls, who do not really hate them, but who kill because they have been ordered to do so.

YOU will have a Merry Christmas. YOU are looking forward to the days when Christ was born. YOU know that Santa Claus will come from the frozen North, his sleigh laden with gifts for you.

Have you stopped to think what is going to happen on Christmas day to the children of Europe whose Santa Claus fell dead on the battlefield when father dropped with a bullet in his heart—the father whose kiss and cheery "Up, lazy boots, Kris Kringle has been here!" once awoke them on Christ's birthday?

For these bereaved children there will be no Kris Kringle. His sleigh bells will not jingle on the frosty air in the Black Forest, and the snows of the Russian steppes will be untrodden by the good saint's galloping reindeer. Stockings will hang limp and empty in many a French cottage and the smoky chimneys of England will know him not. No doll for little Jane

and no red mittens for Brother John! No soldiers, all red and shining, that Karl had hoped for! O, what a mockery at this Christmastide!

And Gretchen had dreamed of a set of dishes with roses around the edge and a beautiful big bouquet in the center! Ivan and Francis and Paul and Marie—all their little dreams have died in war.

One million Christmas tragedies—think of it! You children know how big they are. And there will be suffering; the dumb grief of the widowed mother, who has given her all and yet stands at Christmas time with empty hands; the physical agony of the hungry and the underclad; the "sorrow's crown of sorrow"—that of remembering happier things.

Children of America, if you could help you would, wouldn't you? And you may.

You can be Santa Claus to those little boys and girls whose daddies died fighting for their country. You can stretch out your hands across the sea bearing messages of love and hope and sympathy to the children of a war-ridden continent—messages from fortunate America to unfortunate Europe.

You can send that doll to Jane and those mittens to John. Yes, by the thousands.

Ivan will not feel the cold when the stockings you knit are pulled upon his chubby legs.

Gretchen's eyes may fill with tears, but she will smile through them when that big red comforter is wrapped round neck and ears.

Don't you want to help? Of course you do! Listen:

Let each little boy and each little girl be a Kris Kringle. Isn't that a fine thought? Wouldn't you love to be that great saint? Wouldn't you love to put your gifts in a sleigh and

take the reins in your hands and drive the reindeers over the roofs of the houses, slipping down the chimneys and leaving YOUR gifts for those who badly need them?

Can you do it? Of course you can. You can help load the sleigh and you can shut your eyes and feel the reins in your fingers and drive the reindeer up and down the lanes in England, lined with thatch-roofed cottages, through the vineyards of France and the stubble fields of Belgium, across the white-mantled stretches of Russia, up and down the highways of Germany, over the hills of Austria and along the frozen Danube to the Serbian peasant's hut, stopping to leave a surprise—a catch-the-breath surprise—for your little brother and sister whose father is dead.

You may live to be a hundred years old, you may travel all over the world and see its wonders and delights, but never will you have such a journey as that.

How can you do all this?

Just in the easiest kind of a way, but you've got to do it yourself to get the real joy of it. Earn money to buy the presents or make them yourself. Every boy knows how to earn money so he may go to the circus. Ask father to let you split the kindling, carry in the coal, carry out the ashes, look after the furnace—and make him pay you for it. Save the pennies that are given you for candy. Deny yourself something.

If you are a girl, couldn't you knit a pair of gloves or socks or comforters? Wouldn't it be good to know that the gloves are keeping warm a pair of little hands like yours? Wouldn't it be fine to know that the comforters are covering frosted ears and protecting delicate throats?

And you must have some toys that have outgrown their charm for you. Send them!

Then there is another thing you can

do. Ask father and mother to beg Santa Claus to give to a boy or girl in Europe one of the gifts that is intended for you!

"Yes," I hear you say, "I will be Santa Claus to those poor little orphan children!"

And then you ask: "But how can my gift reach the child that needs it?" By the train and by the boat and the train again.

And then you say again:

"But the papers say that English ships and French ships and German ships, all armed with cannon, will stop the boat carrying MY gift."

They will not.

England and France and Germany intend to salute the boat that is carrying your gift—not to stop it. Your ship will be a ship of Good Will. It will be Santa Claus' ship. And all the countries at war will dip their flags to it as such.

All you have to do is to provide the gifts. The Chicago Herald will look after all other details. It will organize a bureau which will answer your questions.

Write to the Christmas Ship Editor for help.

It will see that your gift reaches the boat that will take it to Europe.

It will see that your gift is put into hands which will place it in the fatherless home on Christmas morning.

And it will tell every day all about what other boys and girls in our country are doing in this work of love.

Just think what a brave sight the ship will make that carries your gift to Europe! Can't you picture it, laden with the thousands upon thousands of presents from the children of America? It will be officered and manned by the fathers of little boys and girls who will take every care that it safely reaches the countries which are sunk in the want of war.

Everybody who sees it will know what it is; for it will fly two flags.

One will be your flag, the flag you love, the beautiful Stars and Stripes.

The other, too, will be your flag. It will be a white flag. On its snowy surface will be a single golden star, the "Star of Hope." The motto on that flag will be the single word "Inasmuch." Ask father and mother to read the sentence in the Bible with which that word begins.

TO THE GROWN-UPS.

TO PARENTS—Help your children to learn lessons of vital importance: The joy of giving, the desirability of self-denial, the sweetness of sympathy, the horrors of war and the blessedness of peace. This is a world-wide peace movement that will bear fruit—possibly soon, but ultimately, assuredly.

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS—In all your books can you find a more vital topic? Teach it.

TO CLERGYMEN—You have texts galore. Preach this idea—for your Master is the Prince of Peace.

IN THE PIGEON'S NEST

The pigeons lay their eggs at almost any time, and their system of building and inhabiting the nests is unique. When a pair of birds is mated the male will carry the first straw or tobacco stem to the nest picked out. He will then keep after his mate until he has driven her to the nest, which they proceed to build together. When this is completed the first egg is laid between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, and the second the next morning between ten and twelve.

Seventeen days after the first egg is laid the squabs are hatched, the oldest egg always hatching first. After this the male bird sits on the nest during the day and the female at night.

The little squabs are helpless at birth, being quite different from chicks. For about five days after birth Nature provides a special food commonly called pigeon milk. This is a creamy substance contained in the crops of the parent birds. Later the squabs are fed on grain, transferred from the parents' mouths.

A LETTER FROM THE HOMESTEADER'S LITTLE GIRL

One of the letters in Mrs. Elinore Stewart's "Letters of a Woman Homesteader" (Houghton Mifflin) is by the author's little daughter, Jerrine. Along with her thanks for a Christmas gift book, she has several other things to say, as follows:

Dear Mrs. Coney: I think you will excuse my mama for not writing to thank you for black Beauty when I tell you why. I wanted to thank you myself, and I wanted to hear it read first so I could very truly thank. Mama always said horses do not talk, but now she knows they do since she read the Dear little book. I have known it all along. My own little pony told me the story is true. Many times I have seen men treat horses very badly, but our Clyde (her stepfather) don't, and won't let a workman stay if he hurts stock. I am very glad.

Mr. Edding came past one day with a load of hay. he had too much load to pull up hill and there was much ice and snow but he think he can make them go up so he fought and swore but they could not get up. Mama tried to lend him some horse to help but he was angry and was terminated to make his own pull it but at last he had to take off some hay I wish he may read my Black Beauty.

My brother Calvin is very sweet. God had to give him to us because he squealed so much he sturbed the angels. We are not angels so he Dont sturb us. I thank you for my good little book, and I love you for it too. very speakfully, JERRINE RUPERT

BIRDS AS MUSICIANS

The real musicians are the birds, and it is interesting to know that the young fledglings, in some cases at least, have regular singing lessons from the mother. A wren whose nest was in a box near a country house was watched by the family as she patiently instructed her little ones. Placing herself on one side of the opening, and in front of her pupils, she first sang her entire song very distinctly. One little flutterer opened its mouth and tried to follow her, but after a few notes its voice gave out and it lost the tune. Mamma wren immediately took up the melody at that point, and sang it through as clearly as possible, when the youngster tried it again and finished triumphantly.

Then the mother sang again, and another nestling followed her, breaking down as the first had done, and beginning afresh. Sometimes there were three or four failures before the tune was carried through, but the wren always began where the little one broke down and sang to the end. These singing lessons lasted for some time, and several of them were given every day.—Toronto, Canada, Globe.



MICHELE AND EDWARD NAVRATIL
The Little Titanic Children

CASE NUMBER 276,316

No incident, nor combination of incidents, connected with the history of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and its work has combined more of interest than that involved in the two little children who became known, not alone to the Society, but to the entire country and to the world, as "the little *Titanic* children"—their names Michele and Edward Navratil, and their ages three and five years, respectively. Perhaps no event in maritime history has exceeded in all its thrillingly sad details, the disaster to the steamship *Titanic*, which occurred in mid-ocean on the night of April 15, 1912.

Before the arrival at the port of New York of the steamer *Carpathia*, with the rescued passengers, the fact of the presence of the two children among the saved had been widely published on both sides of the Atlantic, and an intense interest in these yet nameless and unidentified children existed. Among the rescued passengers was Miss Margaret Hayes, of No. 304 West Eighty-third Street, New York, and it was into the lifeboat, of which this lady was an occupant, that the little ones were also lowered from the sinking vessel. From this time they became the objects of the especial interest and care of Miss Hayes, and on landing they were taken to her home and that of her parents, and in whose kindly care they remained until such developments arose as made it desirable that their custody should be assumed by the Society, through which much initiative had already been undertaken, looking to the welfare and the identification of the little ones.

Through the publication in Paris editions of New York newspapers of pictures of the children, their mother, Marcelle Navratil, of Nice, France, had recognized the children as her

own. Separated from her husband, Michele Navratil, the latter had taken the two children from the country, and unknown to the mother, had sailed from Cherbourg to Liverpool, and had there taken passage on the ill-fated steamer under the name of "Louis Hoffman," as was conclusively shown by later developments, and by the subsequent finding and complete identification of his body.

Becoming satisfied that her children were those saved from the *Titanic*, the White Star Line furnished the mother transportation from her home at Nice to this country, she arriving by the steamer *Oceanic* on the morning of May 12, and was soon at the rooms of the Society and reunited with her children. Pending these now happily consummated arrangements, there had been a most extended correspondence by the Society through mail and cable, with the authorities in France, and also with the various relief organizations formed upon the disaster, to the end that the future welfare of the children might be assured. During the stay of one week awaiting the return trip of the *Oceanic*, Mme. Navratil and her children were the guests of Miss Hayes, and of the Society, and were in all things made to realize, so far as possible, that their comfort and pleasure was the chief concern of their new-found friends.

On May 19 the mother and children were the center of an interested group of friends on board the steamer about to sail on the homeward-bound voyage. Among these friends there were none who parted with the children with more show of feeling than did Miss Hayes, into whose care they had come on the night of April 15, in mid-ocean, one month prior to this parting. The safe arrival home of mother and children was duly announced, and the latter has given hearty expression of her thanks for the kindness shown her here.

CASES IN COURT

A man was reported for abusing his wife and failing to provide for her and their three children, ranging from five years to four months of age. Officer Brayne went to see the woman, who stated that her husband was a furniture mover and earned good wages; that when he did not drink he did very well by his family; and that since his case had been reported to the Humane Society he had been working hard and turning over his money to her.

A few days later the Society was notified that the man was drinking again. He had had a good position with the Parmell Co., but lost it on account of his intemperate habits. As the man continued to drink and squander his money, making no provision for his family, the Society took action against him.

The case was called before Judge Torrison in the Court of Domestic Relations, who ordered defendant to turn over all his wages to the Court to be paid out to the family, and placed him on probation for one year. Officer Brayne found the family quite destitute. He appealed to the United Charities to help them, which they said they would do.

Record 67; Case 591.

The Sixteenth Precinct Police asked the assistance of the Society in the prosecution of a man who had beaten his horse over the head with a shovel. There were two eye witnesses to the cruel act.

Officer Miller examined the horse. The man was arrested and the case was called before Judge Ryan, who fined him \$5.00 and costs, \$13.50 in all, which was paid.

Record 101; Case 508.

The Stanton Avenue Police Station notified the Society of the case of a starving horse. Officer Nolan went at once to examine the horse. It was

down on the barn floor in a dying condition, with its left eye and side badly cut and bruised. Neighbors said that the owner had provided no feed for the animal for several days. The officer shot the horse and then swore to a complaint against the owner for cruelty to animals.

Case was called before Judge Courtney, who, after hearing the testimony of three witnesses, imposed a fine of \$20.00 and costs.

Record 101; Case 757.

Officer Nolan arrested a man for whipping and over-driving his horse. An eye witness testified that the man ran the horse for two blocks, whipping it all the way.

Judge Courtney fined the prisoner \$5.00 and costs, which he paid.

Record 101; Case 844.

It was reported that a man had been arrested for assaulting his wife and failing to provide for his family, and that complainant would like to have the Society assist in the prosecution.

Officer Brayne investigated and learned that the man, a cooper by trade, has a bad record. He had been drinking hard for two weeks past and had come home and turned his wife and two children, three years and eighteen months old, out of their home in the night, which was the occasion for her complaint against him. He had given his wife no money for their support for some time and had torn up most of her clothes.

Judge Sabath of the Sheffield Avenue Court heard the evidence and sent the prisoner to the House of Correction for 30 days.

Officer Brayne found that the woman and her children were without any money and notified the United Charities and County Agent, who promised relief. The children were clean and tidy, showing good motherly care.

Record 68; Case 299.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY PERSONNEL FOR 1914-1915

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Telephones; Harrison 384 and 7005

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THIRTY-EIGHT ANNUAL MEETING
OF
THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION
Atlantic City, October 5=6=7=8, 1914

First two days devoted to various subjects pertaining to protective work for children.

Last two days devoted to protective work for animals.

Two evening meetings for the open discussion of subjects relating to the prevention of cruelty to both children and animals.

All sessions held in convention hall of RUDOLPH HOTEL, which is headquarters for delegates.

All persons interested in the welfare of children and animals are heartily invited to attend.

HUMANE ADVOCATE

OCTOBER, 1914



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

CHICAGO

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No. 12

THIRTY-EIGHTH HUMANE CONVENTION

The Thirty-Eighth Annual Meeting of The American Humane Association was held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, on October 5, 6, 7, 8, 1914. The sessions were held in the large convention hall of the Rudolf Hotel, which is located on New Jersey Avenue and the Boardwalk. Monday and Tuesday, October 5 and 6, were devoted to discussions relating to children only, while Wednesday and Thursday, October 7 and 8, were given to matters relating to animals. Few people were present at the first session and it was thought that the war had caused many delegates to remain at home, but the attendance increased steadily day by day until about 150 delegates signed the register, and before the close of the convention every one felt that the meeting had developed into a very instructive and satisfactory one.

Dr. Stillman called the meeting to order, and after the opening invocation by Dr. W. A. Robinson, and the announcement of committees and the necessary miscellaneous business, Judge Robert J. Wilkin of Brooklyn, N. Y., was called to the chair and Dr. William O. Stillman made his opening address, which in part was as follows:

"As humanitarians we must be profoundly opposed to those barbar-

ous and bloody acts which are ravaging nations and which will humiliate and destroy vast portions of their inhabitants. There can be no such thing as "civilized warfare." This war is being conducted under conditions which set back progress a hundred years. There is no such thing as a 'humane war.' It always drags down non-combatants and causes untold suffering, and often death, for women and children. Dead women have been found in the trail of every great war which has been fought. In every great campaign the enemy is accused of shameless atrocities. During the Boxer uprising in China, western nations were greatly shocked to learn that Chinese villages had been burned and their inhabitants brutally murdered; also that ransoms had been levied for the redemption of innocent citizens. Serious charges have been laid against both sides in the ferocious contest now being waged in Europe, and I counsel you to wait until each side has had a chance to present its case to the world before accepting a final verdict.

"As humanitarians, we must warmly protest against diabolical practices of the description mentioned. If only fifty per cent of these reports were true, and some of them are backed by the evidence of national commissions, the acts described would be fit only for the lowest levels of

hell. The world praises patriotism and yet civilized nations have shot down, in cold blood, civilians armed to defend their homes. Because we are interested in the protection of child and beast, in a systematic way, it is no reason why our warmest sympathies should not go out to all classes of citizens who are suffering because of this great war. We are all alike, brothers and sisters, and in the name of humanity we must cry out against this horrible carnage, and the unwarranted brutalities which seem to be accompanying it.

"In regard to the special problems which deserve our attention at home, it seems to me that humane education brings to us the strongest demands in our anticruelty work. Culture of the heart should be introduced in every school in the United States and be made part of the regular school curriculum. Instruction in morals and conduct, which is what humane education means, should be instilled in children when their minds are plastic and when that which is taught them will become a part of their character and inner personality.

"We need to humanize our courts and our school teachers. We need to reform many acts that have been practiced in the past. We should teach the people of this great nation that humanity and kindness is the truest badge of progress, and that brutality is simply a survival of a past form which we are striving to escape.

"After all, one's mind reverts to the greatest problem of all, the one which I have previously referred to, that of the introduction of humane education in all classes of schools in the United States. In order to reach the citizens of the future, so that child and beast shall be protected, humanity must be taught in all our schools."

Nathaniel J. Walker, Secretary of

The American Humane Association, read a very instructive paper on the subject "Have Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Outlived Their Usefulness?" Considerable discussion followed this paper with the result that it was generally felt that societies for the prevention of cruelty to children were necessary and should perhaps take a stronger hold on child work.

An interesting paper on practical humane education was presented by Miss Elizabeth W. Olney, Corresponding Secretary, Rhode Island Humane Education Society, Providence, R. I.

Mr. R. D. McKercher, Agent, Duluth Humane Society, Minnesota, read a paper entitled "The Effect of Humane Societies on Municipalities," in which he demonstrated the good effect that the Duluth Humane Society has had on the locality in which it operates, resulting in very generous support being given to that society by the municipality. After the reading of this paper, the question of getting support from municipalities by local humane societies was profitably discussed.

Following along somewhat similar lines, Mr. George A. H. Scott, Secretary of The Illinois Humane Society, read a paper on the subject, "Why Local Humane Societies Do Not Succeed," in which he showed the mistake made by many local humane societies in failing to co-operate with the administrative officers of a municipality and the press and the public. The subject provoked considerable discussion.

Mr. John C. Collins, National Secretary, "The Friends of Boys," New Haven, Connecticut, talked of his work in New Haven in protecting young boys from being improperly arrested by police officers and being perhaps unnecessarily intimidated by the police. He told how he went to

the assistance of all boys who were arrested or threatened with arrest by the local police and endeavored to instruct them that it was better to obey the ordinances of a city; and also to instruct the police that it was better to overlook slight offenses on the part of boys, many of which occurred in the spirit of play.

October 5, 1914, Afternoon Session

At the afternoon session, Dr. Stillman appointed a Committee on Nominations, Mr. Maymon, Chairman.

Hon. Robert J. Wilkin, Judge of Children's Court, Brooklyn, N. Y., read an able paper entitled, "Why Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Are Needed," which provoked considerable discussion. (See page 602.)

Mr. Roy Smith Wallace, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, made an interesting address on "Child Protection in Philadelphia," in which he told how the Society in Philadelphia worked with the police, and how the Philadelphia police did a great deal of child work that in other cities was done by Societies. Mr. Wallace considers every prosecution of a child case a confession of failure on the part of a Society whose only cause for existence is the prevention of child crime and the protection of children. He believes that Societies for the prevention of cruelty the world over should work with the families as the social unit. An interesting and lively discussion followed Mr. Wallace's remarks as to the advisability of educating the police and administrative officers to take over as much as possible of anti-cruelty work in order to relieve the Societies and give them freedom and opportunity

to blaze new paths of progress in child welfare work.

Mr. Welcome W. Bradley, Secretary, Minneapolis Humane Society, was on the program to discuss the problem of "The Wayward Girl," but Dr. Stillman read a telegram from Mr. Bradley stating that he was unable to be present.

Then came the reading of the Secretary's report by Mr. Nathaniel J. Walker, which is printed on the following page.

October 5, 1914, Evening Session

The evening session was devoted to an open forum discussion concerning matters pertaining to children only, and lasted from 8 to 10 o'clock. A number of selected questions were given to the meeting for discussion by President Stillman. The discussions were participated in by field workers having had many years of experience and many points were brought out regarding methods of work which will be valuable to those who attended the meeting. The discussion became so animated on several subjects that there was not sufficient time to thoroughly thrash them out. However, this idea of an open forum discussion is a good one and as much time as possible should be given up to it. Perhaps lessening the number of questions and giving more time to the discussion of each one would make this feature of the greatest practical value to all the Societies in the country. With half a dozen delegates on their feet at one time clamoring for recognition, it puts even the amiable disposition of our President to a great test and some delegates are apt to go away with the idea that something very important has been left unsaid, but the meeting was admirably handled and was amiable throughout.

ANTI-CRUELTY STATISTICS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR 1914**Report of Societies to October 1, 1914**

Humane Societies (societies which care for both children and animals)	307
Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals only.....	191
Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children only.....	44

Total number of societies sending reports of activities. (This figure includes 31 societies newly organized or reorganized) ..	542
Societies supposed dead reported (16); no replies (146).....	162
Societies reported inactive.....	20
Societies supposed inactive (no replies received).....	82

Total of all societies reported as having been formed.....	812
Number Humane Education Committees or Societies.....	9
Number States having Federation or Convention of Societies.....	12
Number of States having compulsory Humane Education Laws.....	13

Societies heard from report in the aggregate as follows:

Number Societies from which active reports have been received	542
Number paid employees (men).....	1,029
Number paid employees (women).....	366
Number voluntary agents.....	23,303
Number members and contributors.....	148,472
Amount received from contributions.....\$	582,025.09
Amount received from fines.....	82,710.10
Amount received from States.....	209,501.57
Amount received from counties.....	109,479.46
Amount received from cities.....	252,678.20
Amount received from endowment.....	186,401.64
Receipts from other sources not listed (estimated).....	756,772.25
Total receipts from all sources.....	2,179,568.31
Total disbursements	1,915,545.26
Number of Societies owning buildings.....	71
Number of buildings.....	119
Valuation of buildings.....\$	2,546,508.31
Total endowment	2,486,113.67
Number of children involved in work.....	191,843
Number of animals involved in work.....	6,345,505
Number of prosecutions.....	35,815
Number of convictions.....	26,898
Number large animals killed.....	19,024
Number small animals killed.....	478,880
Total population involved (estimated).....	88,452,902

Note: The above statistics are necessarily not exact, but serve to convey a fair idea of the condition of the anti-cruelty crusade in the United States, of the number of societies, of those which are active, of those which have died out, of the number of employees and voluntary agents, of work accomplished, of endowment and buildings, of the sources and amount of support. The income from various sources and total receipts do not agree in amount for the reason that many societies do not give any information as to financial conditions except total receipts and disbursements. These figures represent over 40 years of growth and endeavor.

October 6, 1914, Morning Session

The report of the Treasurer by Mr. Edgar McDonald of Brooklyn, N. Y., was read. This report will be published in full in the annual report of The American Humane Association.

Iloa. Frank L. Baldwin, Secretary and Counsel of the Youngstown Humane Society, Youngstown, O., read an excellent paper entitled, "How to Prevent Cruelty to Children," in which he illustrated different cases that had come to the attention of his Society.

Mr. Arthur W. Towne, Superintendent of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Brooklyn, N. Y., discussed the question of "Statistical Standards for Children's Societies." In this connection, the paper read by Mr. Sydney H. Coleman, Field Secretary of The American Humane Association, entitled, "Standardizing Humane Blanks for S. P. C. C.," might be mentioned. The forms recommended for use in gathering statistical standards in child work were exhibited. This subject, being a very important one for Societies doing child work, can hardly be explained without presenting the various forms recommended for use, but they are intended to gather together all the material of important information regarding the child and the child's environment.

A particularly interesting address was made by Mr. E. R. Johnstone, Superintendent of The Training School, Vineland, N. J. He distinguished between the idiot, the imbecile, the insane and the moron. He dwelt largely on the type of defective known as moron, who in the scale of intelligence is below normal mentality but not quite feeble-minded. Mr. Johnstone believes that 95 per cent

of the inmates of criminal institutions in this country are of the moron type. He invited the delegates present to visit the fine institution at Vineland, and many of them having time at their disposal did so.

At the conclusion of this session, Judge Wilkin, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions Relating to Children, presented his report, after which the Committee on Nominations presented its report, which was as follows:

Dr. William O. Stillman, President, Albany, N. Y.; John L. Shortall, First Vice-President, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Francis H. Rowley, Second Vice-President, Boston, Mass.; Peter G. Gerry, Third Vice-President, Newport, R. I.; Nathaniel J. Walker, Secretary, Albany, N. Y.; Sydney H. Coleman, Field Secretary, Albany N. Y.

Directors—John L. Shortall, Chicago, Ill.; Peter G. Gerry, Newport, R. I.; Dr. W. A. Robinson, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. Huntington Smith, Boston, Mass.; Robert Tucker, Portland, Ore.; William O. Stillman, M. D., Albany, N. Y.; Dr. Francis H. Rowley, Boston, Mass.; Frank L. Baldwin, Youngstown, O.; Walter F. Brown, Toledo, O.; Mrs. Wm. N. Wood, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Caroline Earle White, Philadelphia, Pa.; Alfred Wagstaff, New York City; Robert J. Wilkin, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John Partridge, San Francisco, Cal.; John A. Blaffer, New Orleans, La.

All the Assistant Secretaries were re-elected and the Vice-Presidents remain the same.

October 6, 1914, Afternoon Session

During the afternoon of Tuesday there was no session and the delegates were at liberty to visit the interesting parts of Atlantic City and investigate the attractions of the Boardwalk.

Tuesday Evening, October 6, 1914

In the evening a general public session was held. The speakers were: Dr. William O. Stillman; Dr. Albert Leffingwell, former President of The American Humane Association; Mr. Clarence W. Egan, General Claim Agent, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, Baltimore, Md.; and Mr. Edward H. Clement of Boston, Mass. Dr. Leffingwell, in a very eloquent address deplored the awful conditions of war abroad.

Mr. Egan said that for a man to enter the Kingdom of Heaven, he must have suffered for others, not physically, perhaps, but have a sympathetic heart. He must have his heart full of love, mercy and forgiveness, and, last, he must be free from sin. Arguing from this, he went on to say that "Since a horse during its life suffers untold agonies for mankind, is it not eligible to a heaven, provided the other two requirements are filled? Can one imagine any animal which has more love and affection in its heart than a dog. Since no animal can sin, isn't there a place for them afterwards as a recompense for what they have had to go through with on earth. All religions when boiled down amount to these two words, love and service. Do not animals fulfill these conditions?" Mr. Egan declared that a man who would illtreat a horse which had served him faithfully would be capable of throwing his own mother out into the gutter to die. "If a man tells you that he is a Christian and then illtreats a faithful animal, he knows no more about Christianity than does a Durham bull about Durham tobacco. It is every bit as necessary to preach humanity as it is to preach Christianity."

Dr. Stillman gave a short resume of the history of the anti-cruelty cause.

October 7, 1914, Morning Session

Wednesday, October 7, the meeting was called to order at 9:30 A. M. sharp, the President, Dr. Stillman, in the chair, for the discussion of matters relating to animals only. Dr. Stillman announced the Committee on Resolutions Relating to Animals, Mr. George A. H. Scott, Chairman.

Mr. H. L. Roberts, Secretary, The Animal Rescue League, Pittsburgh, Pa., read a paper entitled "Animal Rescue Leagues," which was listened to with great attention.

Miss Julia M. Alexander, President Charlotte (North Carolina) Humane Association, spoke of the "Reflex Influence of Cruelty."

Mr. James N. Smith, General Agent, The Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Providence, R. I., read an interesting paper entitled "One Phase of Animal Protection."

A subject that excited considerable discussion was that of public drinking places for horses, which was presented in a short paper by Mr. W. K. Horton, General Manager, The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, New York City. He said that although the authorities in New York had taken it upon themselves to prohibit the placing of drinking places for horses in the city streets in order to prevent the spreading of glanders, the actual loss of animal life through the failure of providing enough water for horses is far greater than that resulting from infection at drinking places.

Prof. Samuel McCune Lindsay, of Henry Bergh Foundation, Columbia University, New York City, talked on the subject, "Some Problems in Legislation for the Protection of Animals." The trend of Professor Lindsay's remarks seemed to favor the taking over of humane work as far as possible by government agencies, making it more and more the work of the government

agencies of the municipality to prevent cruelty in every form. This undoubtedly would release many Societies from the burden of maintaining large and expensive organizations and allow them to devote considerable time to broader work.

October 7, 1914, Afternoon

In the afternoon of Wednesday there was no session of the convention but some entertainment was provided the delegates at The Inlet, where an afternoon luncheon was given and after dinner speaking indulged. Dr. Stillman was the toastmaster and he made the most of his opportunity to make humorous thrusts at some of the delegates present.

October 7, 1914, Evening Session

After this banquet the delegates walked back to the Hotel Rudolf to attend an open forum discussion of problems relative to the work of the prevention of cruelty to animals. The pending legislation regarding the shipment of calves was thoroughly discussed as well as the pending legislation regarding the prevention of cruelty in the transportation of poultry, and the delegates present were urged to do what they could to get these bills enacted into laws.

Mrs. Caroline Earle White, President, Women's Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Philadelphia, Pa., and Mrs. Mary F. Lovell were present and took part in the discussions. Mrs. White made a strong plea on behalf of the poultry and the cruelty practiced thereon in transportation. It was evident that her heart was thoroughly in sympathy with these poor fowls and that she desired above all things that a law regulating their transportation should be enacted.

October 8, 1914, Morning Session

Mr. I. S. Bartlett, Secretary, The Wyoming Humane Society, Cheyenne, Wyoming, read a valuable paper entitled, "Humane Work in Wyoming, Range Conditions, Sheep Shearing and Wild West Shows."

Mrs. Caroline Earle White discussed "The Proper Management of City Dog Pounds."

Mrs. Huntington Smith, President, Animal Rescue League, Boston, Mass., discussed the question of "Cat License Bills." She was opposed to any cat license legislation as will appear from the following extract of her paper: "The question of licensing cats was thoroughly discussed in the Massachusetts legislature this year, and when the bill finally came before the Senate it was decided by a majority of two to one that the bill was not practical or humane. The men or women who favor a cat license bill have evidently given no thought as to how the cats are going to be caught or disposed of when they are caught. Agents have spent two and three days catching a half dozen cats. It is impossible to shoot them, dangerous and cruel to poison them, and trapping them requires much time and patience. Catching cats is quite another proposition from catching dogs. Many exaggerated stories have been circulated concerning cats, and nearly always to the disparagement of their usefulness and sphere of animal existence. I know of one case where several daily newspapers came out with the information that cats were killing so many birds in the cranberry bogs of a certain district that the farmers wanted the cats killed. Immediately the farmers came out with a signed statement to the effect that cats were so valuable to them in catching moles that under-

mined their cranberry plants, that cats were an actual necessity.

Let us not vote for a cat license bill because it would mean untold cruelty, but let us work for the establishment of Animal Rescue Leagues."

Mr. E. S. Hare, Vice-President, The Commercial Truck Company of America, Philadelphia, Pa., spoke on "Veterinary Ambulances," and, in this connection, the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals sent one of their electric ambulances to Atlantic City for the purpose of allowing the delegates present to inspect the same and see it in operation. According to Mr. Rutherford, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Society, it only took five hours to make the run from Philadelphia to Atlantic City.

Considerable discussion regarding the protection of horses in war took place before this session adjourned and many heated protests were made regarding the alleged purchasing of horses in this country for use in the war.

Before the adjournment of the morning session, the Committee on Resolutions for Animals presented its report.

October 8, 1914, Afternoon Session

On the afternoon of October 8, the principal topic of discussion on the program was the question of vivisection. The subject was to be presented in the form of a joint debate. Mr. Edward H. Clement of the Interstate Conference for the Investigation of Vivisection, Boston, Mass., read a paper in opposition to vivisection. Dr. R. M. Pearse, Medical Department, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, read a paper in favor of vivisection. Following the reading of these papers, the matter was discussed until the session finally adjourned.

WHY SOCIETIES FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN ARE NEEDED

BY HON. ROBERT J. WILKIN, JUDGE OF JUVENILE COURT, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

At a meeting of this kind where we come face to face with those who are and have been greatly interested in the protection of the cruelly-treated and abused, at this late day, it seems almost an axiom that the people will care for and protect those needing it, especially the young, but such has not always been the idea that has at the first blush presented itself. The writer well remembers, about 1876, walking up Broadway in New York City and being so surprised when his eye caught the sign, "The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children." The ridiculousness of such an organization, the apparent futility for such an association suggested the ludicrous rather than the serious thought. So it was when the great reformer, Henry Bergh, first gave to the new world his gospel of kindness to animals. The cartoonists, the lampoonists, the jokesters in general, felt that he and his new ideas of prevention of cruelty to animals were legitimate subjects for their shafts of wit and humor. Indeed, it was a difficult thing for Mr. Bergh to secure a serious hearing when he first presented the claims of brute creation, and then following that, when the public really saw that he and the little band who followed him, and supported him, were in earnest, it became angered and for a time it looked as if Mr. Bergh would be subjected to personal injury and his followers to like treatment. He persevered, and by and by the people got the idea that what he was striving for was reasonable, not only that but was also commendable, and then the people accepted his gospel and the cruelty to animals idea became the property of

the public and the great reform was begun.

In the same way, the idea that a parent or a guardian, or one having charge of a little child could be cruel or unkind to that child, seemed to be an impossible condition for the public, and only the terrible disclosures of the "Mary Ellen case" made it possible to organize a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to such as these.

The first organization in New York City by no means met with immediate success, nor was it received with unbounded enthusiasm by the other organizations in the community. As a matter of fact, it met opposition from the start. Public officers felt that the activities of the Society really were a criticism for the non-action on their part, and even the religious bodies felt that this might be a new scheme for proselytizing the children of the poor. Organized by men of broad views, large men, who themselves had no small ways about them, men who stood at the head of the various religious and benevolent organizations in the city, and gathered together to launch this wonderful association which has, perhaps more than anything else, brought to the attention of the people of this country, as well as of all the civilized countries, the idea that the most important asset of any community is the child. The most tender thoughts surround the thoughts of the child and the most valuable relation in life is one that affects the little child. This means that as time has gone on, the work of the Societies has become more and more recognized and more and more popular, so that in the future, if this age should be particularly accounted for in special thought, it will be known as "The Age of the Child." Child labor legislation; child welfare exhibitions; child study; child benefits; needs of feeble-minded children; all these ideas which

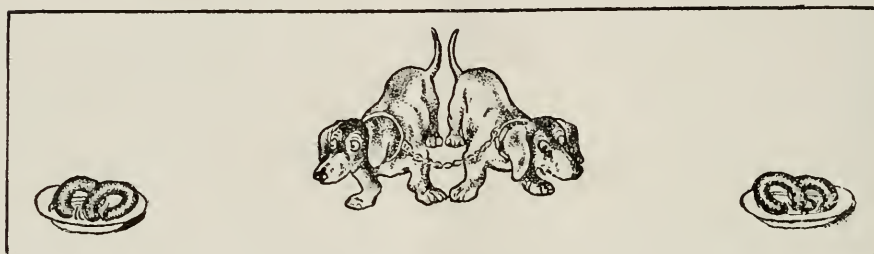
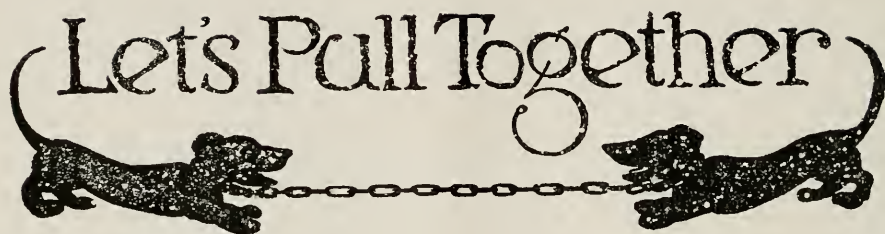
are so popular today with scientists and those who are studying for the benefit of their fellow creatures, date the beginning of their activities, from the organization of the child protective Societies.

It is true that some effort was made in behalf of children before 1874 when the first Society came into existence, but really the study of child problems did not become popular and was not introduced until that date.

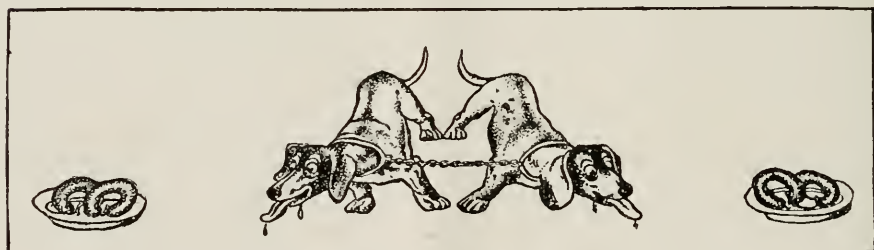
The next stage in behalf of this idea were the years that followed when one organization after another came into being, until throughout the whole length and breadth of the land every city of any size had its local volunteer Society for the Prevention of Cruelty either known as such, or assembled with the work for the prevention of cruelty to animals and known as a Humane Society. Legislation was introduced into the several states. Enthusiasm carried along the idea so that organizations were founded even in the smaller towns and one may say that the result was a popular uprising in behalf of the cruelly-treated.

Societies are now in a flourishing condition in almost all of the large cities, being supported by wise and generous endowments, or popular contributions, and a great deal of good is being done. Some of our organizations have branched out into other work, work that the Societies originally did not contemplate as being within the purview of their objects but work which they were called upon to do as necessity seemed to present itself to them. The original idea was, as indicated in the name, "The Prevention of Cruelty," and that meant active, physical suffering, not as the hospital prevents suffering by treatment, by operations and by nursing, but rather as the emergency physician, or perhaps better, the ambulance corps, where the cry for help is heard, rushes out and gives first aid to the injured,

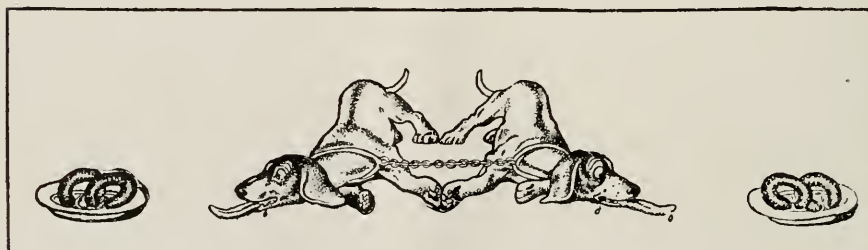
A SERMON ON CO-OPERATION



WHICH?



HOW?



WHEN?



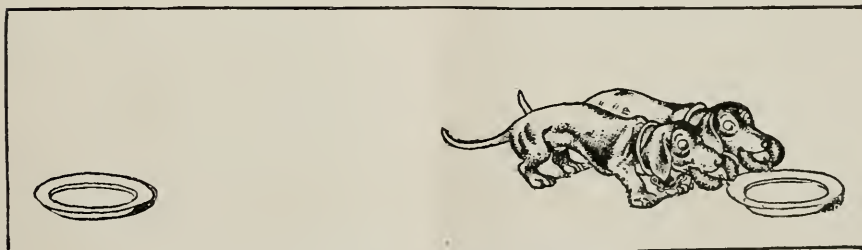
WOH!



H-U-U-M!



YUM!



YUM!

Courtesy of "John Martin's Book"

so our Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, no matter when the call comes, in the day time, or in the night time, or on Sunday, or a holiday, or on a week day, the call itself is enough to bring into action all of our forces to fly to the assistance of the unprotected little one, who is being abused.

Of course, no one here will for a moment feel that the speaker is in any way suggesting any criticism for the beneficent work that has been done along further advanced lines than here merely outlined, because if there is no one else to do so, I feel strongly that someone ought to, and there is no one better than the systematic workers of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty. In a city, there may be from three to a dozen hospitals, many of them being especially established for particular work; there may be many orphan asylums and homes for children; there may be kindergartens, industrial schools, dispensaries, and all of the other aid-giving agencies; but there is but one Society for the Prevention of Cruelty and you see how important it is that that Society should be so unhampered by the work of all these other excellent organizations, that nothing would prevent it from doing the specific work which the legislature has prescribed should be performed by it. This is specially the case if we consider for a moment that no other organization, none of those to which we have referred heretofore, is empowered or provided either by their peculiar equipment or legal powers, to perform just this work. Certainly, we, who have been interested in the development of this magnificent idea, can congratulate ourselves on the conditions produced and the intrinsic good that our organizations every day are adding to what has gone before.

While all that has been said heretofore is true, while a great work has

been brought about, and while our systems have been perfected so that they have accomplished a vast amount of good, it is just this perfection and just this system that will perhaps prevent our continuing the high standard we have attained. System, while an excellent thing, gets to lack life. Life is the enthusiasm which carries us on and on from one advanced point of good effort to another. Enthusiasm very often becomes lax and dies when system takes its place, because system provides the one thing to follow the other with such precision that independent thought sometimes is dwarfed and that means that enthusiasm wanes. I have felt that this condition somewhat has affected some of our Societies. With the cry for the protection of the child, which went out for so many years after the first organization was formed, and with the building up of Societies all over the country, I have felt, that in a great many places the excitement of doing good in the open is not kept up, and, therefore, the interest also has waned. Local Societies which a few years ago were very active and which did a great deal of good, now are dropping back and their reports either come out less regularly, or they indicate a lack of spirit, or perhaps they cease to come out at all. Societies whose monthly meetings were regularly and fully attended now do not meet at all, and when a letter is sent to them asking for information for the benefit of some little child, at a distant point, the letter lies a long time unnoticed, unattended to and unanswered.

As I said before, I am finding fault with no one. It is not for me to criticize, nor do I have such an intention in my mind. I do know, though, that unless we do this work it will not be accomplished. The suffering will continue with no one to raise a hand to stop it.

Just one thought before I close.

The appeal that I make today is that we not only should feel an interest in the work of our own Society, and this we certainly should look after most zealously, but also that we should look across the border of our town, or city, or county, or even state, and see how our brothers across the line are succeeding and whether the local organization there which was alive a few months ago, is still doing work. If it is, let us send greetings. If it is not, then let us try and enthuse again, those in that neighborhood, to re-enlist them in the cause.

Remember, a most important thing, before our Societies were organized, the protection of the child was in the hands of the sheriff, the police, the district attorney and the courts. When our Societies came into being none of the responsibility, it is true, passed from these hands, but it was largely given to us to do, and, naturally, the other agencies felt that as the specialists, or those who were especially interested, had taken up the subject, they no longer gave it that close attention which it was supposed they had heretofore done. If such is the case, then, it is equally true that if we neglect to do the work for which our Society was organized it is most dangerous to the cruelly-treated child, for if it gets no protection we are contributing to the suffering of the little one by not seeing to it that our local Society is alive and doing.

When the Legislature provided that a Society might be formed; when the charter was granted and when the formation meeting was held, notice was given to the public at large—that means all the public—that we of the Society henceforth would stand as the guardian for the protection of the cruelly abused. It mattered not whether the cruelty was applied to the child or to the brute. So long as our organization lasts it stands in the way of any other organization or any

other agency stepping in to perform this beneficent and all-important work.

Are our Societies doing all that they should? Are any other organizations needed? If a child is suffering in any back slum in your city or mine, no matter from what cause; if it is preventable, then the responsibility lies heavily on our shoulders and we should be at work.

Are Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children needed?

HOPE FOR THE DOG'S EARS

A PROPOSED NEW LAW WHICH WILL
PREVENT CROPPING.

Lovers of dogs in general will have much sympathy with the movement now on foot in this country to do away with cropping. The question is to come up before the American Kennel Club at its quarterly meeting this month and the men who oppose the cutting and mutilation of dogs' ears are expected to present their case with much force. The practice is, of course, against the law but, as everybody knows, it is carried on surreptitiously on an extensive scale, as witness the hordes of Boston terriers, bull terriers, Great Danes and other varieties which appear at bench shows with their ears "up like darts," while their owners take pride in the completeness and rigor of the crop.

Like docking in horses, the practice of cropping seems to have arisen from mere fad, and little can be said for it on the useful side. The argument has been advanced that it was of practical benefit to dogs of fighting breed, but this theory does not hold water, because although the cropped ear may give less of a hold than the natural one, if the cropped dog is bitten in the region of the ear the wound which results is likely to be of much greater seriousness than if the lug of the ear were present. Moreover, fighting qualities are not among the practical

considerations which should have weight with bench breeds and they may well be left out of the reckoning altogether.

Cropping is prevalent on the Continent but it has not been recognized under the rules of the English Kennel Club, with which the American Kennel Club is now associated for a number of years, except in so far as the "ironing" or trimming of hounds' ears is concerned. Even in regard to hounds, it is doubtful if this ironing serves any useful purpose. The claim for it is that less ear is exposed to injury when the hounds are in rough country and brambles, but there are many experts who believe that a hound's keenness of scent is impaired by the operation because it is held that the olfactory nerve filaments extend nearly to the tips of the ears. In support of this view the remarkable keenness of such long-eared varieties as the bloodhounds, the old-fashioned American foxhounds and the otter and basset hounds may be brought forward. It seems probable that the ironing prevalent in English packs is done rather to add smartness and uniformity to the appearance of the dogs than to benefit them in any practical way. So far as other breeds are concerned, the terriers and other short-haired dogs, the practice certainly can have no support on the ground of use. In the earth-going terriers exposure of the inner ear to dropping earth is a distinct drawback. The evils of the practice from the point of view of health are aggravated in some breeds by the further departure from nature's intentions by clipping out the long protecting hairs from the inside of the ear. The dogs which have a naturally upstanding ear are well provided in this respect, having long bristles within the ear which afford protection alike against dirt and change of temperature. Breeders of the cropped varieties, like the Boston

terrier and the bull terrier, however, have carried their fad so far that they supplement the cropping by shaving out these bristles from the remnant of the ear, leaving it naked and unprotected, if not unashamed. The movement to make cropping an offense in the eyes of the American Kennel Club is sponsored by a number of prominent breeders and judges, including Theodore Offerman, W. F. Patterson, John G. Bates, Theodore Crane, Tyler Morse and George Ellis. These men desire the following clause to be added to the rules of the Club:

"No dog born on or after January 1, 1915, whose ears have been cropped shall be eligible for competition at shows held under these rules."

They urge the greatest possible publicity for this suggestion, which they desire published in the form of a motion in the coming issue of the American Kennel Gazette. It is their contention and that of their supporters that much cruelty has been the result of cropping even with the modern methods of using general or local anesthetics during the operation. It would be a decided step forward if what is after all an unsightly mutilation could be ended. If the new rule goes into effect many breeds of dogs will be affected and may be expected to bark their praise. They include Boston and bull terriers, Manchester black and tans and miniature terriers, toy bull terriers, Brussels griffons, Yorkshire terriers, pinschers, monkey pinschers, Great Danes and German boxers. The change would undoubtedly give the breeders of some varieties something to worry over, as little attention has been paid by bull terrier and Great Dane breeders, for instance, to the carriage of the natural ear. But this is a point which need not cause great anxiety. In the old days all Irish terriers were cropped and a good crop was essential if a dog was to win in the ring, but the prac-

tice long since died out in relation to this breed and few varieties can show a neater natural ear than the Irish terrier of today. A final and strong reason for the abolishment of cropping is that with it will go a prolific factor of "fixing" by which not a few unsuspecting purchasers have been sold, finding the erect ears which attracted them at the ring wilting to a silly droop after the collodion or other stiffener had lost its effect. Doubtless the artful gentlemen who have indulged in this type of dog tailoring heretofore will find some other way in which to take the unsuspecting public's money. But at least if the proposed cropping rule goes into effect their chicanery will not be practiced at the cost of suffering to the dogs themselves. It is certain that if the contemplated change could be put before the canines themselves for vote of ratification their barks would be as one voice in a mighty chorus. Altogether, it seems a most sensible and worthy reform and one in which the dog owner will be more than ready to co-operate.—From "Vanity Fair."

HOW THE HARNESS MAKER CAN BEFRIEND THE HORSE

Recently a writer in one of Chicago's daily newspapers submitted a strong protest against the use of crippled horses. He asserted that frequently he notices horses, in the streets of Chicago, which have the appearance of being half-starved and disabled. There are two societies in Chicago which are supposed to look after such cases, and the said writer affirms "that civic pride should stir them to action, if not more humane reasons."

In connection with the foregoing, it is only fair to say that the territory covered by the Humane Societies of Chicago is very large, and that they are performing excellent work with the means and men at their disposal.

Citizens of Chicago, who notice cruel treatment of horses, and who are concerned in rectifying such, should notify the Illinois Humane Society, 1145 South Wabash avenue; phone No. Harrison 384.

Incidentally, we are reminded of the fact that some horses in Chicago and in other places, are hindered in performing their work in the most efficient manner by reason of poorly fitting harness. Of course, every harness maker will thoroughly see to it when he sells a harness that it will fit properly. But harnessmakers also have occasion to notice that sometimes a harness is brought in for repairs which does not meet the requirements of a good fit for the horse which is to wear it. Right here it is timely to affirm that a harnessmaker, in such cases, should use his practical knowledge to point out defects which are a burden to the horse. Some of these are as follows:

Bridle too long or too short. Blinders pressing on the eye or flapping. Throat-latch too tight. Collar too tight or too loose, or dirty on the inside. Shaft-girth too loose. Traces too long. Breaching too low down or too loose. Inside reins too long, in the case of pairs. Also make sure to emphasize the proper adjustment of the hames. The hames must fit, must be adjusted so as to avoid bringing the hame tug pressure down too low. This causes discomfort and sores. The fit and make of the collar, however good these may be, are of little value unless the hames used for it are correctly fitted and fastened.

It therefore stands to reason that the average harnessmaker, at times, may do much for the welfare of the horse. We believe that there are many horse owners who rely upon the judgment of the harnessmaker and abide by his decision, in the matter of fitting a harness to a horse. When this is not the case, the harnessmaker.

by speaking for the horse, has the satisfaction of knowing that he has performed his duty toward one of the Creator's noblest animals.

In closing we repeat what we have often said before, viz.: the horse deserves the very best treatment that it is possible for man to give. Cruelty to horses is not confined to any one place, and the wretches who are guilty of such an offense, no matter where located, should be given a long term "on the rock-pile."—National Harness Review.

THE WOUNDED WAR HORSE

Humanitarians have protested against the sale of American horses to the nations now at war. The protest will not be heeded, and the best and only effect which it will have probably is to call attention to the sufferings of horses in battle and the almost entire lack of means of relief. Some time ago a society was organized for the purpose of relieving the sufferings of cavalry and artillery horses wounded in battle or injured during the hard campaigns. It is said that little progress has been made toward relieving what are certainly hard conditions for the faithful beasts of burden and of battle.

Under the campaigning conditions of the present war, the horses of the cavalry and field artillery are worn out quickly. Unquestionably many of them are ridden or driven until they drop, where they are left to die. In battle where hundreds of wounded men lie unattended at times for hours, it is to be expected that wounded horses will be left to suffer indefinitely. After the Russian-Japanese war it was said that wounded horses were found on battlefields days after the conflicts had been decided. It would seem to be an easy thing for the victors in battle to send out squads of men to kill mercifully the wounded and suffering animals.

It might be asked why any particular effort is being made to be merciful to the war horses when men, women and children in many places are suffering almost beyond the means of the world to relieve. The horse knows only that he is in pain. He cannot ask for help, and he cannot express his gratitude if it should come. With our killings, our bomb droppings, our sea mines and our other horrors, we humans are a cruel lot. It is good to know that here and there a thought is given to the sufferings

of animals. The only pity is that the humane cannot do all that they would like to do.—Editorial, Chicago Post, October 19, 1914.

The following advertisement was clipped from a recent copy of the LONDON DAILY MAIL, and shows the heroic effort being made by "Our Dumb Friends' League" to give first aid to injured horses on the battlefield in England:

HELP THE HORSES. OUR COUNTRY NEEDS THEM

We can't prevent Horses being killed on the Battle Field.
THOUSANDS OF HORSES ALL OVER ENGLAND IN CAMP HOSPITALS NEED ADDITIONAL COMFORTS AND CARE.
We can show letters of appeal to the Blue Cross Fund from Officers in command, and thanking us for our prompt response to their requests for extra medicines and comforts for their horses.

Here is a list of things asked for:—
HORSE RUGS! HORSE RUGS!
HORSE RUGS!

Wanted Immediately. Old or new.
Horse Ambulances.
Humane Killers.
Brushing Boots.
Wither Pads.
Bandages.
Felt Swabs.
Sponges (Surgical).
Embrocation.
Aniseed.
Alum.
Numnahs.
Magnesium Sulphate.
First Aid and Hospital Treatment of all Horses not mortally injured is our aim to establish and maintain.

MONEY ALONE CAN DO THIS.
HELP US TO HELP THE HORSES!
"For the want of a Nail a Shoe was lost,
For the want of a Shoe a Horse was lost,
For the want of a Horse a Rider was lost,
For the want of a Rider a Battle was lost,
For the loss of a Battle a Kingdom was lost,

And all for the want of a Nail."
Call and see the proof of the work we are doing through

THE BLUE CROSS FUND
"Our Dumb Friends' League."

ARTHUR J. COKE,
Secretary,

58 Victoria St., S.W.
Blue Cross Badges, 1/- each. 1/1 by post.
Bring or send Money, Rugs (old or new).

HELP THE HORSES.

CHILDREN'S CORNER



A PET AND PLAYMATE

THE GOOSE

This much laughed at bird is the clown of the bird circus. He goes about with his long neck stretched to its utmost, gabbling, cackling, hissing, waddling and hobbling along in a foolish looking way. All the time he is sensible and knowing enough—content to make a goose of himself when he sees how much it amuses his human friends. Like many another clown, he is willing to put aside his dignity and good sense for the sake of winning a laugh from a too serious world.

Both the tame and the wild goose are more than a match for the crow in intelligence and wit. All the bird-

world know this—but few people do. The goose is really remarkable for courage, careful forethought for comfort and safety, endurance on the wing and a keen sense of humor.

In Egypt the figure of a goose was used as a hieroglyph, or picture character, for divine providence. In Greece it stood for the lady in waiting to a goddess, while in India it was the symbol of eternal vigilance. As geese are particularly alert, wide-awake and observant, seldom stretching, gaping or dozing after the manner of other birds, this sleeplessness was probably taken as a sign of constant watchfulness.

A flock of geese once saved the

Roman capitol; their cackling aroused the sentinels of the Roman army and the enemy was discovered. It should also be remembered that the world-famous Nursery Rhymes are dedicated to "Mother Goose," and that geese have furnished the quills by means of which many less interesting books have been written.

To come from ancient geese down to one modern goose: In a suburb of Chicago lives a little goosey gander that has been a pet for five years. He makes his home in a dog kennel at the end of a garden. Every morning his mistress fills a kettle with fresh water for him and places it in his yard. If he is in his house, as is often the case, his mistress has only to call "Goosey, goosey, goosey" to have him come waddling as fast as he can to meet her. Goosey takes a drink, then plunges into the kettle for a good bath, after which he preens his feathers and prinks for a long time.

Although he is fed regularly, he frequently goes to the back door of the house to ask for something to eat between meals. His mistress often gives the little beggar a slice of bread and butter, which he eats with great relish.

Goosey is a mischief and a tease. He loves to play practical jokes on the chickens that live in the same yard. Sometimes, after the chickens have gone to bed, he will cautiously look about the garden to satisfy himself that he is not spied upon. He will then steal into the chicken-house and walk along behind the roosts, poking each poor sleepy hen until they are all thoroughly awake. This is not done in a spirit of malice but in a good-natured, rollicking way. Goosey likes them and enjoys their society. He is wakeful, and, being unable to bring himself to "go to bed with the chickens," he cannot resist poking fun at them for keeping such early hours.

TOUCHING A BOY'S HEART

This incident occurred in California about forty years ago. A woman who was an experienced school teacher was asked by the Board of Education in a district to take charge of a school in a locality where the scholars were said to be uncouth and some unmanageable. She was told of the conditions, but as the board was cognizant of her ability, firmness of character and self-control, the members encouraged her to accept the responsibility. She was especially warned about one boy sixteen years of age, who was said to be the terror of the school and locality in which he lived. It was even said that he had threatened to kill the former teacher and many were over-awed by these reports. The community was generally "down on him."

The new teacher had many years of experience and answered these statements by saying that she was not in the least afraid; she said that she had never had a boy under her control with whom she could not get along—that she loved all boys. So the lady accepted the position with this feeling in her heart.

On the first day of her work she faced her duties in peace and courage. She carefully looked over her little audience and proceeded to arrange her work. Very soon her eye detected the alleged-to-be "young terror," and as soon as she could leave the dais she walked slowly up and down the aisles until she finally stood beside the desk of the much misunderstood youth. His head was hanging over his books, a lowering and sullen look on the face. The teacher gently placed her hand on his shoulder and lovingly calling him by his name, said, "I am sure that you and I are going to be friends." A few words, just a sweet little oration—"eloquent simplicity."

The boy looked up in amazement,

then he dropped his head on the desk and wept. The heart had been touched and a new life was born. The lad afterward said that the teacher's friendly words were the first genuinely kind words that had ever been spoken to him. He had probably heard words of kindness pass between others, knew their quality and yearned to have a little taste of their sweetness.

We draw the curtain on the boy's unhappy home life and banish from thought the injustice which the whole community had done the boy by holding him in thought as "a terror," and even fearing what the people had mistakenly held were his impulses. These bad dreams were now gone. He had, anyway, one friend, and he knew it. It was a grand turning point for the youngster. The prison or scaffold had lost one victim; the state had gained a man to help make it what it should be.

The boy's life took on a new meaning; the teacher was interested in his studies, encouraged him patiently, and he did his best each day to please and defend her. He became a fine scholar, a man of character, successful and respected. The current of a useful life commenced when the gentle teacher touched the spark of manhood in his heart, and assured him that they two were "going to be friends" of one mind in mutual confidence and hope. In after years he sent the teacher a letter expressing his gratitude for all that the friendship had been to him, something never to be forgotten.

HAPPY

A Little Lamb kicks up his heels
To show how very good he feels.
He likes the sun and meadow green;
The trees with shadows in between;
The birds that twitter, chirp and sing;
The butterfly with velvet wing;
The cobwebs on the bush all spun
With silver threads and golden sun.
And I can tell you that I am
Exactly like that happy Lamb.

—Anon.

MOTHER-LOVE IN BIRDS

"So strong is the mother-love developed in the stork that it amounts to a heroic passion.

"The stork, which spends the winter in Egypt, and the summer in Northern and Western Europe, likes to build its nest on the top of some steep gable roof. Such a nest is often a real nuisance to man. It is from three to five yards in diameter; it swarms with lizards, frogs, toads, and other similar creatures. It becomes in course of time so heavy that it will break the roof if not artificially propped up from below. Nevertheless, for various superstitious reasons, the stork is not only welcome, but even courted by the European peasants, and it cannot be denied that the respect with which the bird is regarded is to some extent deserved. If the house takes fire, and the young storks happen to be of an age at which they cannot be saved by being taken away from the nest, the mother does not abandon them. Standing erect in the nest, flapping her wings to waft away the smoke and the flames, and crying out now and then, she remains with her young, perishing with them.—From the Western Independent.



IN THE DOG DAYS

"Don't put your tongue so far out when
you pant child. Some fool will
think you are mad."

CASES IN COURT

Complaint was made of a woman charging her with habitual drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The husband, also a drunkard, is a deserter. The family consists of five children, the oldest of whom reported the case to the Society, stating that her mother had been intoxicated for two weeks and that the influence upon the children and home was demoralizing.

Officer Dean advised complainant to cause the mother's arrest and then have her treated for the liquor habit, but this the family refused to do.

A few days later, complainant notified the Society that the woman had gotten beyond control and that the family would do whatever the Society thought best.

Officer Dean met complainant by appointment at the Shakespeare Avenue Police Court and swore out a warrant for the arrest of the woman.

Judge Rafferty heard the evidence and fined the woman \$50.00 and costs, and committed her to the House of Correction, where she is to receive treatment for inebriety.

Record 68; Case 634.

The abandonment of five children by their parents was reported to the Society by the 24th Precinct Police.

Humane Officer Brayne found the children in the care of their elder married sister who had taken them in the emergency. This woman stated that the parents had abandoned the children on former occasions and that this time all the furniture in the home had been sold. The family had been in the Juvenile Court and was on probation to Mrs. Davern. Officer

Brayne took the children to the Children's Quarters in the Harrison Street Station Annex until he could see Mrs. Davern, when he turned them over to her while case was pending.

The cases of the five children—14, 12, 10, 9 and 7 years of age—dependent, was called before Judge Pinckney but continued indefinitely until parents can be located.

In the meantime, the children have been committed to St. Joseph's Home for the Friendless.

Record 63; Case 529.

The Stock Yards Police Station asked that the Society send an officer to help prosecute a man for cruelty to animals.

Officer Nolan learned from the Sergeant that defendant had driven a horse into an alley and then had beaten it over the head with an iron rod and then had stabbed it with a knife. Officer Burk of the 20th Precinct identified the man, and said that he was under the influence of liquor when he committed the brutal act. It was also learned that defendant has a bad record.

The case was called in the Stock Yards Police Court before Judge Courtney, who held the prisoner to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$1,500.

Later, defendant was indicted before the Grand Jury. Later still, the case was called before Judge De Vere in the Criminal Court Building, defendant having been imprisoned in the County Jail for a month. This being a State's Prison offense and he being unable to employ a lawyer, the case was struck off from the call. The State's Attorney said he would furnish him a lawyer.

Record 102; Case 145.

A woman of Blue Island caused the arrest of another woman for poisoning over 100 chickens, a pig and some ducks belonging to her. Complainant notified the Society and asked for assistance in prosecuting the case.

Humane Officer McDonough interviewed complainant and several witnesses, who had heard defendant make threats to poison the stock in question and had seen her use some substance in a sprayer.

When the case was called for trial there were six witnesses against the prisoner, but defendant swore that complainant's chickens were a great nuisance to her and destroyed her corn patch; and that while she had threatened, when angry, to poison them, as a matter of fact she had not done so.

The case was continued and finally dismissed for want of sufficient evidence.

Record 102; Case 475.

Officer Rush of Central Detail stopped a horse that was in bad condition and notified the Society.

Humane Officer Miller examined the horse and found it shockingly thin and worn. He had the driver arrested, booked for cruelty to animals.

Case was called before Judge Williams, who imposed a fine of \$5.00 and costs. Defendant was warned not to work animal until thoroughly rested and fit.

Record 101; Case 731.

Mounted Officer Brannick reported a horse in bad condition. Humane Officer McDonough examined the animal and found it very thin and lame.

The owner was arrested and his case called before Judge Gemmill, who fined him \$3.00 and costs.

Record 102; Case 671.

A citizen reported that he had caused the arrest of a man for poisoning his dog, and asked the Society to assist in prosecuting the case.

When the case came to trial, Officer Dean produced evidence to show that defendant had threatened to poison the dog and had deliberately and maliciously purchased arsenic for that purpose.

Judge Rafferty held the defendant to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$100.00. Some of the meat that had caused the death of the dog was analyzed by a chemist and was found to contain much arsenic.

Record 102; Case 740.

Officer Casserly of the 1st Precinct Police arrested a man for driving a very lame and otherwise unfit horse, and Humane Officer Brayne examined the horse and assisted in the prosecution of the case.

Judge Gemmill fined the prisoner \$3.00 and costs, \$9.50 in all, and ordered the horse laid off until in fit condition for work.

Record 102; Case 684.

A citizen of South Holland, Illinois, reported a case of cruelty to a horse, the animal having been overdriven for five miles and cut on the legs by the cruel use of a lashwhip.

Humane Officer Miller went to South Holland and learned from Chief of Police Gowens that the horse had been driven over five miles in twenty minutes and was suffering as a result.

Justice of the Peace, Peter De Young, issued a warrant for the driver's arrest. When the case was heard several witnesses testified to the man's cruel treatment of the horse. He pleaded guilty and paid a fine of \$5.00 and costs, amounting to \$10.00 in all.

Record 101; Case 353.

DIRECTIONS FOR CO-OPERATING WITH THE SOCIETY

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residence are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

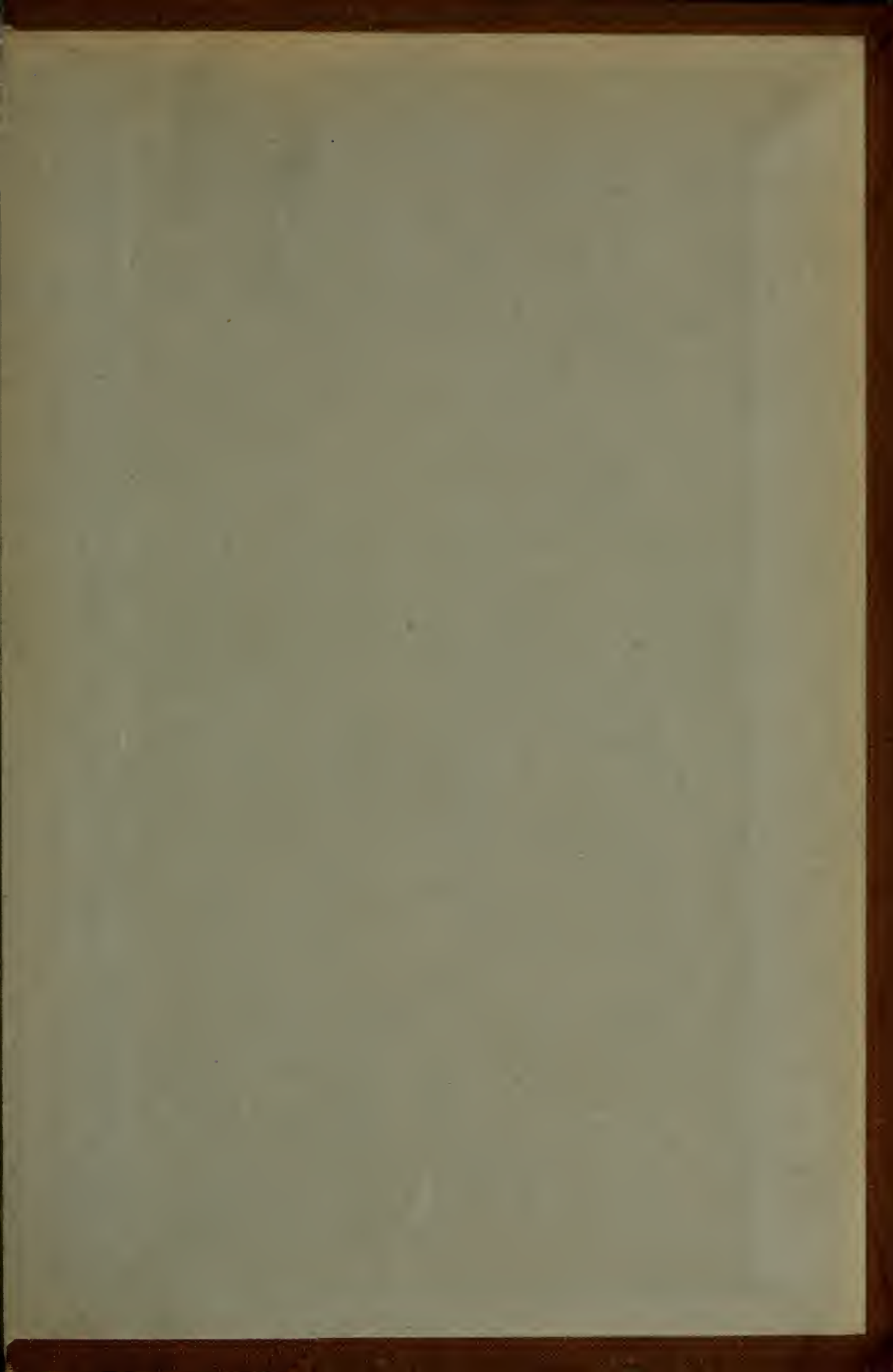
Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner, or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

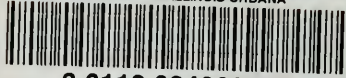
Telephones: Harrison 384, Harrison 7005.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY BUILDING,

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA



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